DOCUMENT RESUME

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Abstract

This fifth booklet included in the second of a two-volume cross-national study of educational attainment is a compilation of cognitive tests prepared for four fundamental student groupings in the areas of French as a foreign language, English as a foreign language, and civic education. Test booklets, pertinent scripts of taped material, test instructions, and scoring keys are provided. A multiple combination of French listening, reading, speaking, and writing tests is presented. The English series include several reading and listening tests while traditional writing and speaking tests are projected. The civic education section contains test and supplementary questions. Attitude scales are forthcoming for: (1) French and English showing interest in the foreign language and attitudes towards learning the language as a school subject, and (2) civic education indicating citizenship attitudes, attitudes toward egalitarianism, and perceptual awareness of the community. Test questions are largely of a

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Vol. II - Booklet 5

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
(I. E. A.)

PHASE II STAGE I

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
CIVIC EDUCATION
ATTITUDE AND DESCRIPTIVE SCALES

February, 1969

FL 001 477

c/o UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION, HAMBURG

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. COGNITIVE TESTS

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population I :	Listening Test Reading Test Speaking Test
Population II :	Listening Test Reading Test Speaking Test Writing Test
Population IV :	Listening Test Reading Test Speaking Test Writing Test
Population IVS :	Listening Test Reading Test

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population II :	Reading Tests (I - X) Listening Tests (11 - 12) Writing and Speaking Tests*
Population IV :	Reading Tests (I - VIII) Listening Tests (9 - 12) Writing and Speaking Tests*

CIVIC EDUCATION

Population I :	Tests A, B, C
Population II :	Tests A, B, C
Population IV :	Tests A, B, C
Population IVS :	Tests A, B, C, D, E
	Supplementary questions for Populations I, II and IV.

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*Not yet ready

B. ATTITUDE SCALES

C. SCORING KEYS

COGNITIVE TESTS

for

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
CIVIC EDUCATION

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

FRENCH LISTENING TEST

POPULATION ONE

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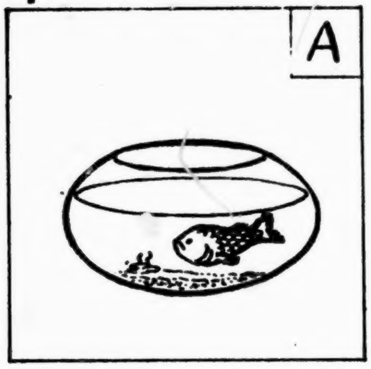

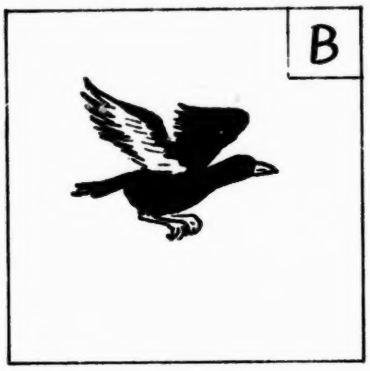

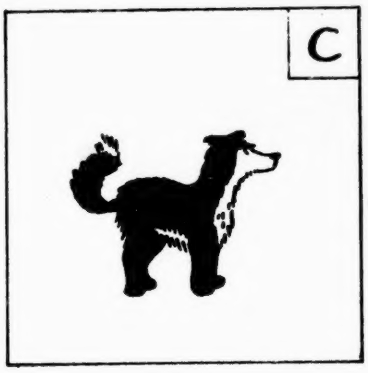

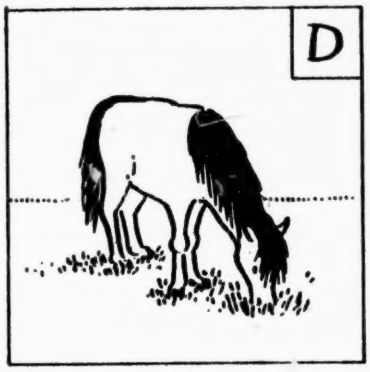

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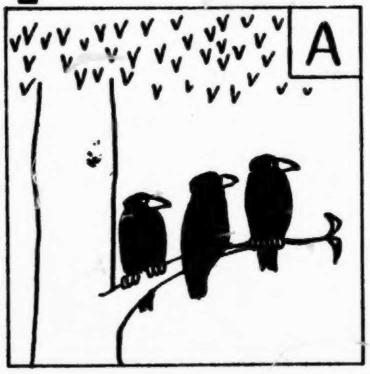

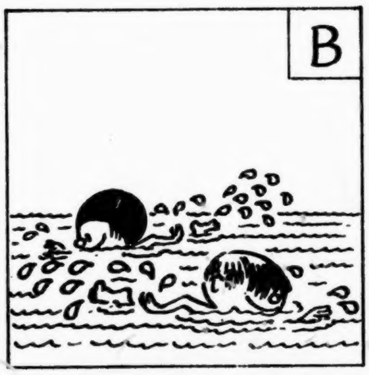

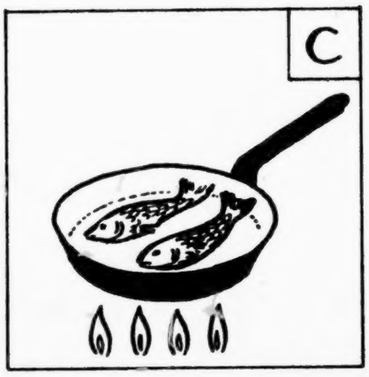

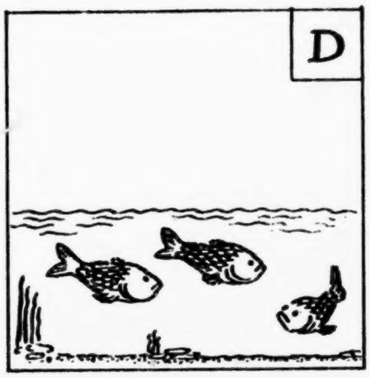

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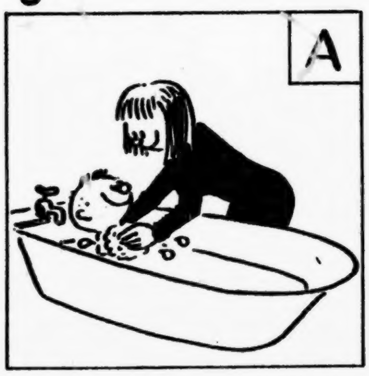

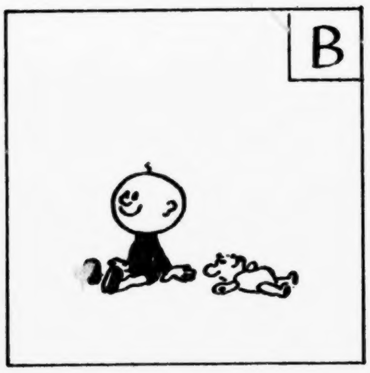

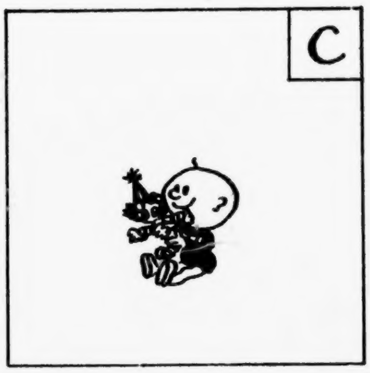

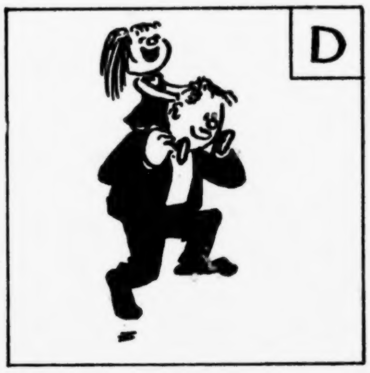

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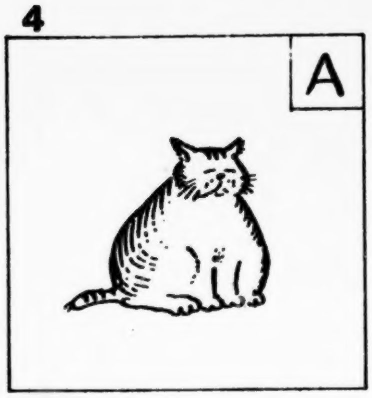

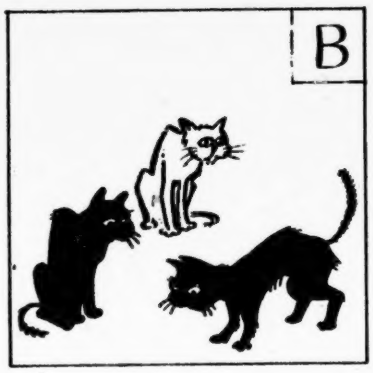

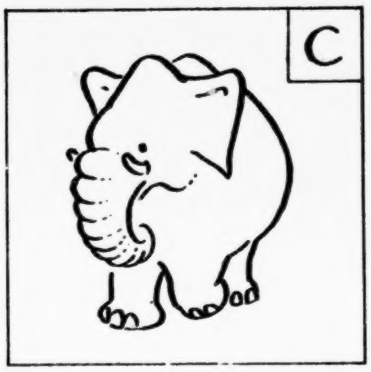

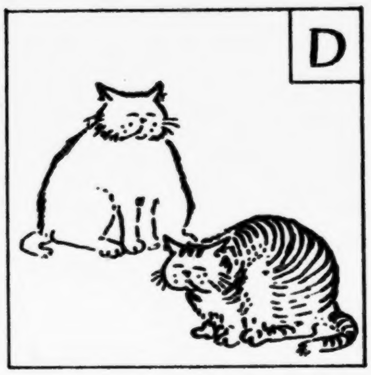

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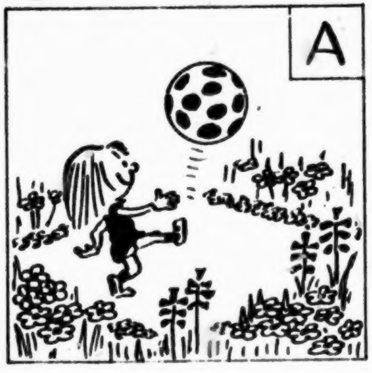

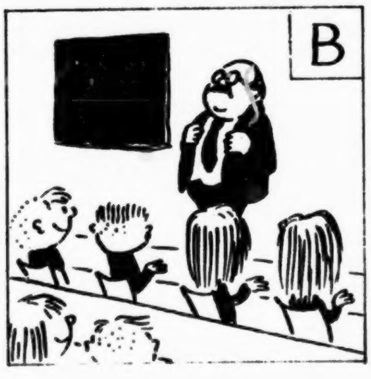

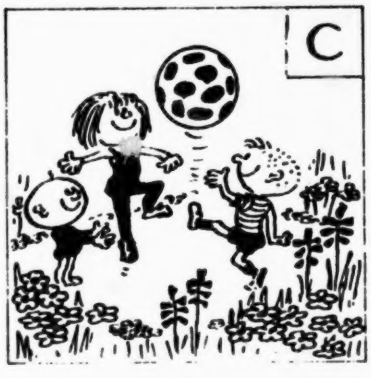

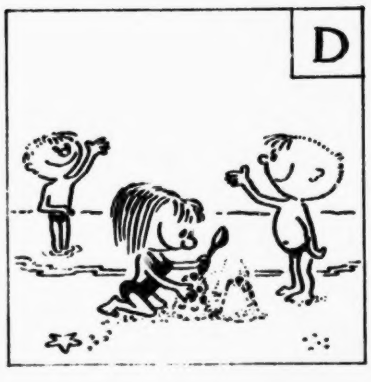

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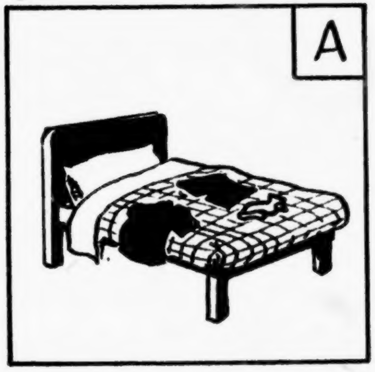

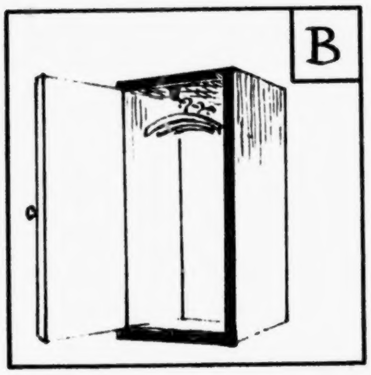

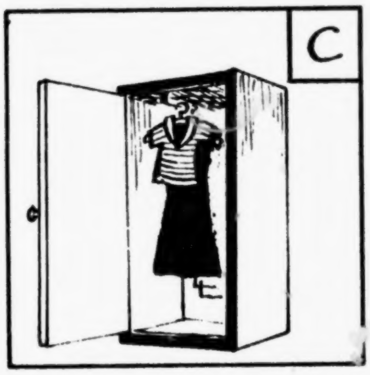

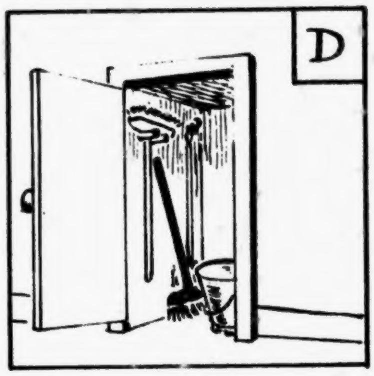

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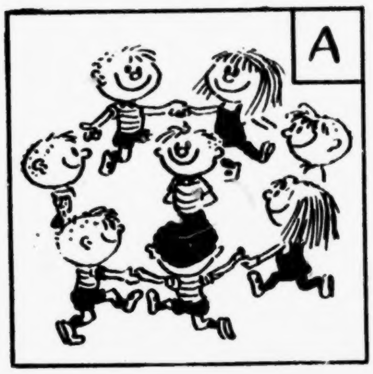

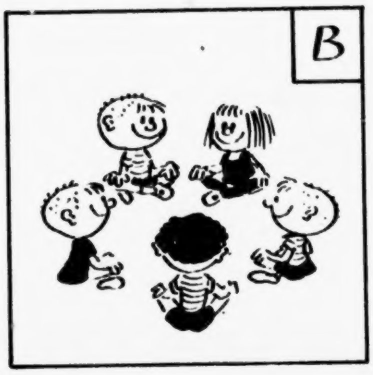

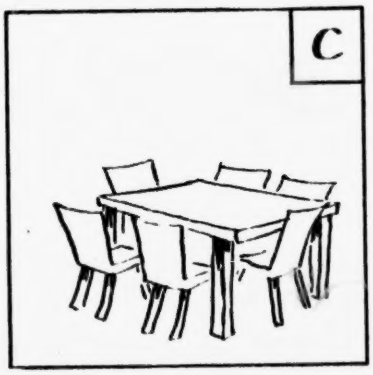

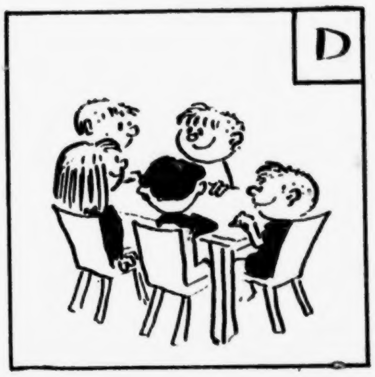

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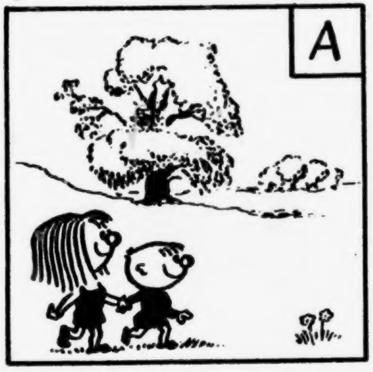

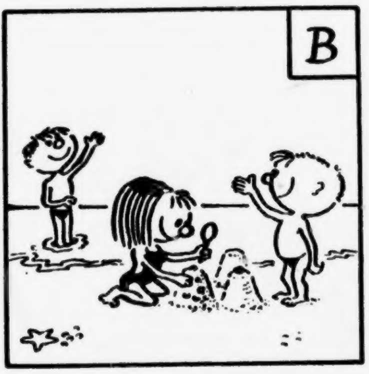

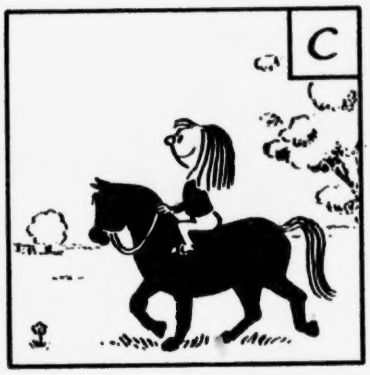

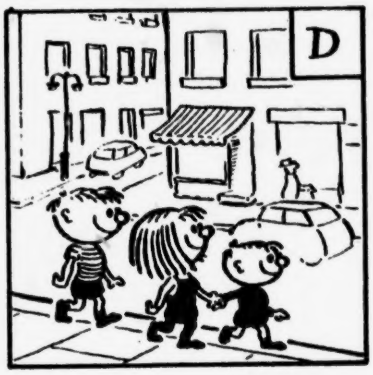

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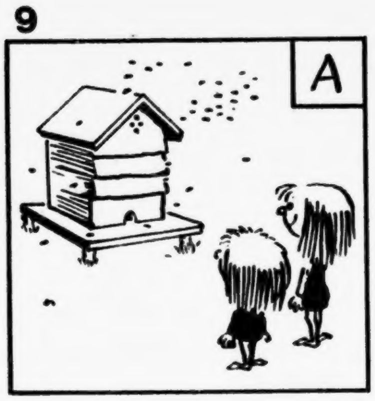

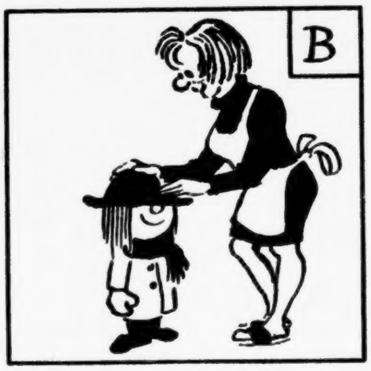

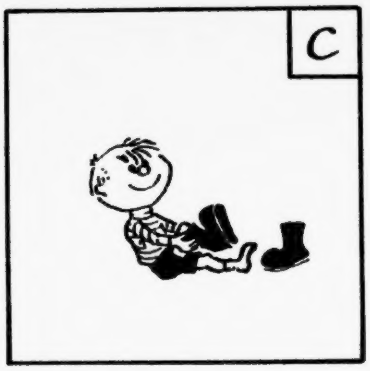

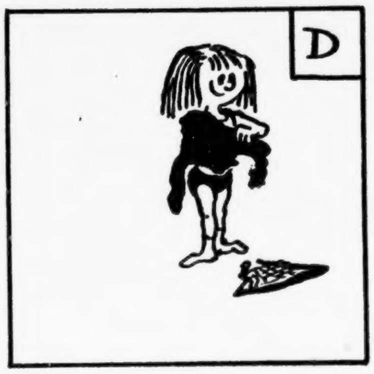

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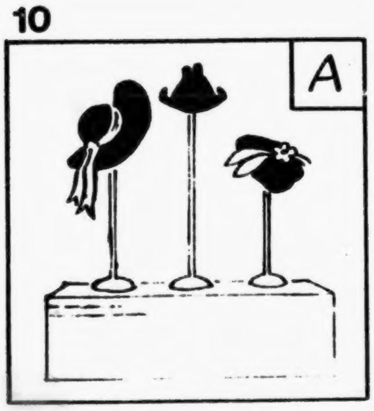

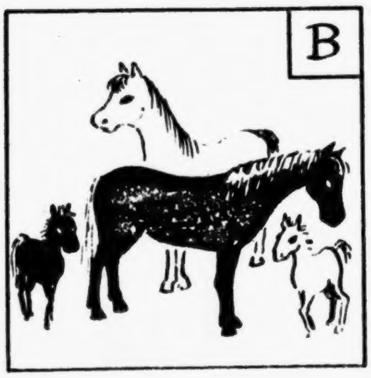

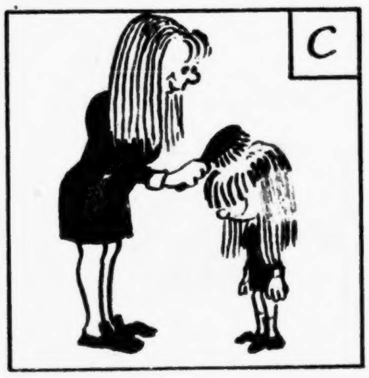

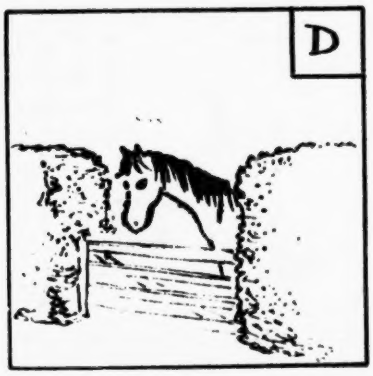

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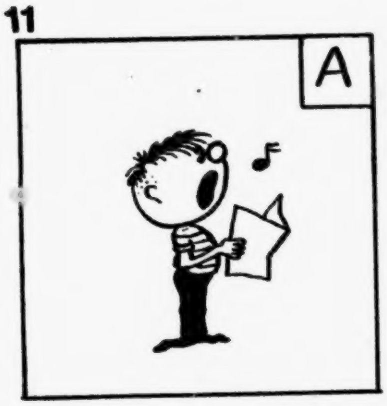
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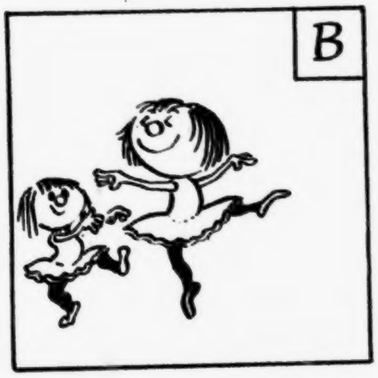
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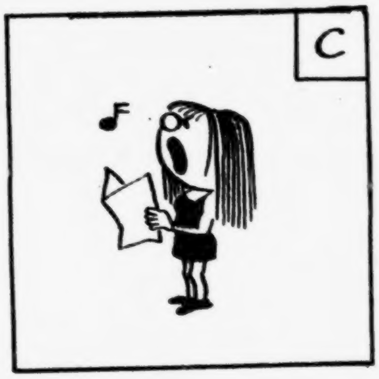
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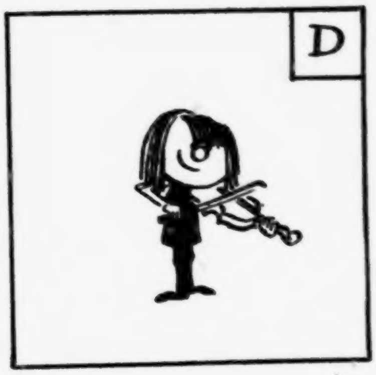
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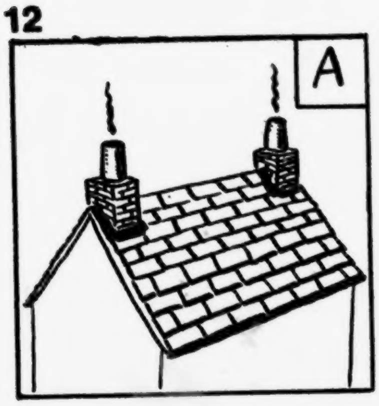
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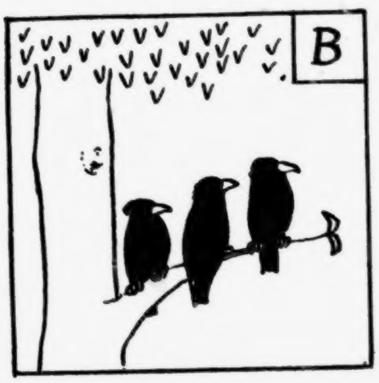
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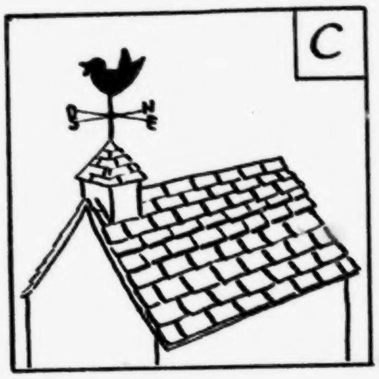
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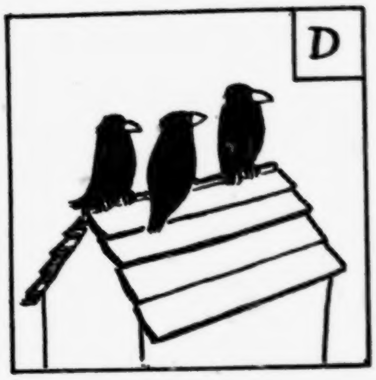
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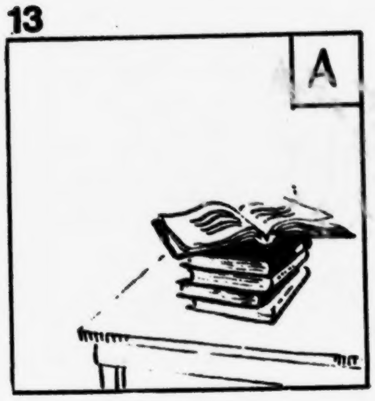
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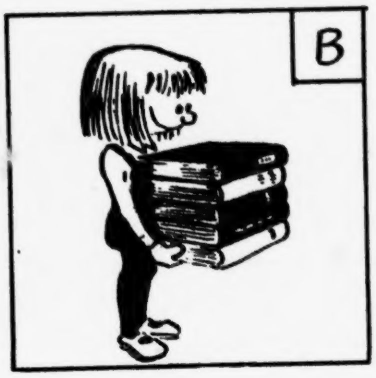
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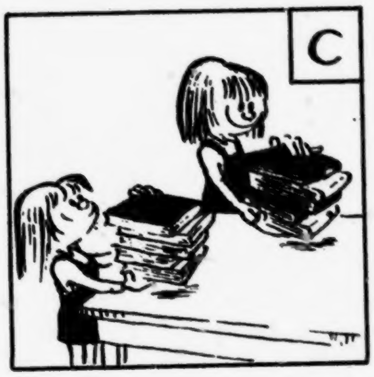
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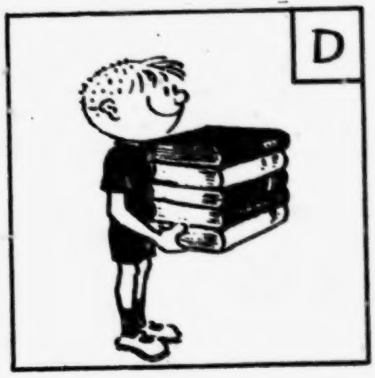
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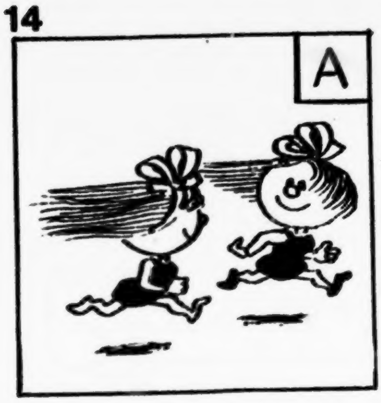
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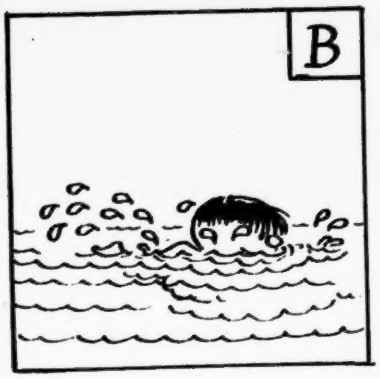
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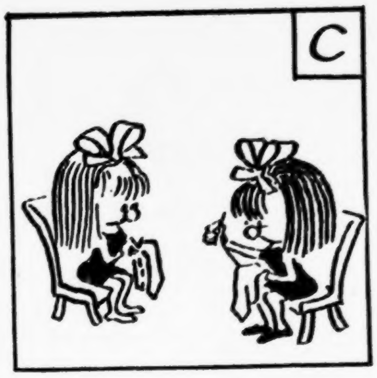
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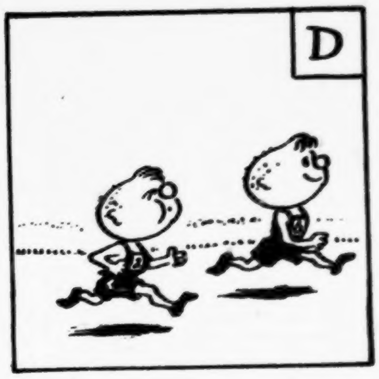
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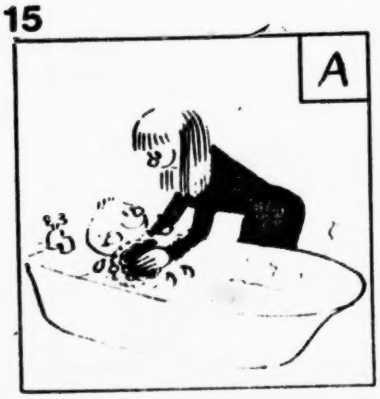
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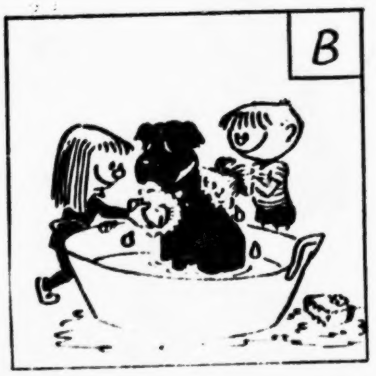
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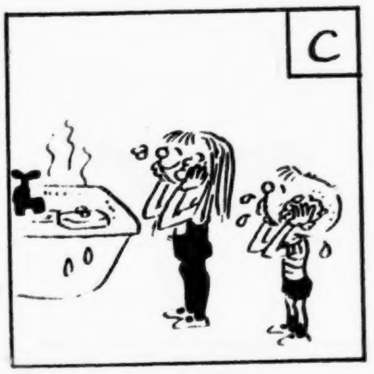
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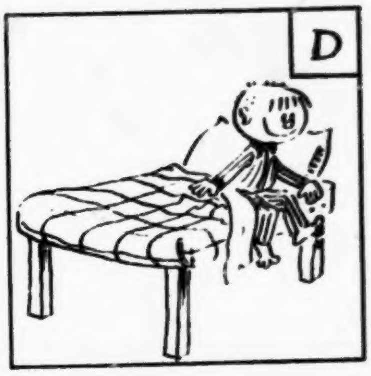
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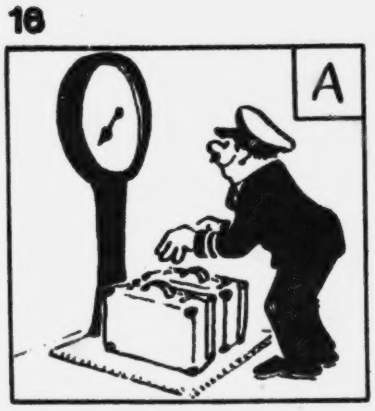
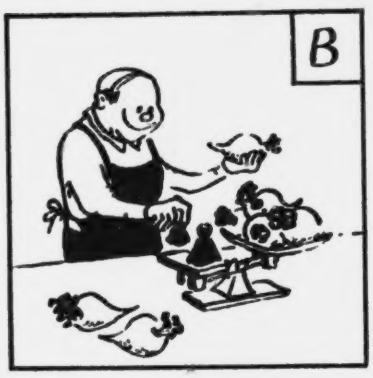
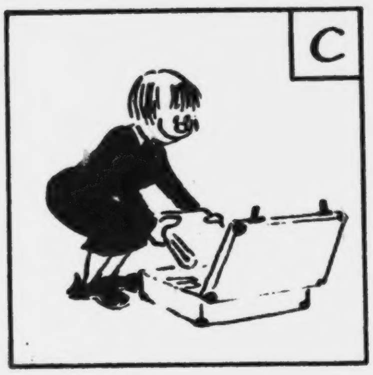
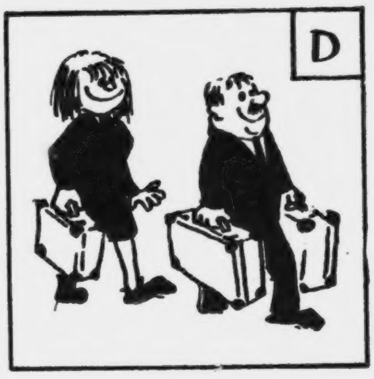
PAGE 4

16









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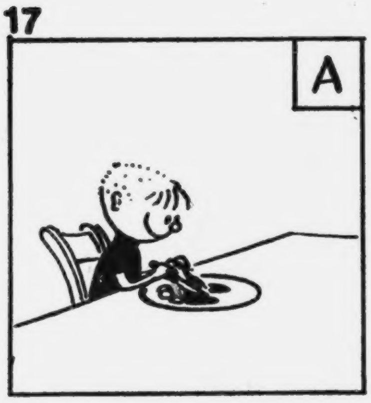

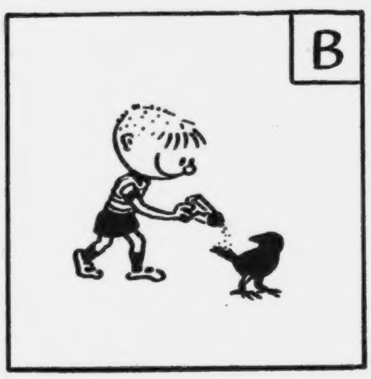

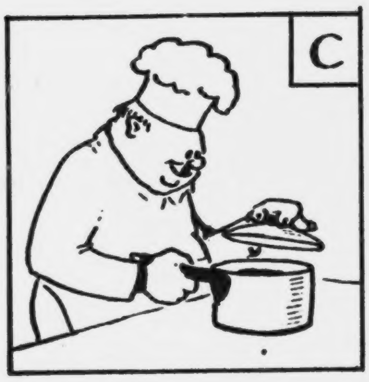

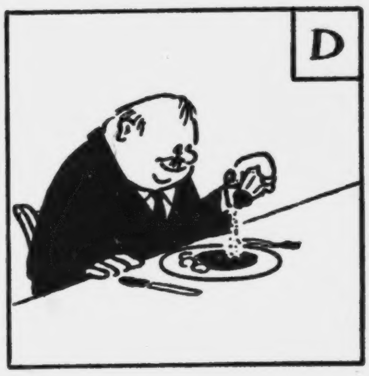

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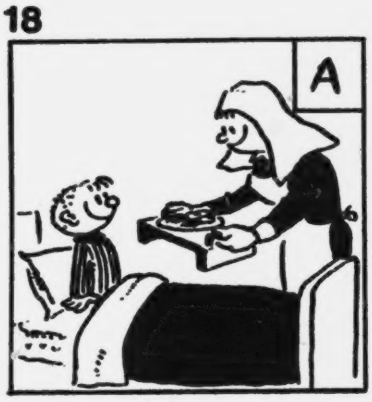

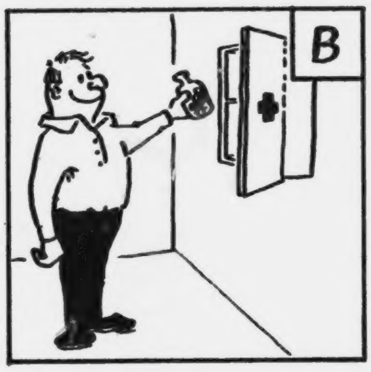

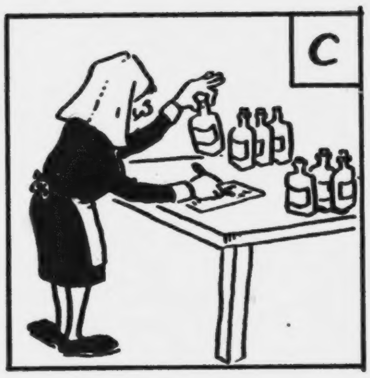

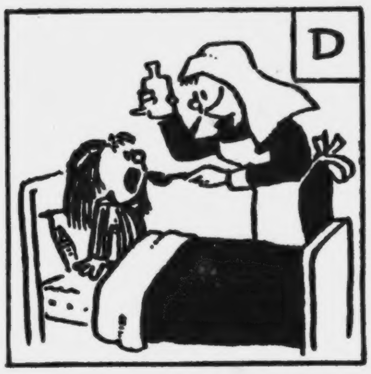

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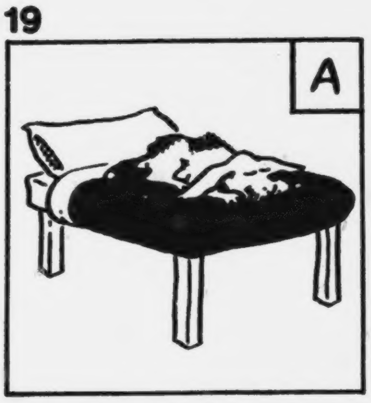

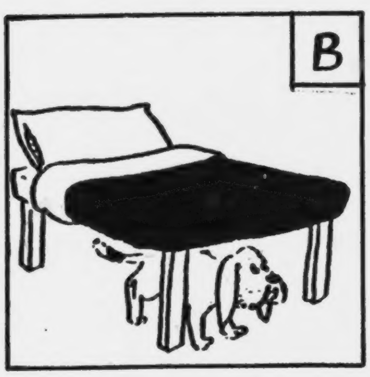

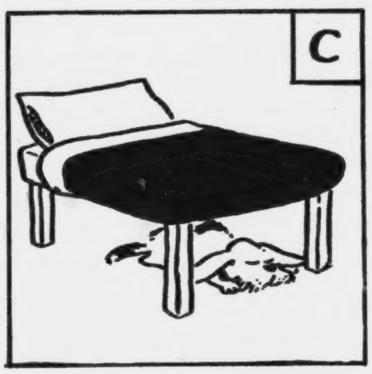

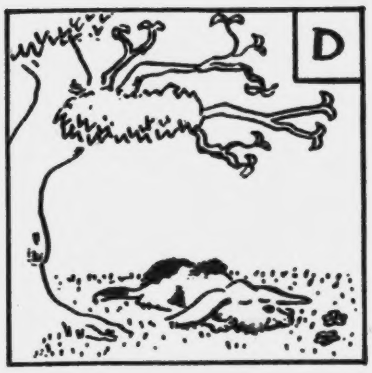

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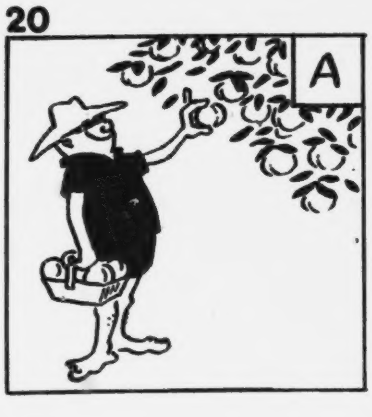

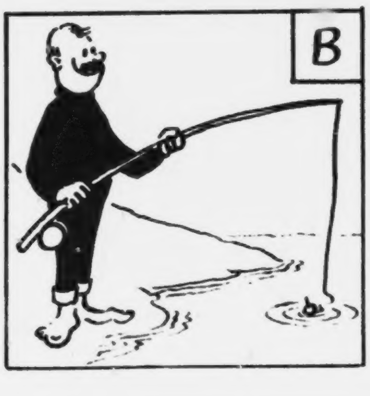

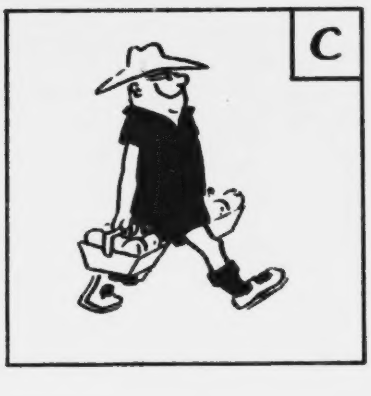

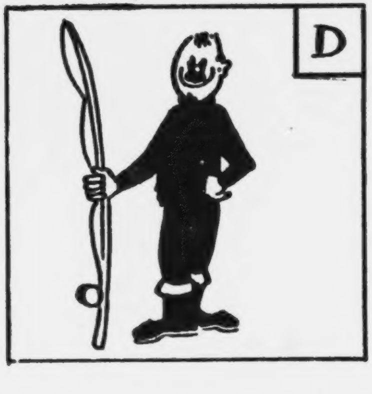

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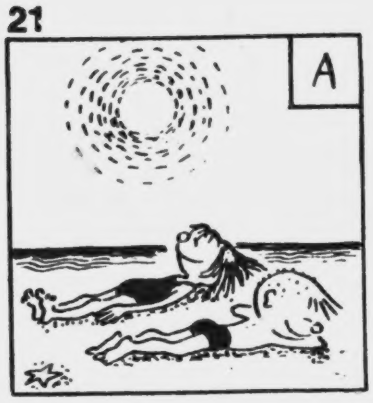

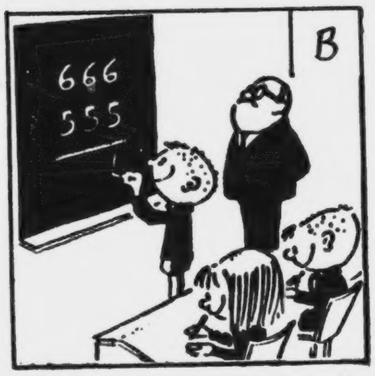

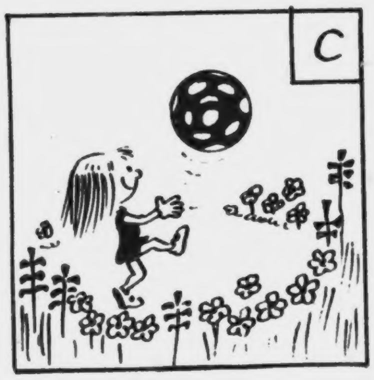

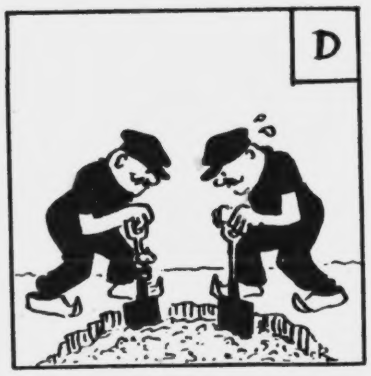

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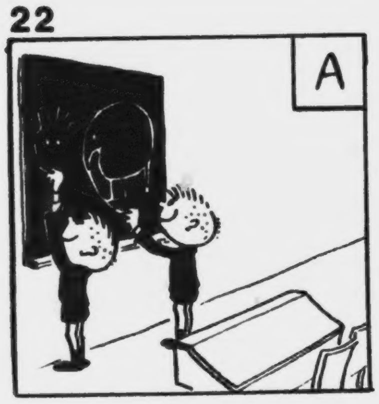

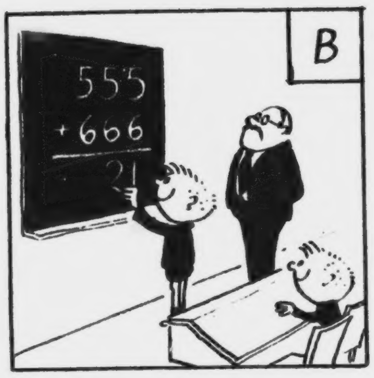

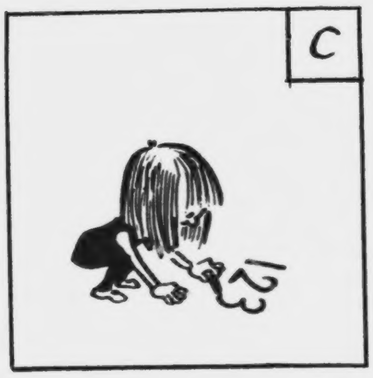

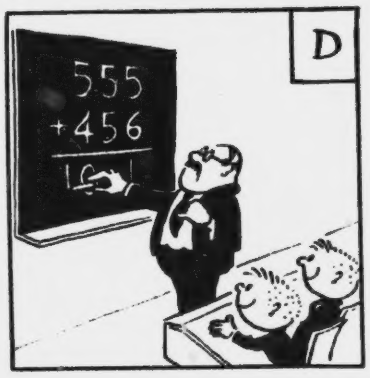

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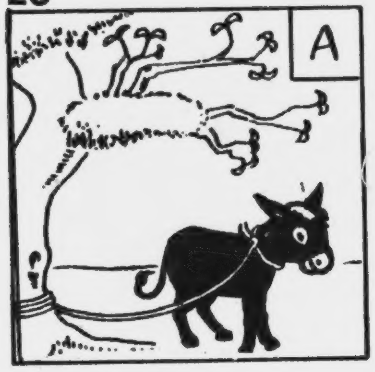

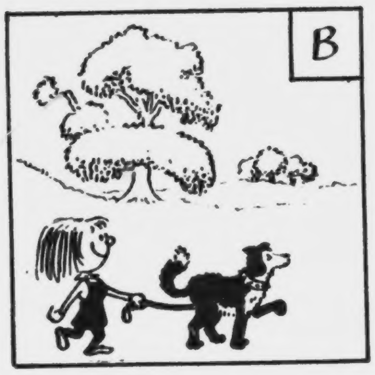

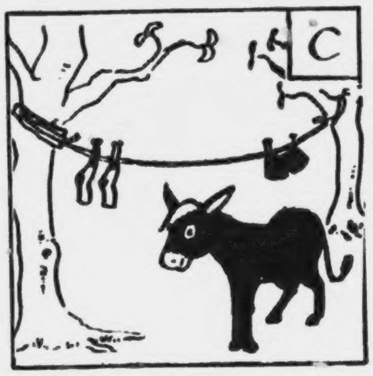

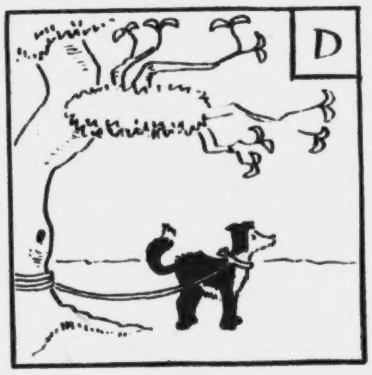

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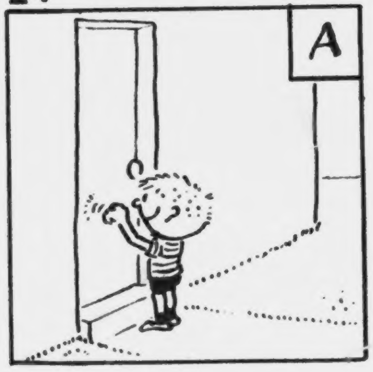

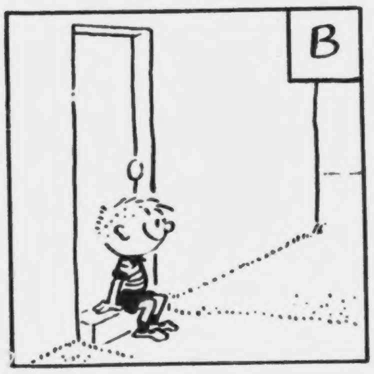

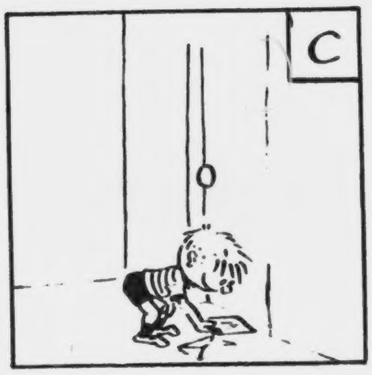

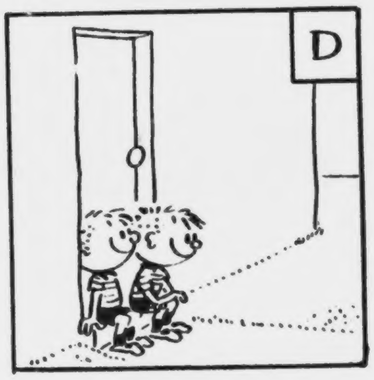

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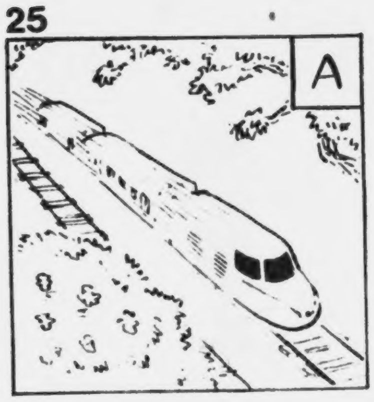

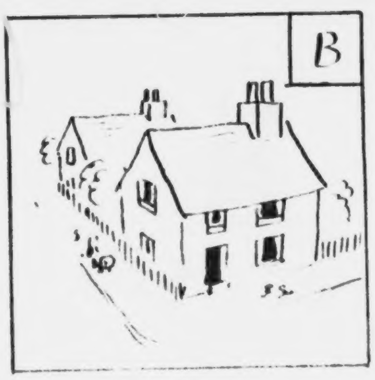

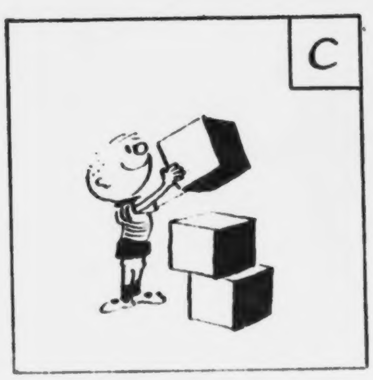

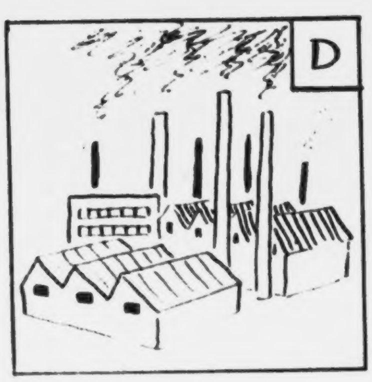

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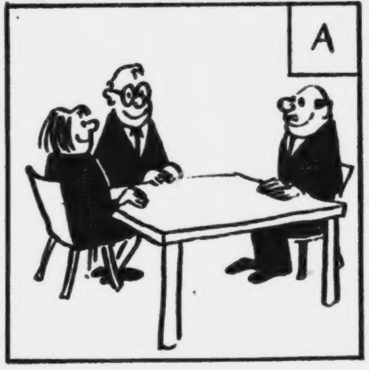

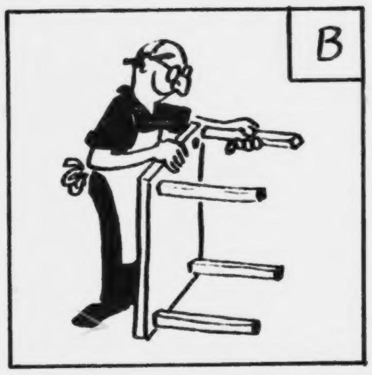

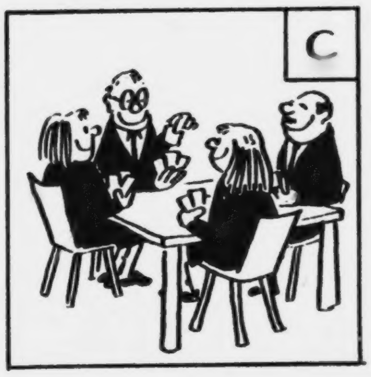

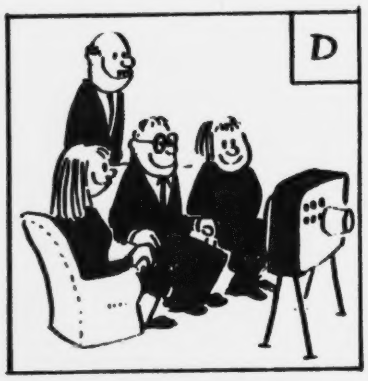

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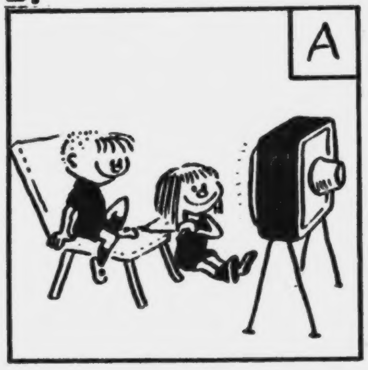

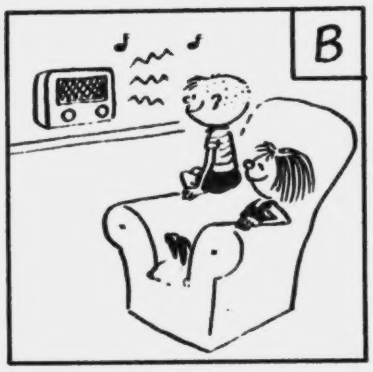

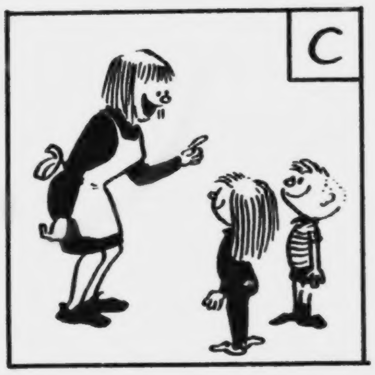

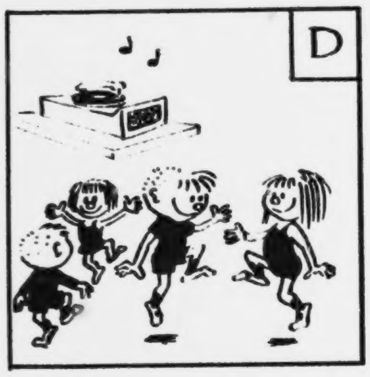

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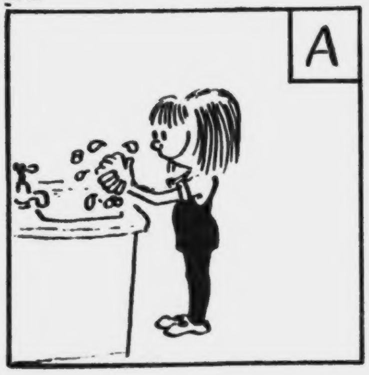

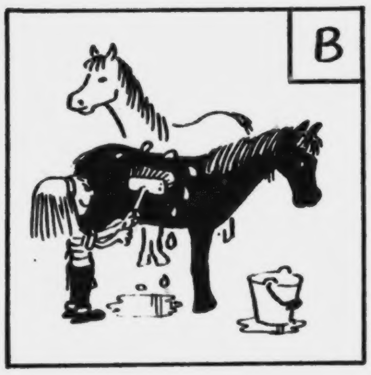

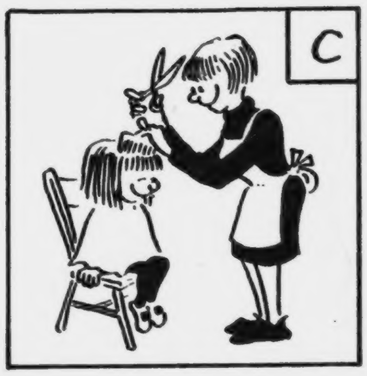

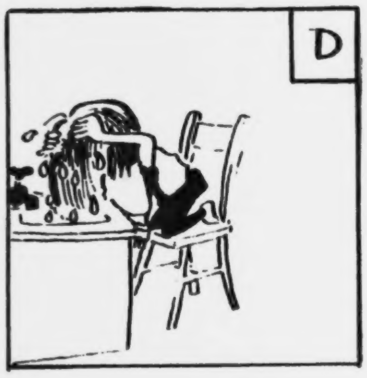

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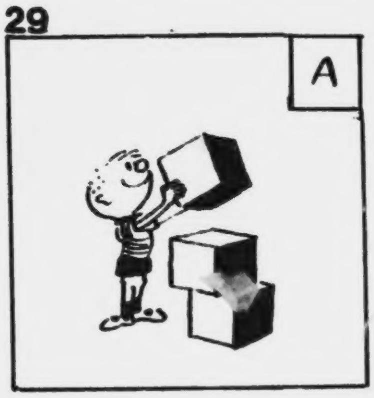

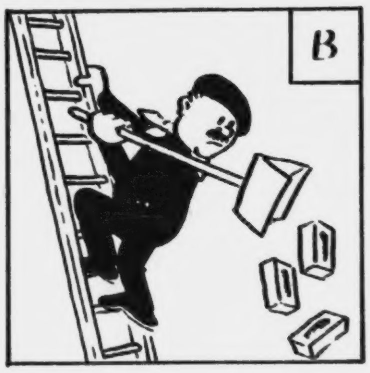

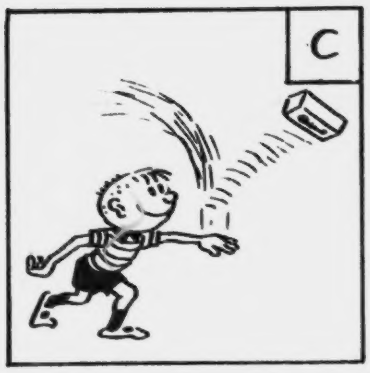

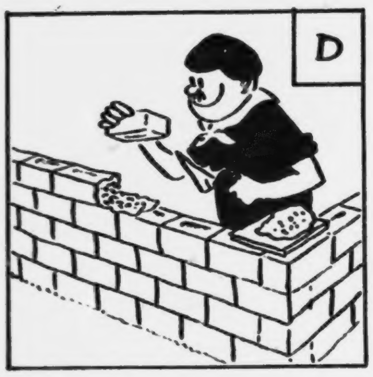

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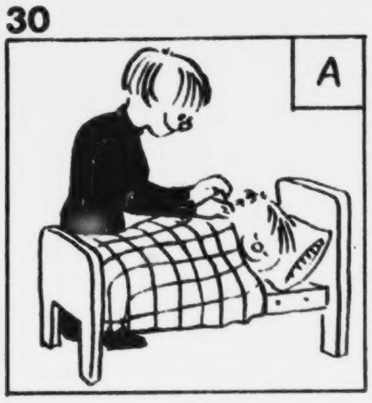

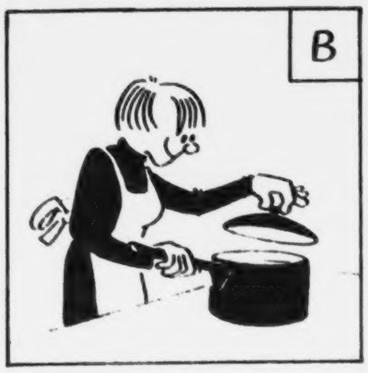

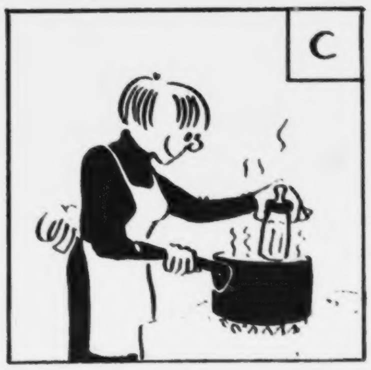

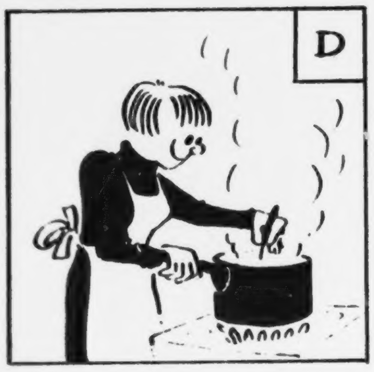

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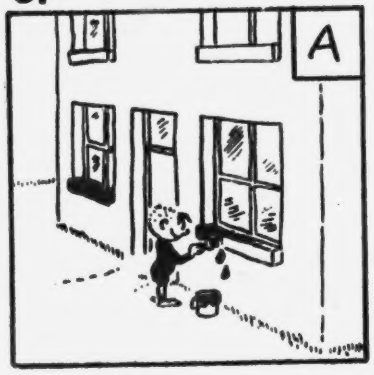

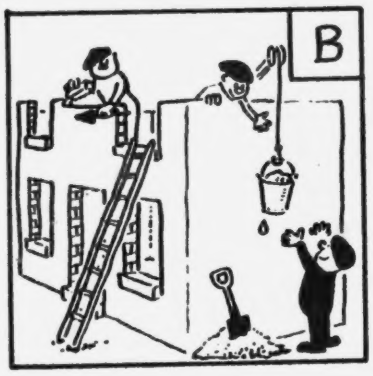

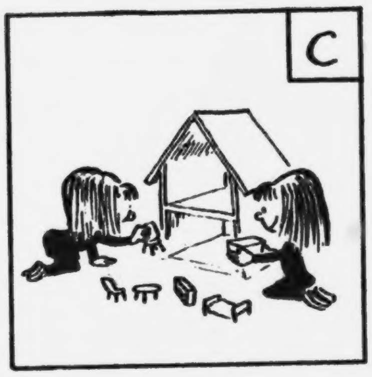

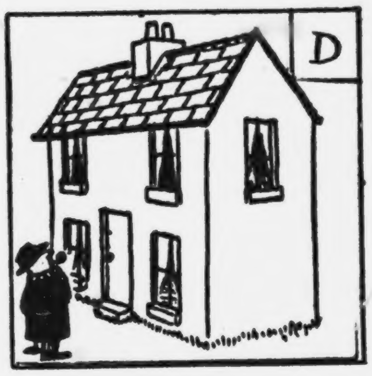

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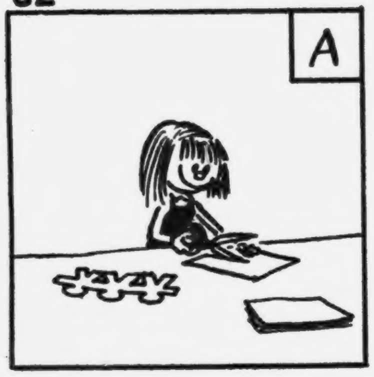

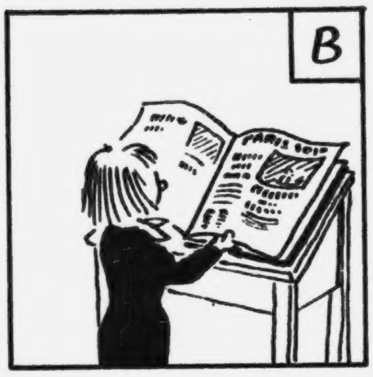

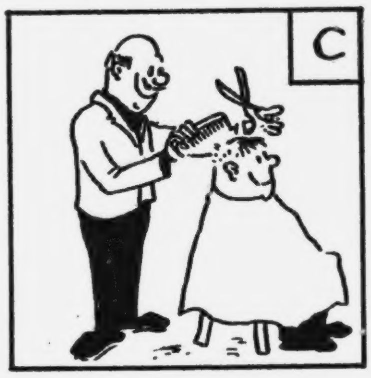

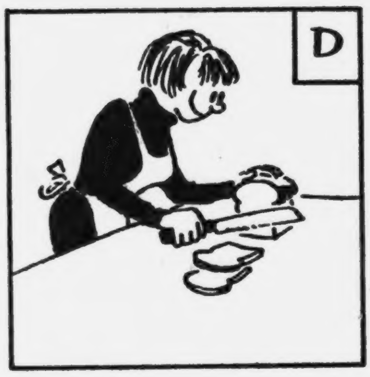

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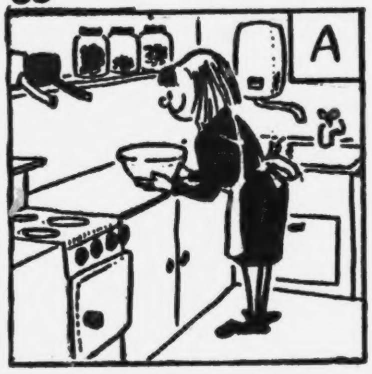

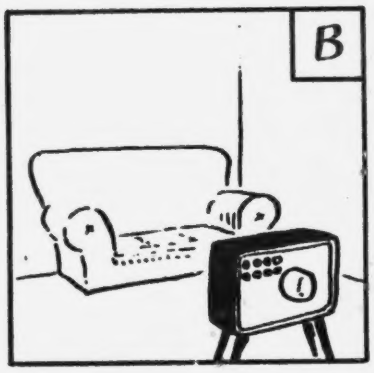

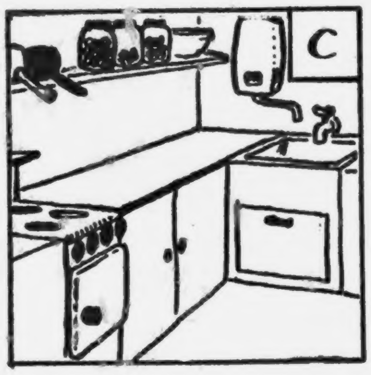

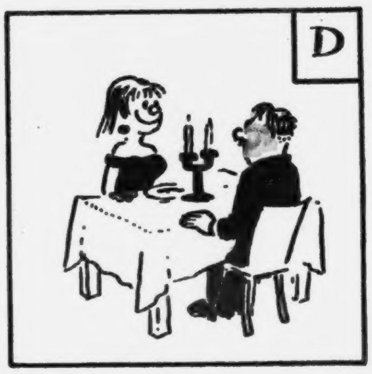

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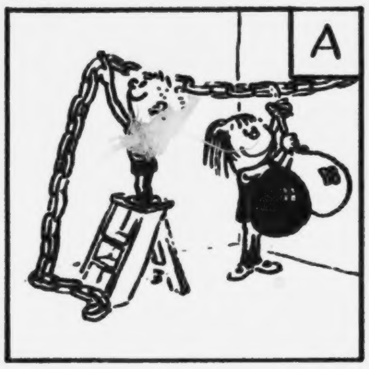
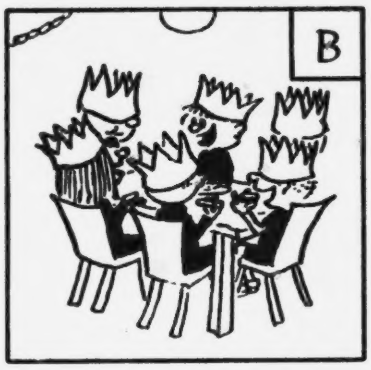
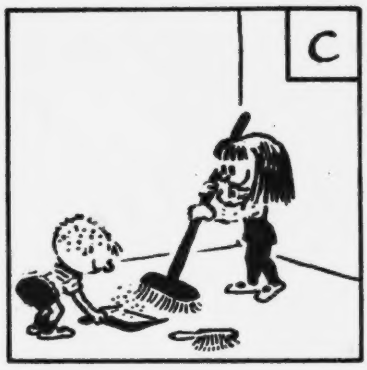
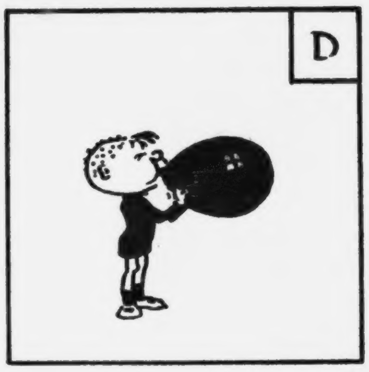


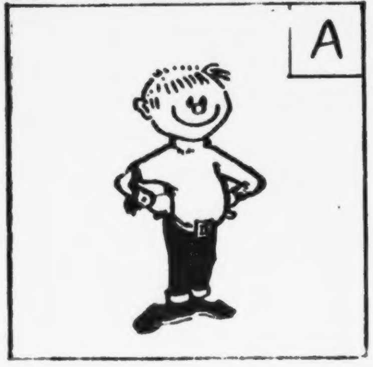


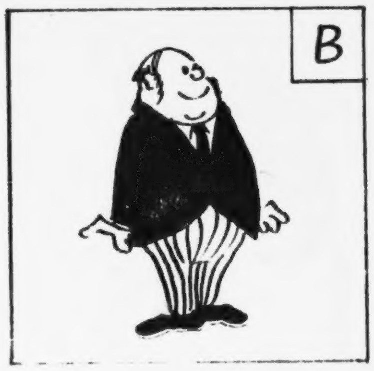


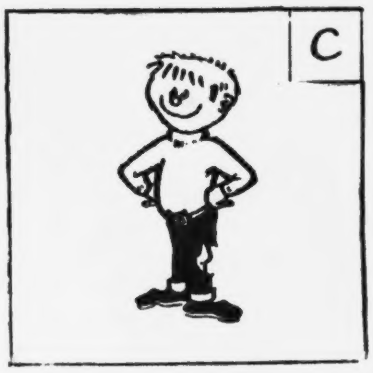


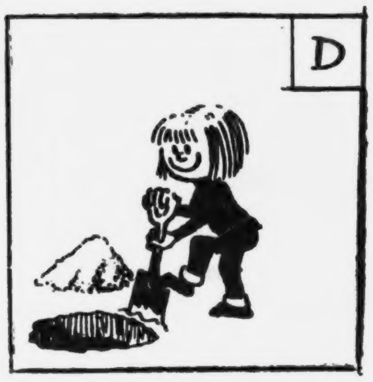
34 ☐

35









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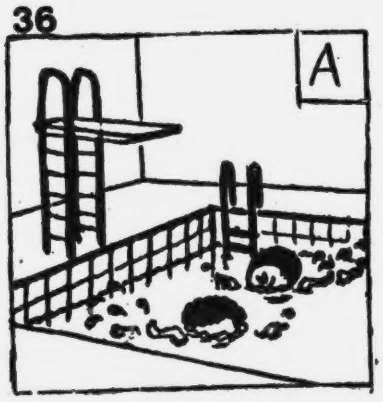

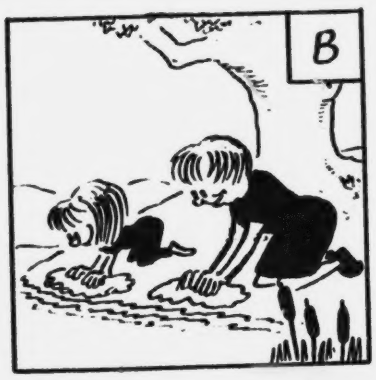

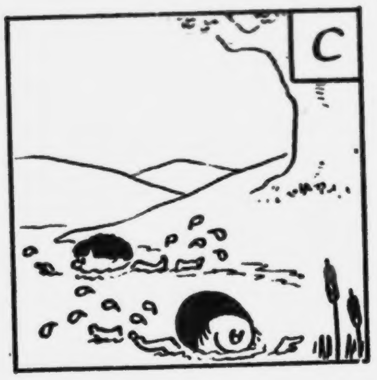

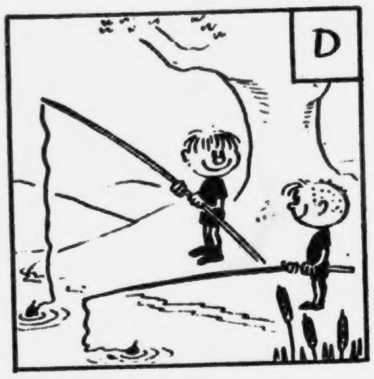

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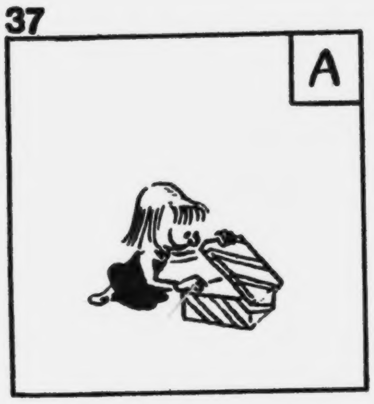

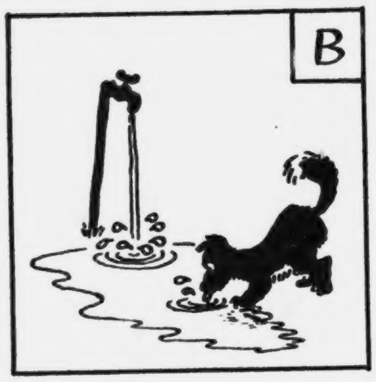

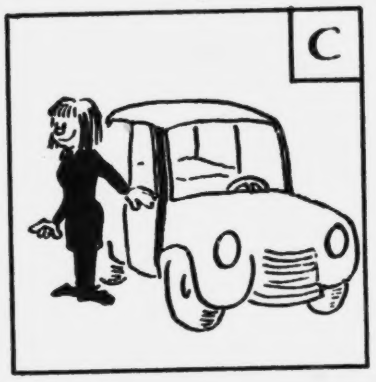

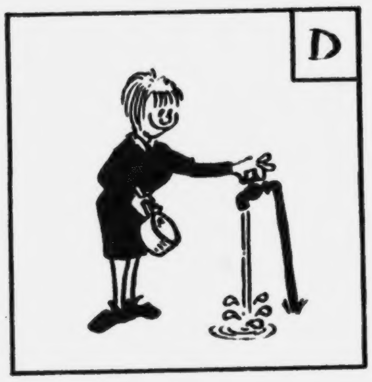

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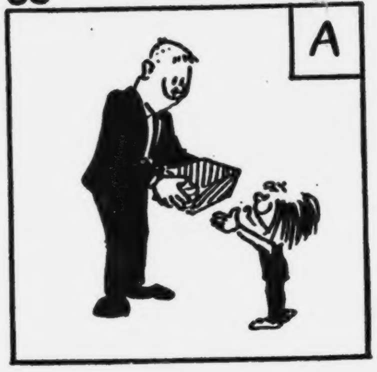

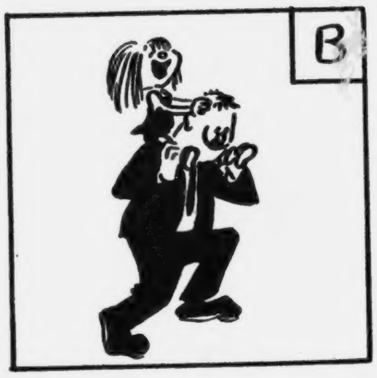

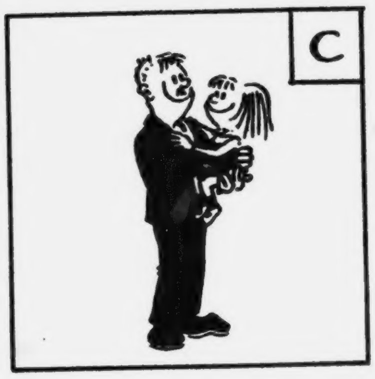

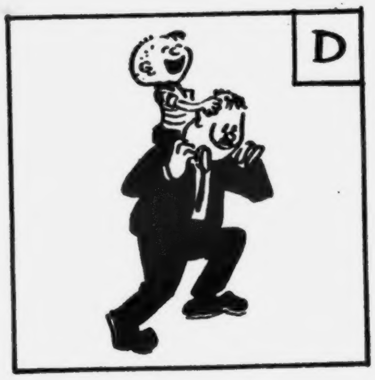

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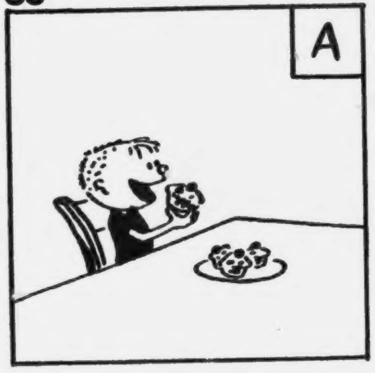

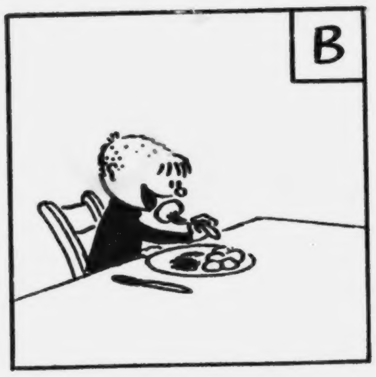

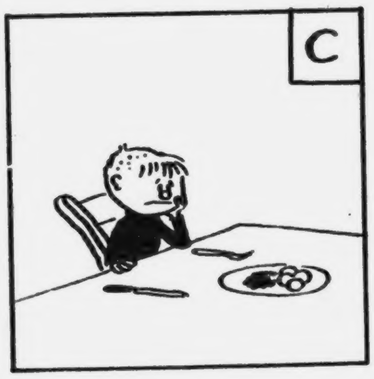

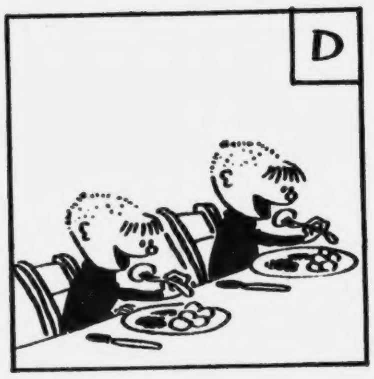

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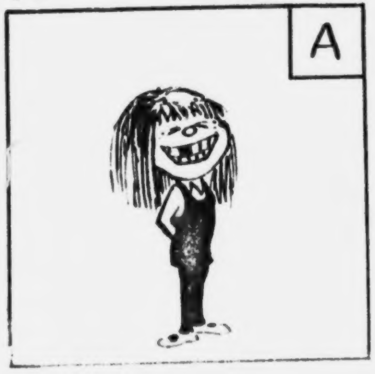

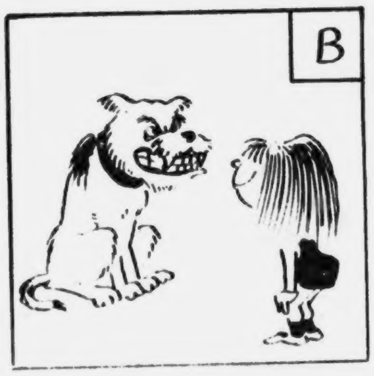

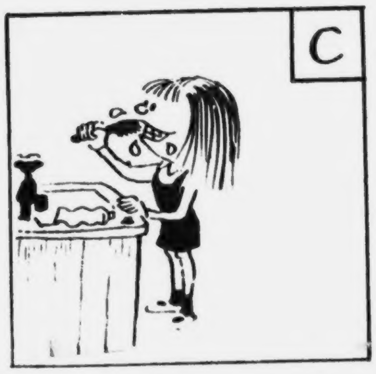

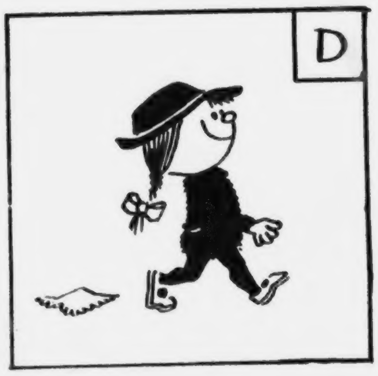

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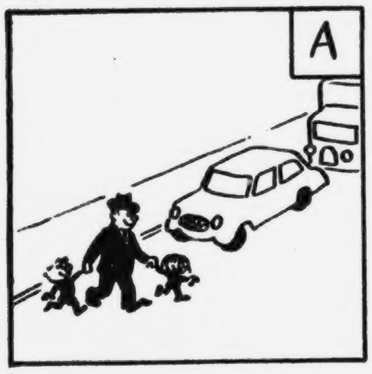

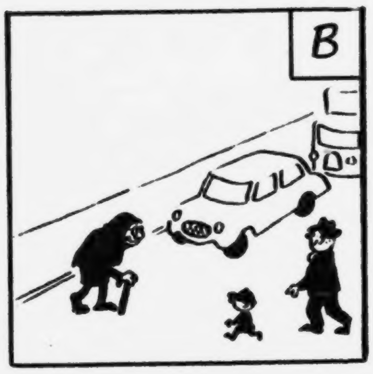

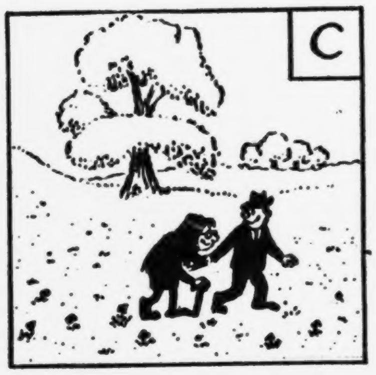

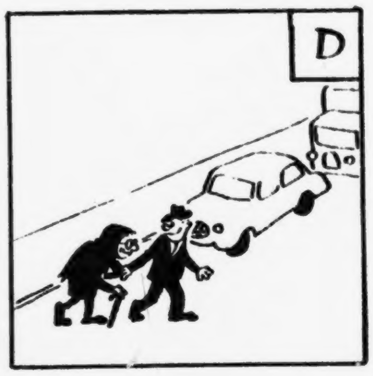

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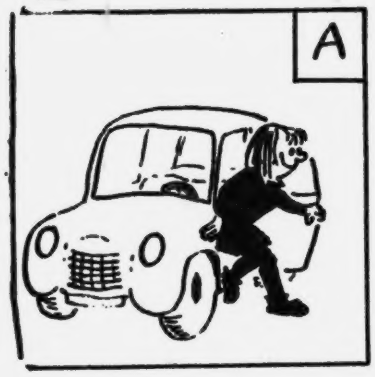

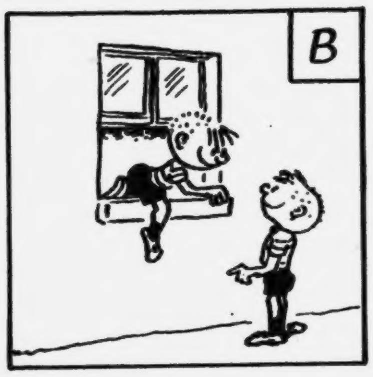

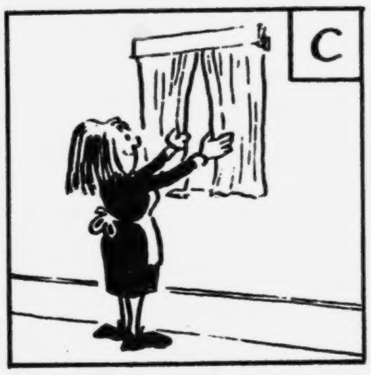

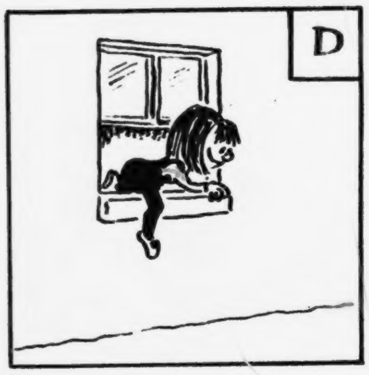

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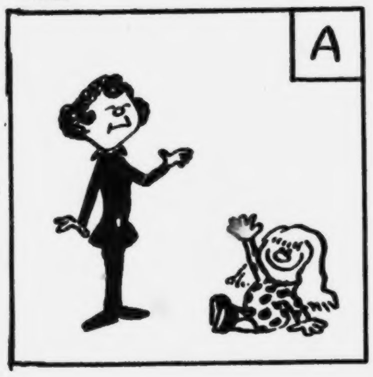

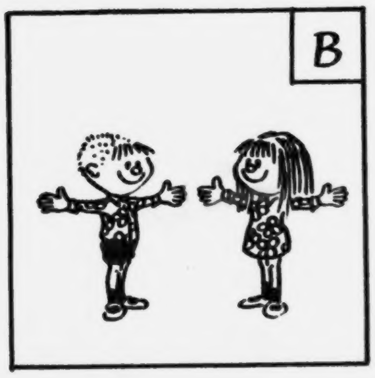

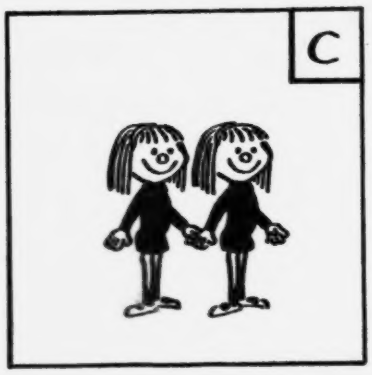

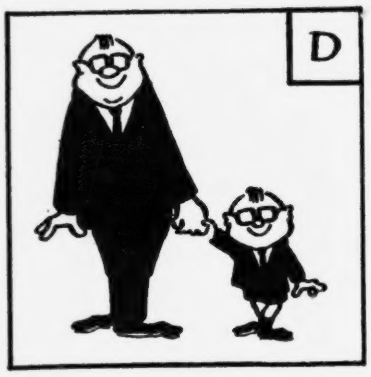

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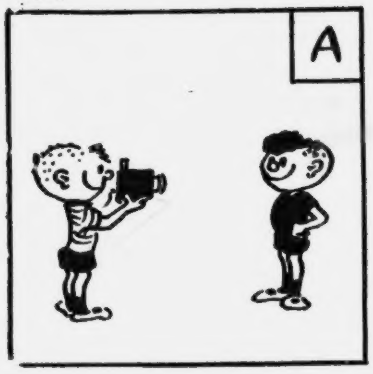

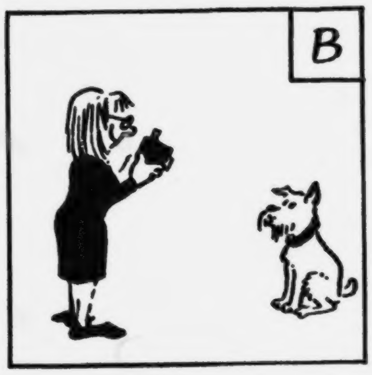

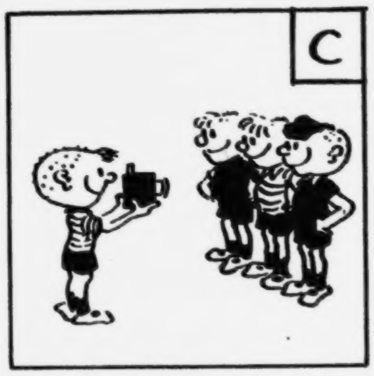

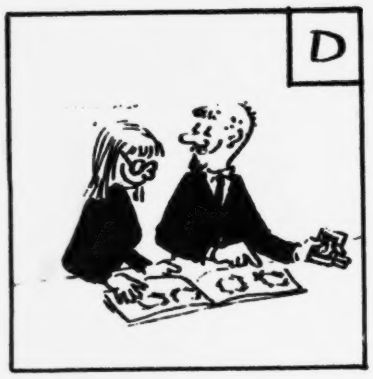

44 ☐

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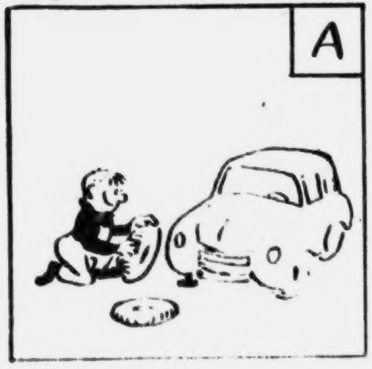
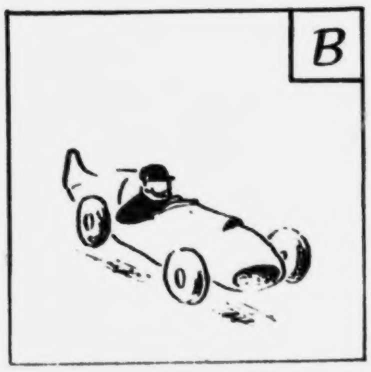
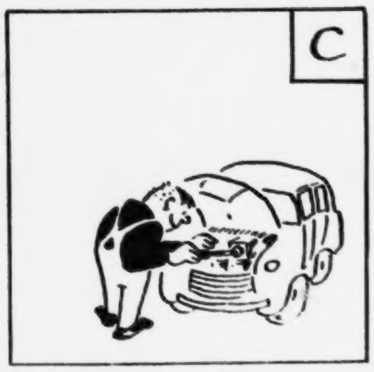
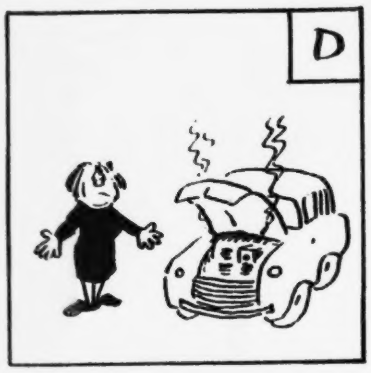








45 ☐

POPULATION I

SCRIPT OF FRENCH LISTENING TEST TAPE.

FRENCH LISTENING TEST:

1. C'est un oiseau.
2. Les poissons nagent dans l'eau.
3. Le bébé tient son jouet dans ses bras.
4. C'est un gros chat.
5. Les enfants jouent dans le jardin.
6. Il y a des vêtements dans l'armoire.
7. Ils sont assis autour de la table.
8. Les enfants se promènent à la campagne.
9. Elle se déshabille.
10. Ce sont des chevaux.
11. La petite fille chante.
12. Il y a des oiseaux sur le toit.
13. Elle a cinq livres.
14. Ils courent.
15. Les enfants se lavent.
16. L'employé pèse les valises.
17. Il met du sel sur sa viande.
18. L'infirmière range les médicaments.
19. Le chien dort sous le lit.
20. Le pêcheur ne porte ni chapeau ni chaussures.
21. Ils ne font rien.
22. L'élève écrit au tableau noir.
23. Le chien est attaché à l'arbre par une corde.
24. Le garçon s'est assis devant la porte.
25. C'est le quartier industriel.
26. Il y a quatre personnes à table.

27. Les enfants écoutent la radio.

28. Elle se lave les cheveux.

29. Il laisse tomber les briques.

30. Maman met le couvercle sur la casserole.

31. Ils construisent une maison.

32. Elle coupe du papier avec ses ciseaux.

33. Il n'y a personne dans la cuisine.

34. Les enfants décorent le salon pour la fête.

35. Il a un trou à son pantalon.

36. Les enfants nagent dans la rivière.

37. Elle ouvre le robinet.

38. Le père porte sa fille sur ses épaules.

39. Il ne mange pas.

40. Elle a perdu une dent.

41. Le monsieur aide la vieille dame à traverser la rue.

42. Elle sort par la fenêtre.

43. Les deux soeurs se ressemblent.

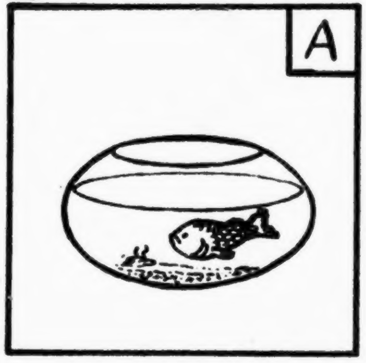
44. Il prend une photo de son ami.

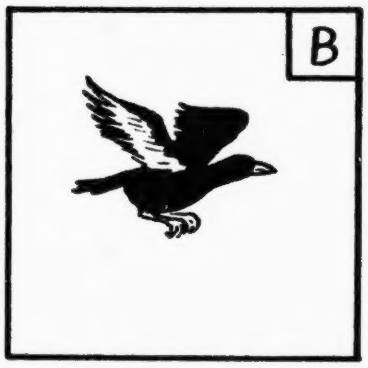
45. Le mécanicien répare le moteur de la voiture.

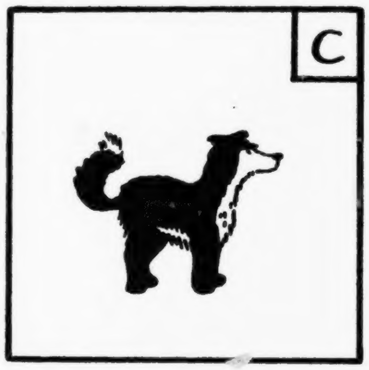
FRENCH READING TEST

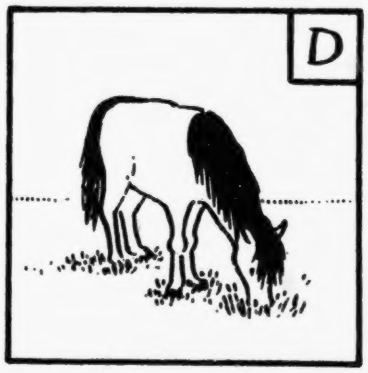
POPULATION ONE

1





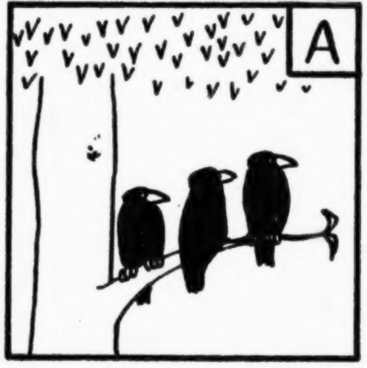


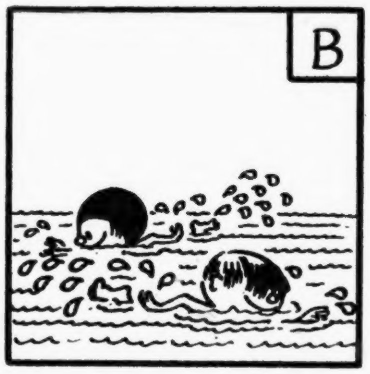


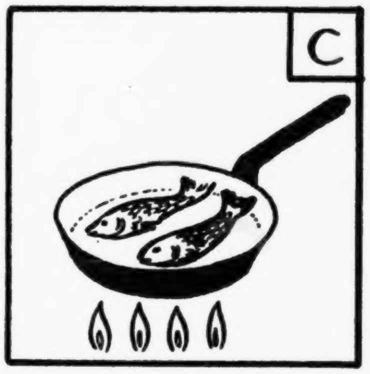
1 B

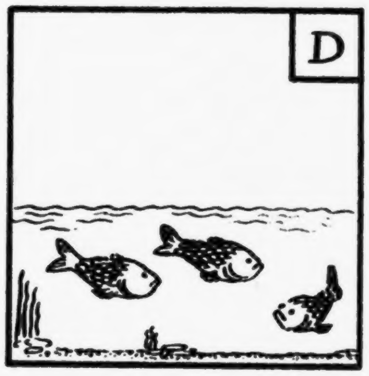
C'est un oiseau.

2





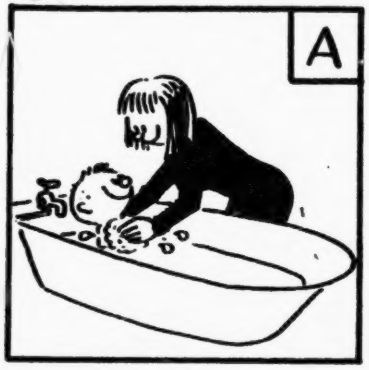


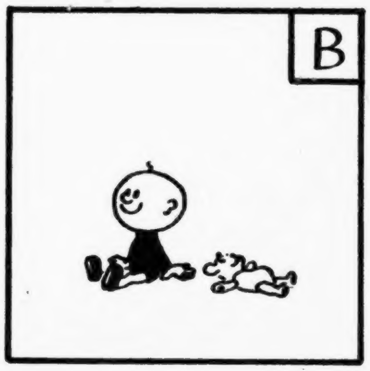


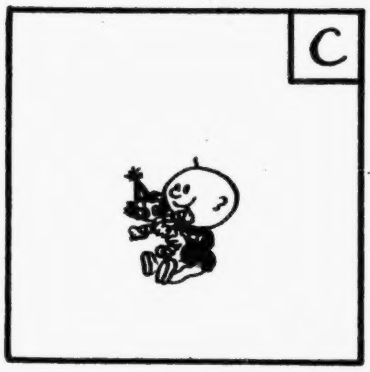
2 ☐

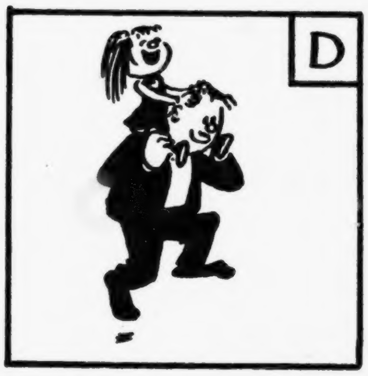
Les poissons nagent dans l'eau.

3





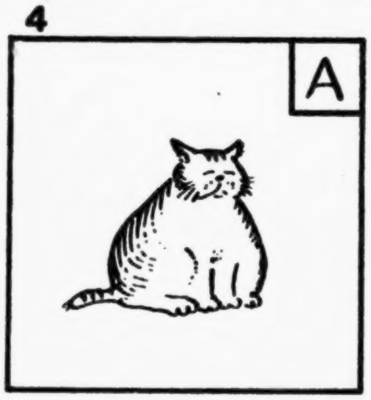


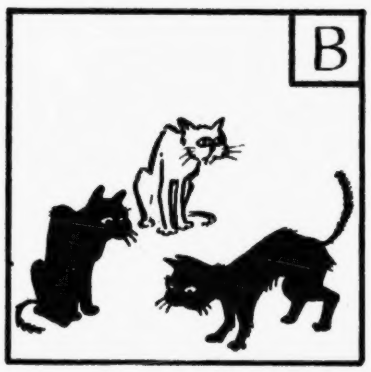


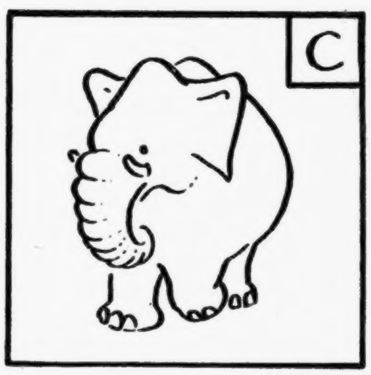
3 ☐

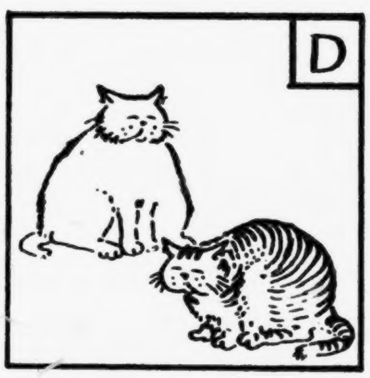
Le bébé tient son jouet dans ses bras.

4





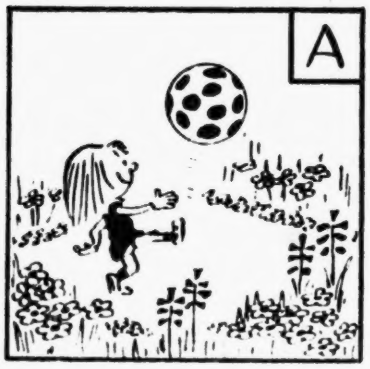


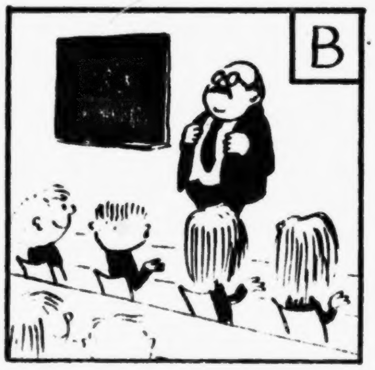


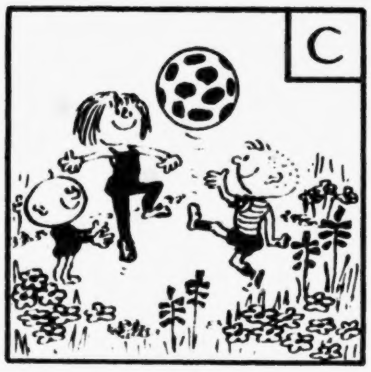
4 ☐

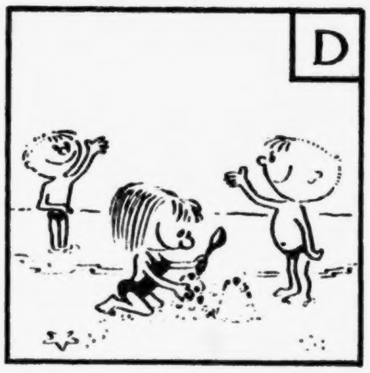
C'est un gros chat.

5





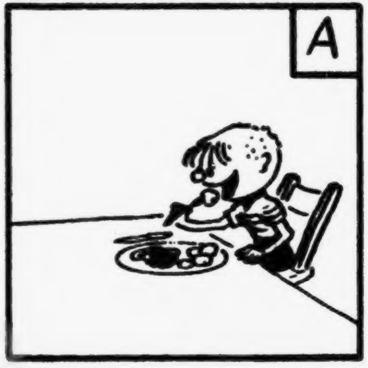


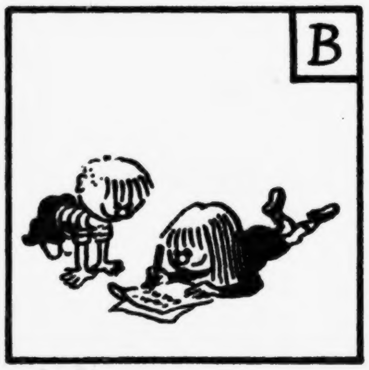


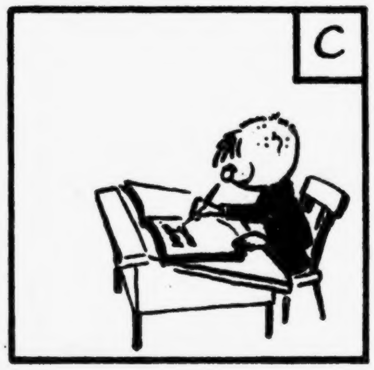
5 ☐

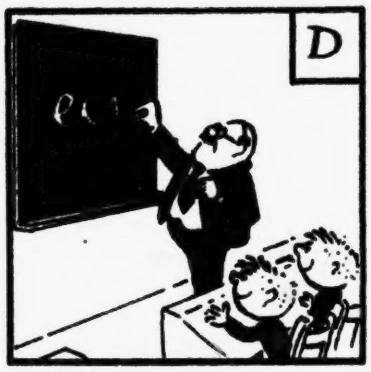
Les enfants jouent dans le jardin.

6





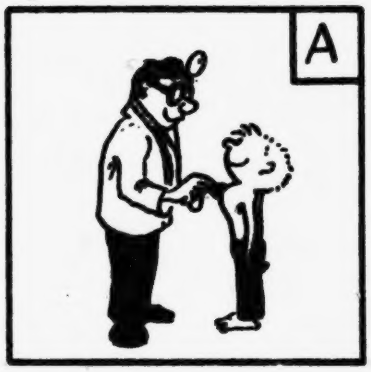


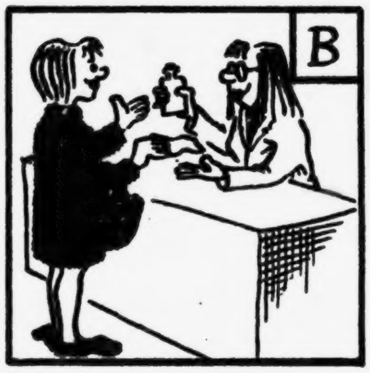


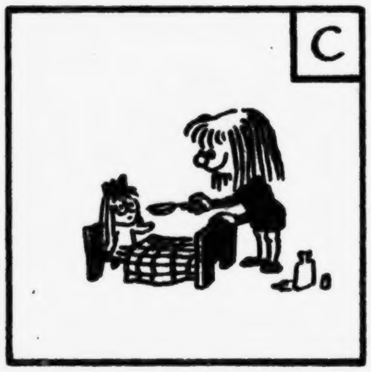
Le garçon écrit.

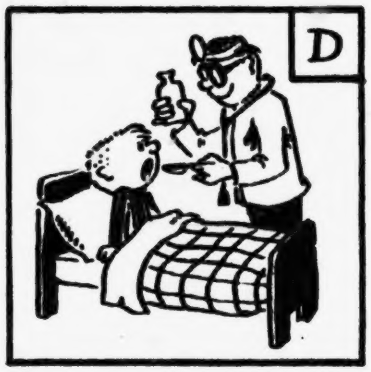
6 ☐

7





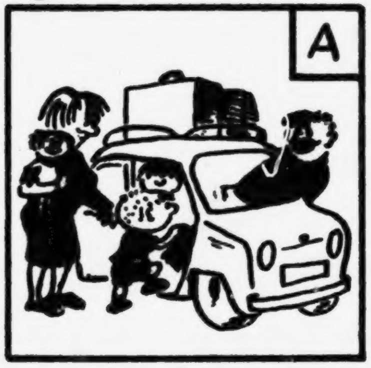


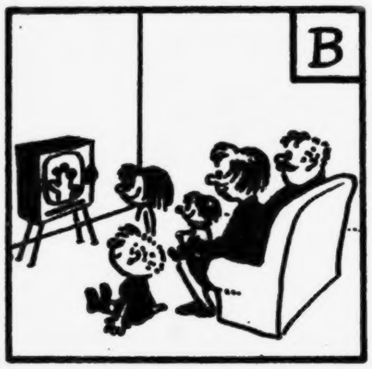


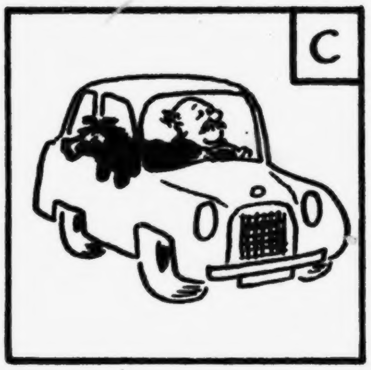
Il prend un médicament.

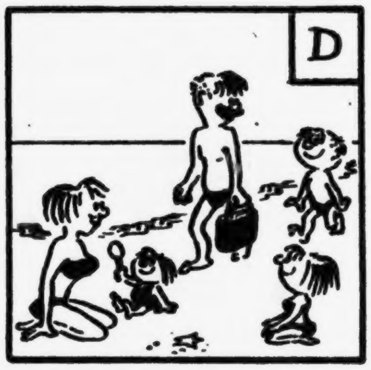
7 ☐

8





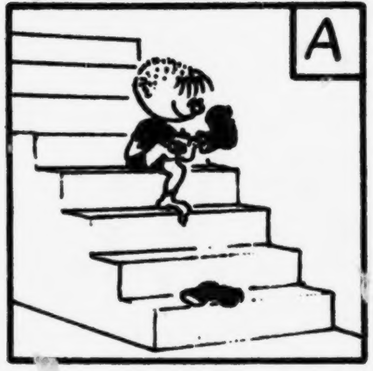


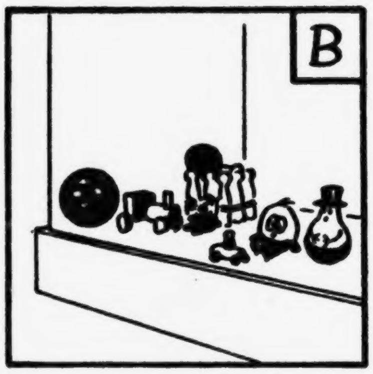


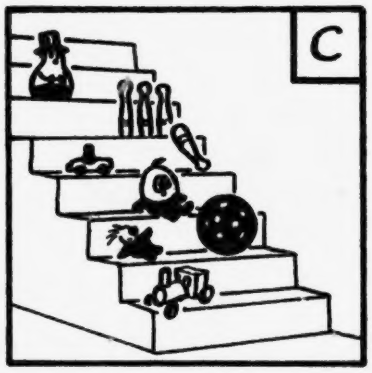
La famille s'installe dans la voiture.

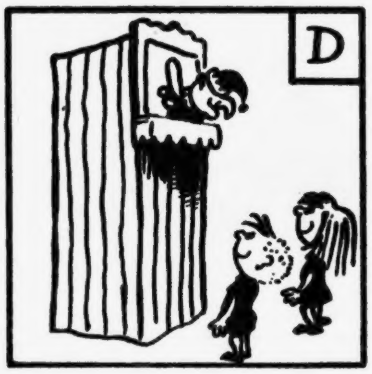
8 ☐

9





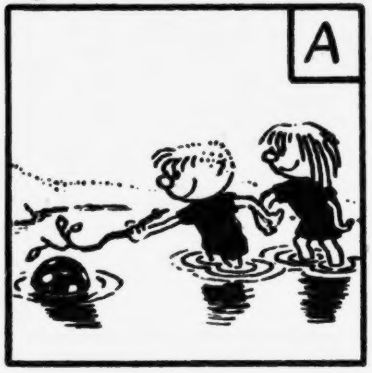


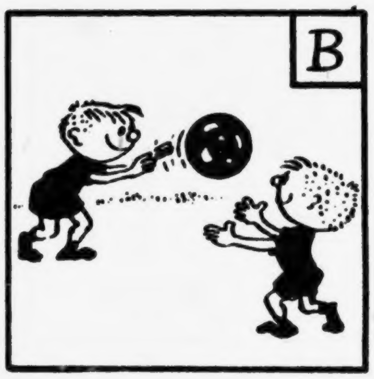


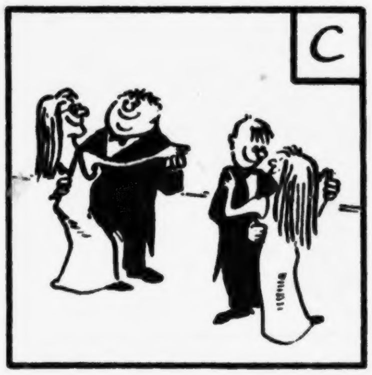
Il y a des jouets sur l'escalier.

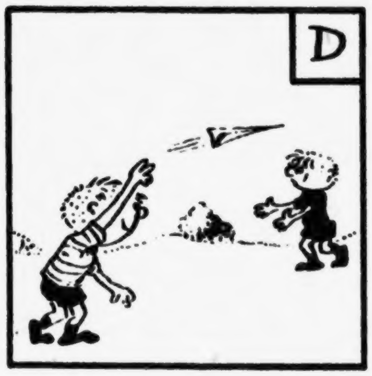
9 ☐

10







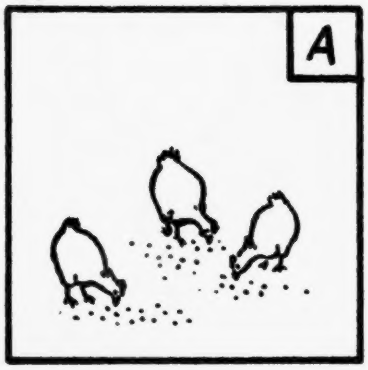


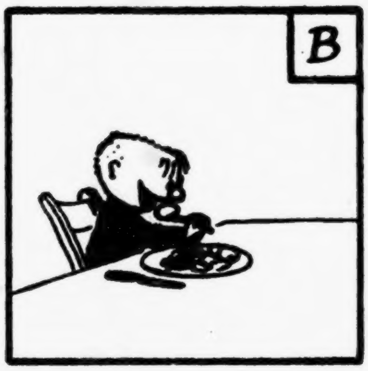
Il lance la balle à son ami.

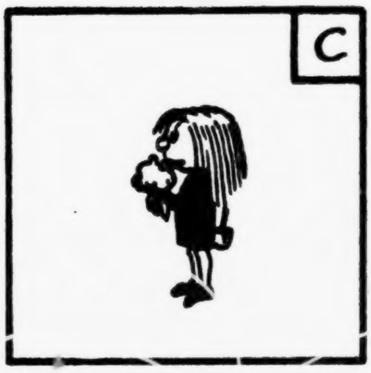
10 ☐

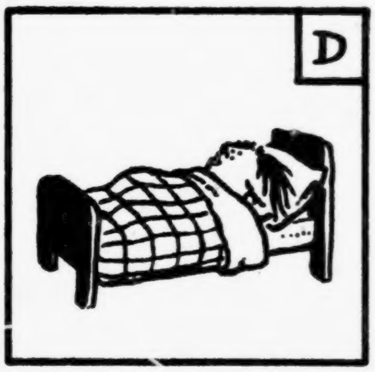
PAGE 3

11





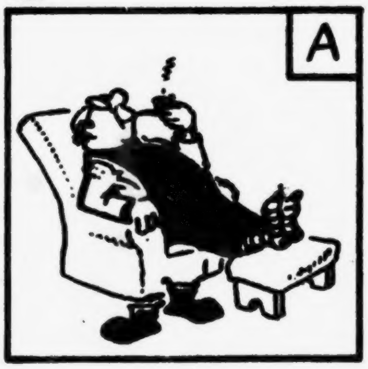


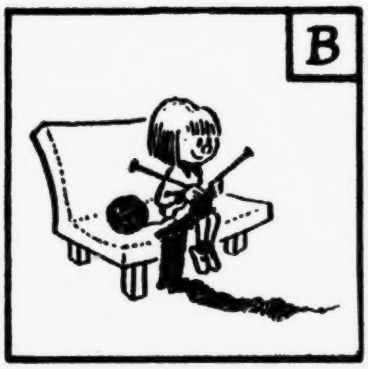


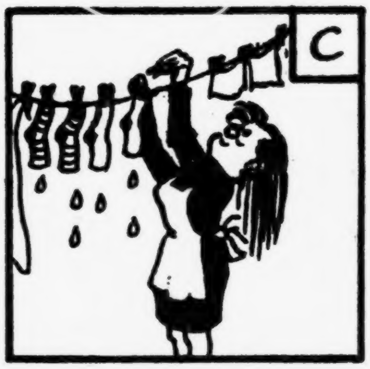
Il mange.

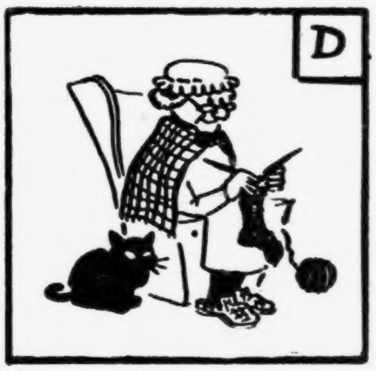
11 ☐

12





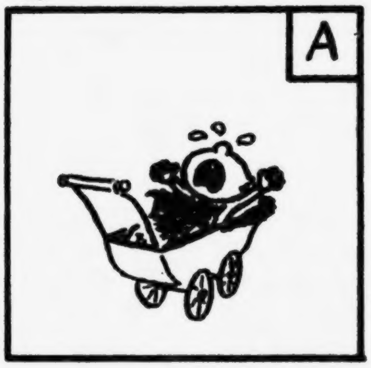


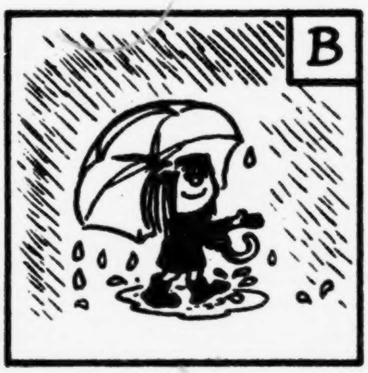


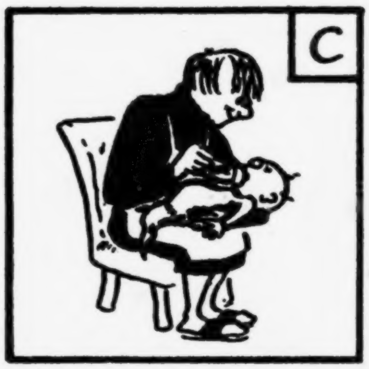
Elle tricote une chaussette.

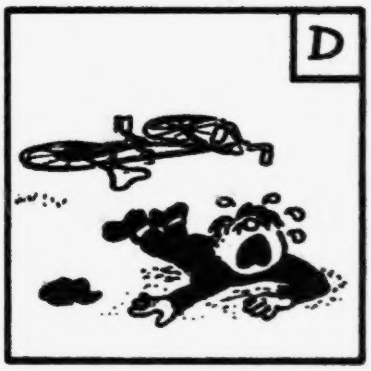
12 ☐

13





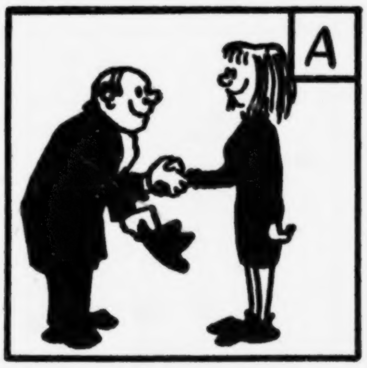


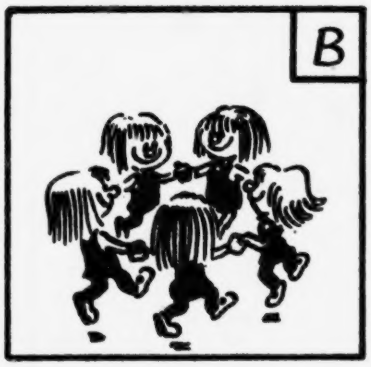


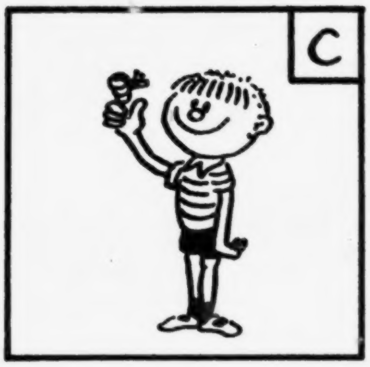
Le bébé pleure.

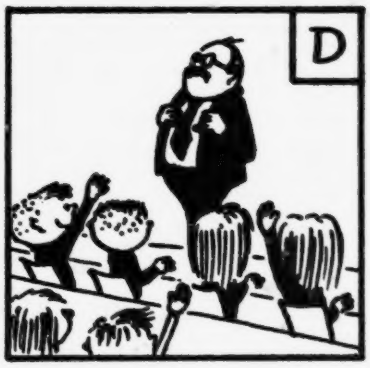
13 ☐

14





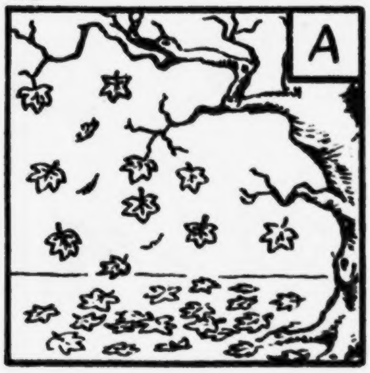


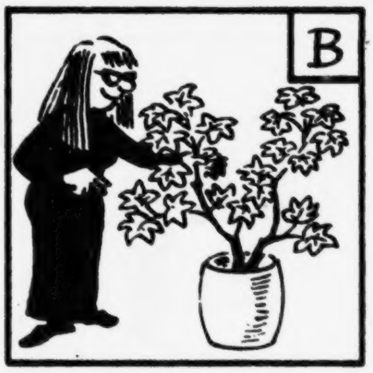


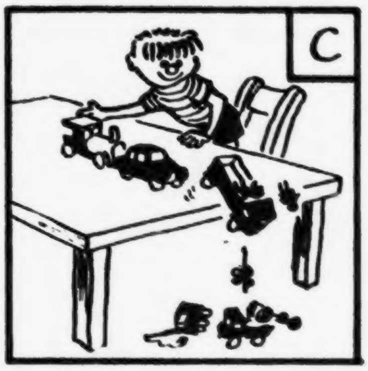
Ils se serrent la main.

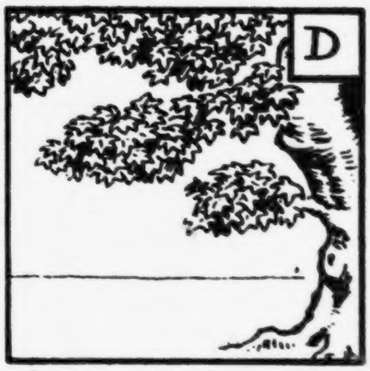
14 ☐

15





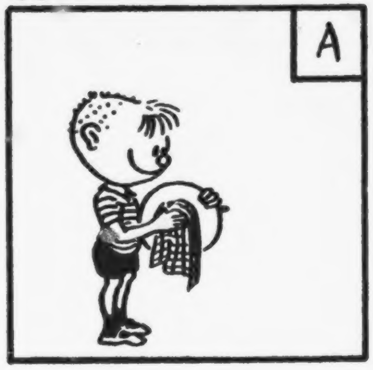


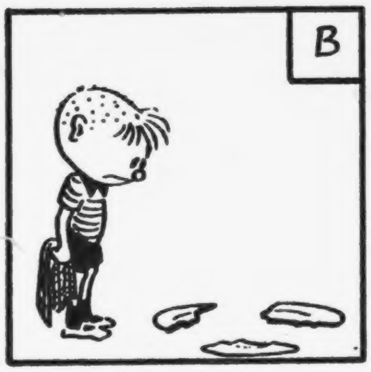


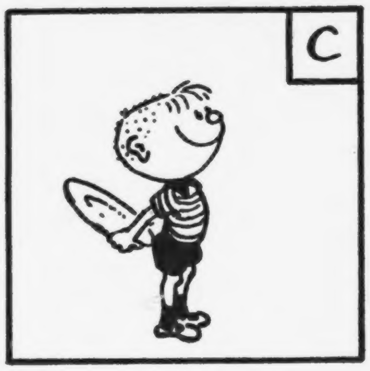
Les feuilles tombent.

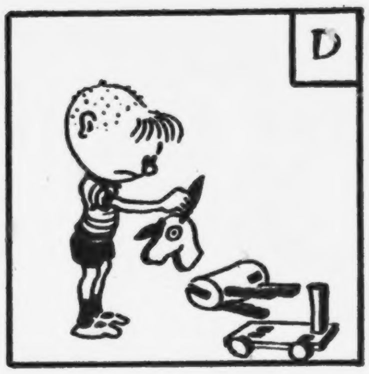
15 ☐

16





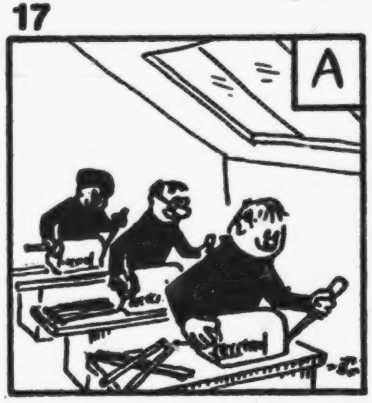


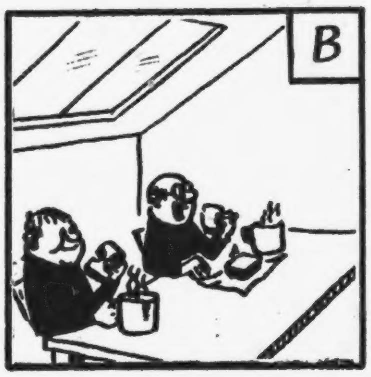


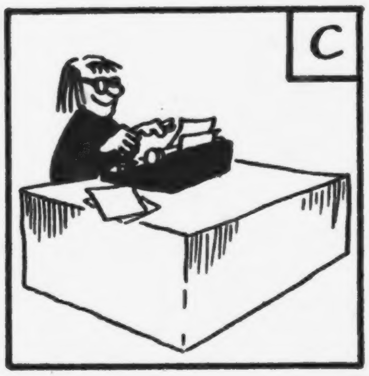
16 ☐

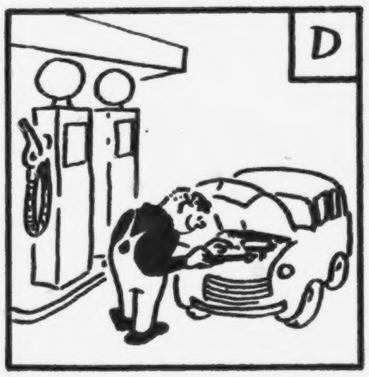
Le garçon a cassé son assiette.

17





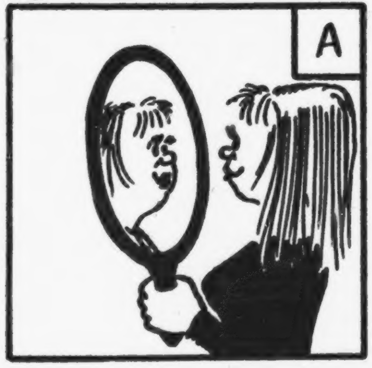


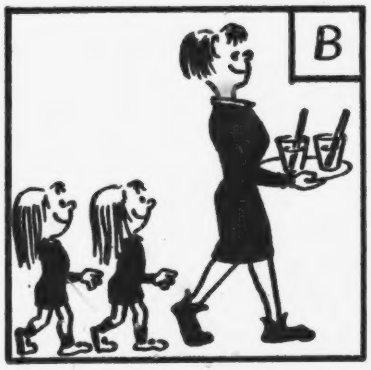


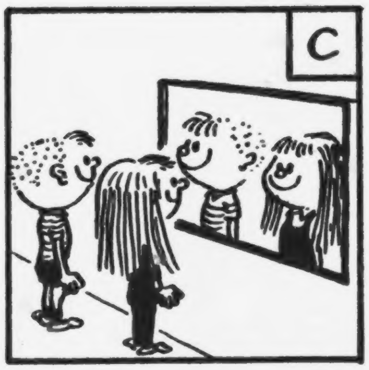
17 ☐

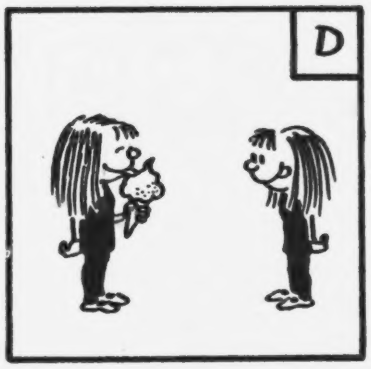
Les ouvriers travaillent à l'usine.

18





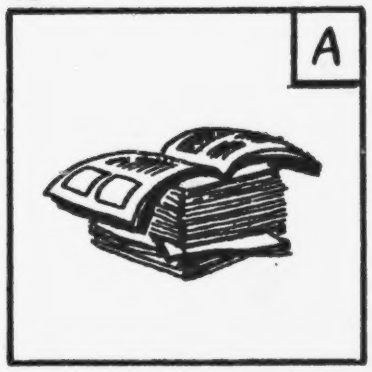


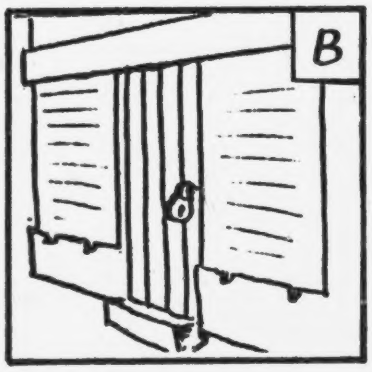


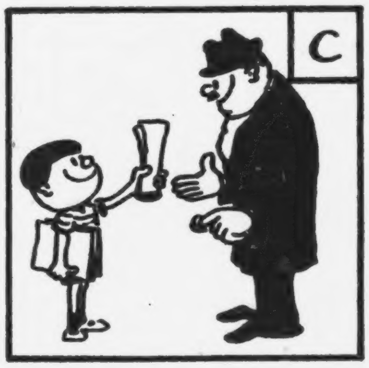
18 ☐

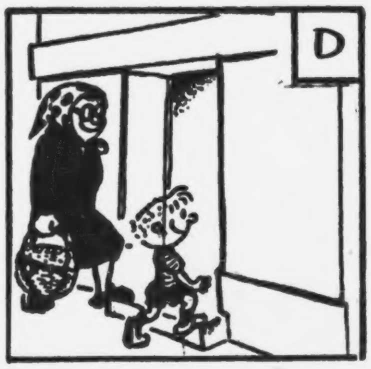
Elle se regarde dans la glace.

19





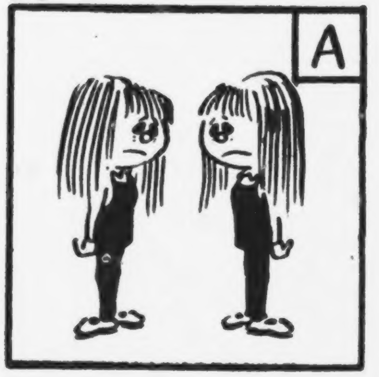


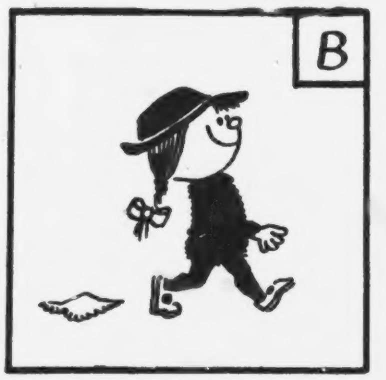


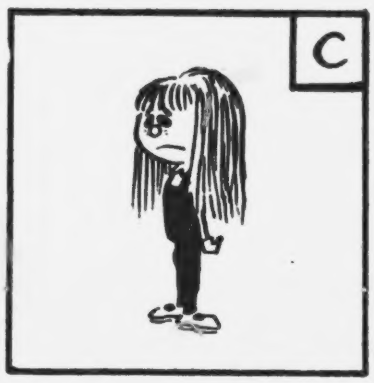
19 ☐

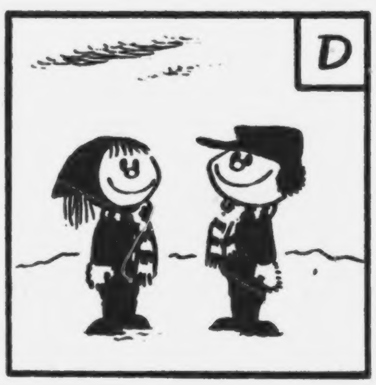
Le magasin est ouvert aujourd'hui.

20







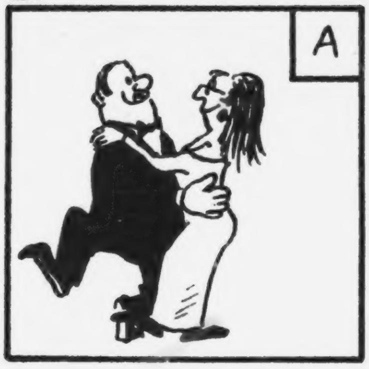


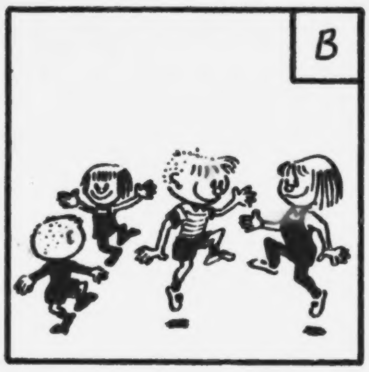
20 ☐

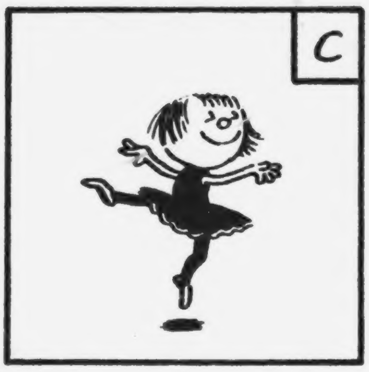
Elle a l'air triste.

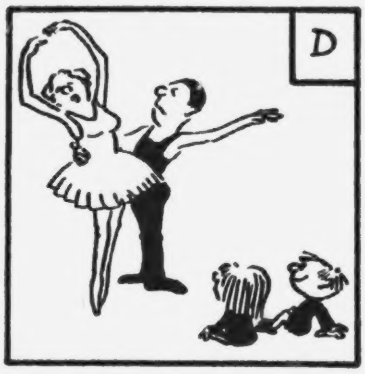
PAGE 5

21





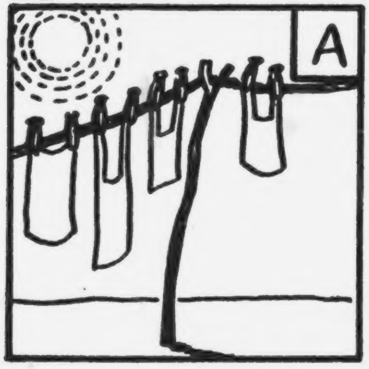


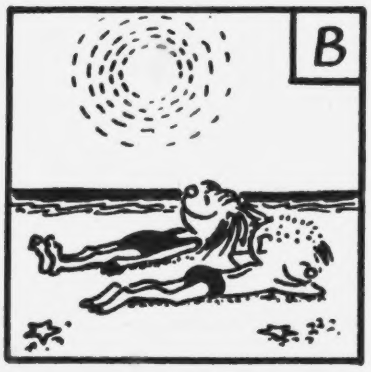


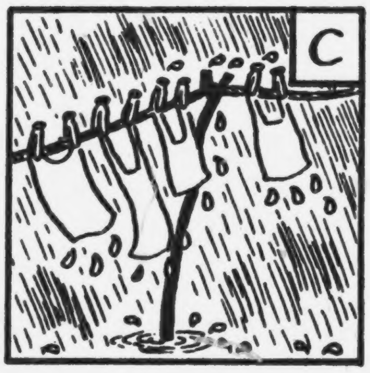
21 ☐

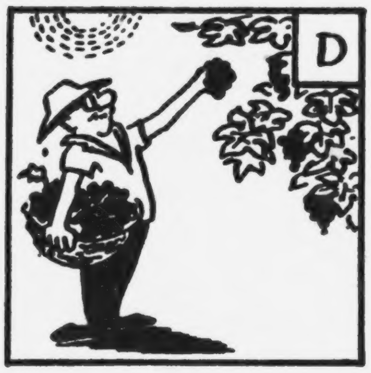
Ils dansent tous les quatre.

22





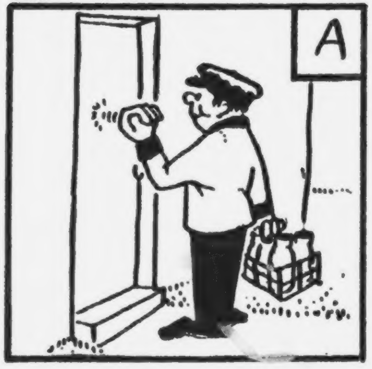


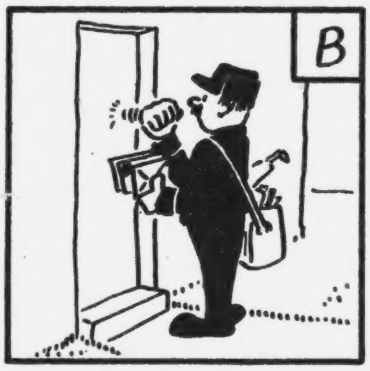


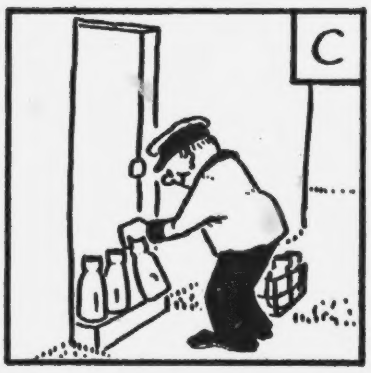
22 ☐

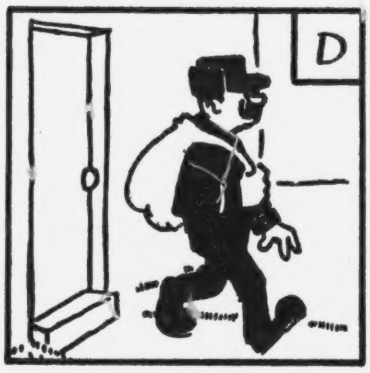
Le linge sèche au soleil.

23





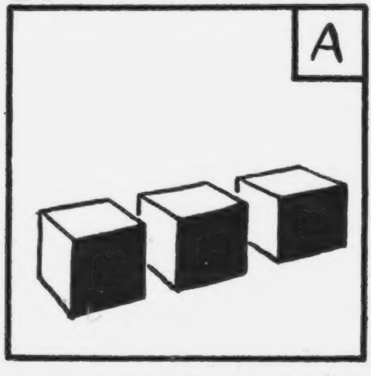


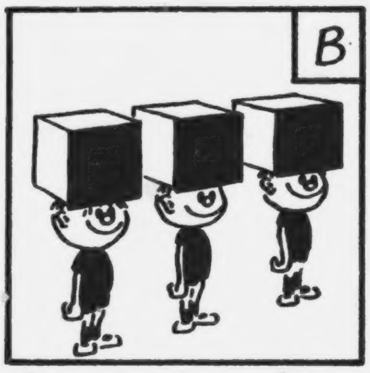


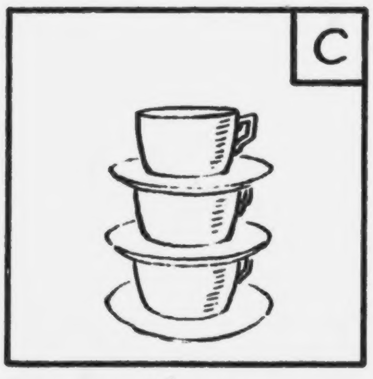
23 ☐

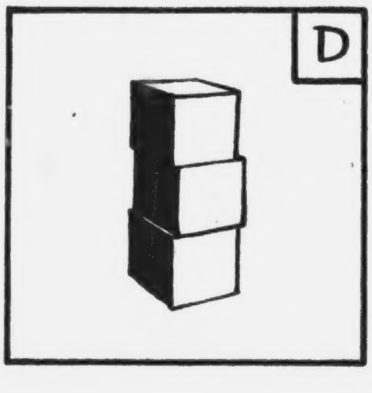
Le facteur frappe à la porte.

24





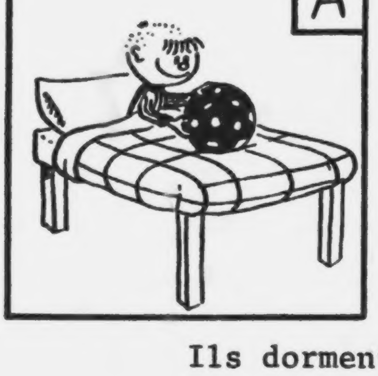


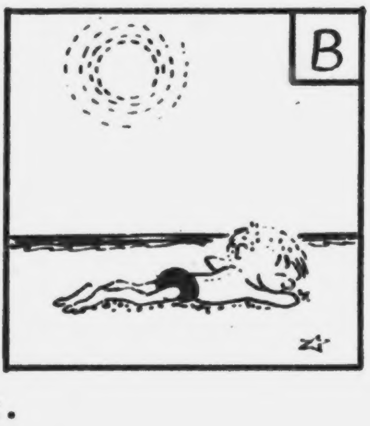


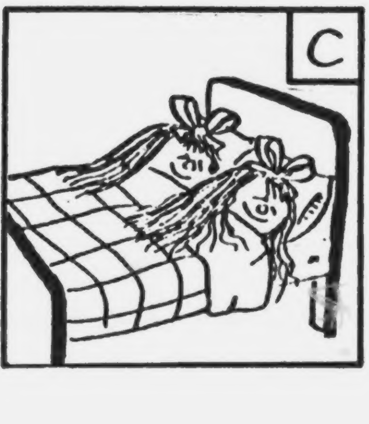
24 ☐

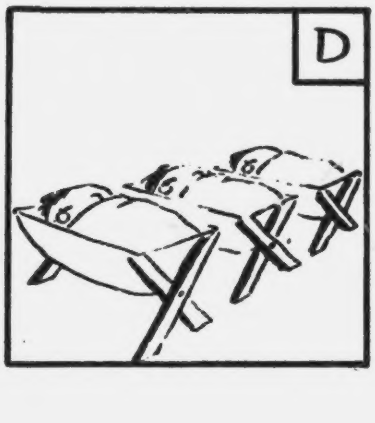
Les trois boîtes sont posées l'une sur l'autre.

25





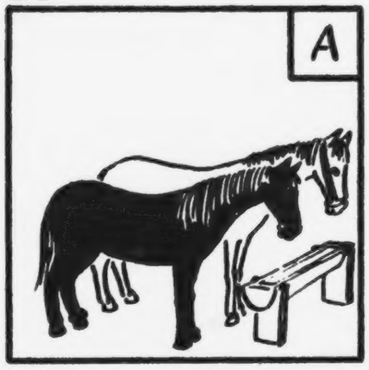


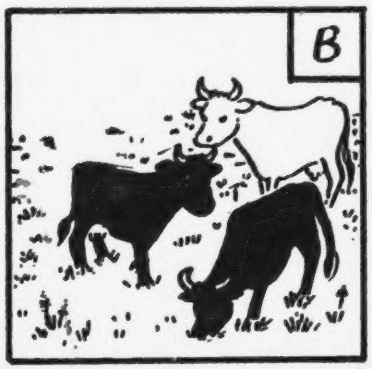


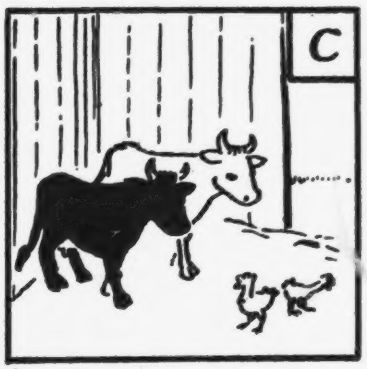
25 ☐

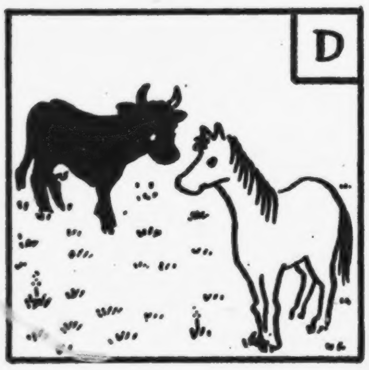
Ils dorment.

26





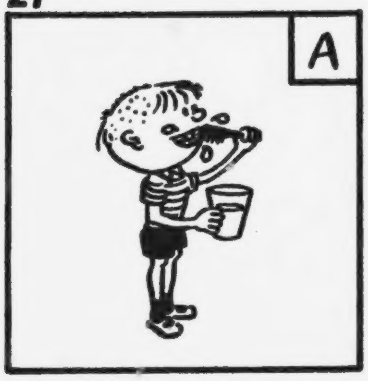


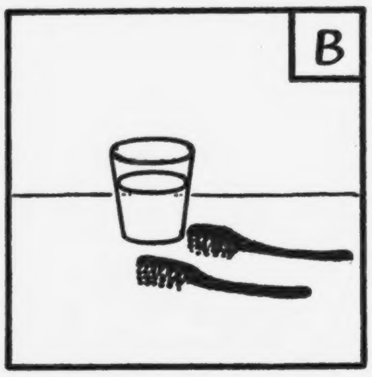


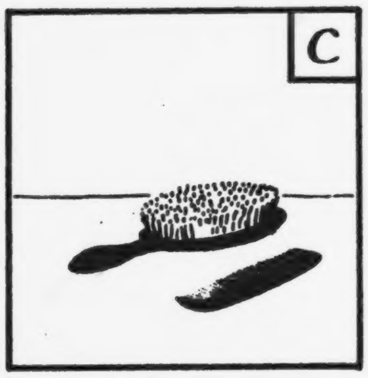
Il y a des vaches dans la prairie.

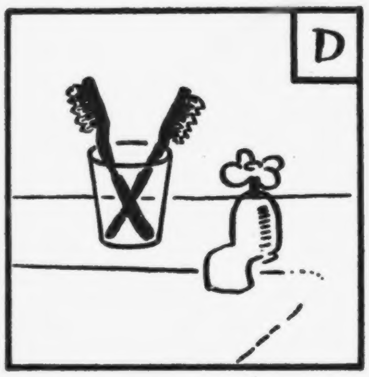
26 ☐

27





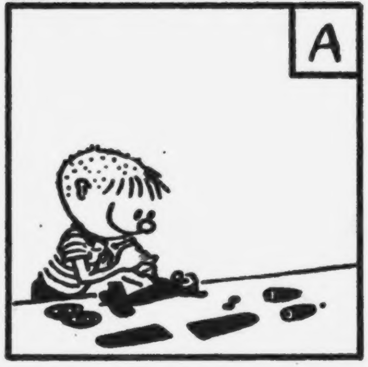


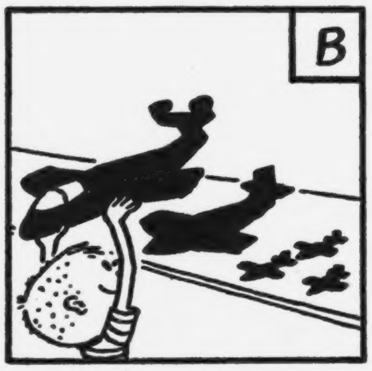


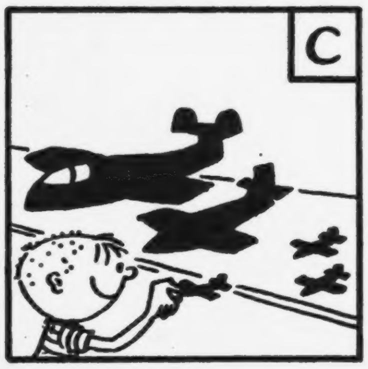
Les brosses à dents sont dans le verre.

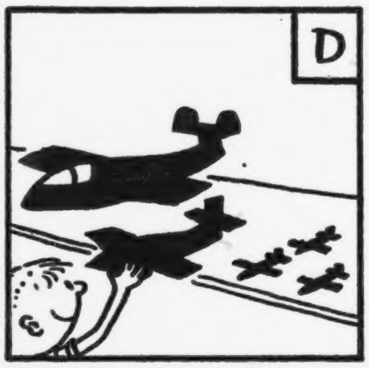
27 ☐

28





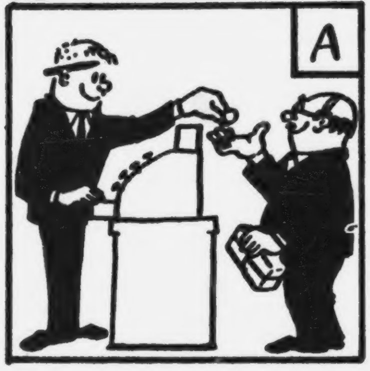


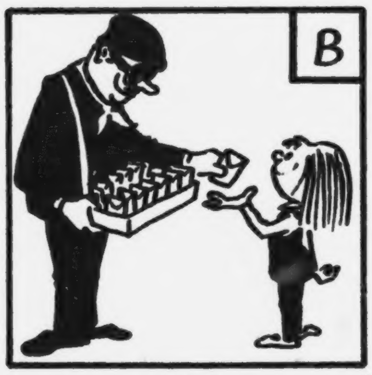


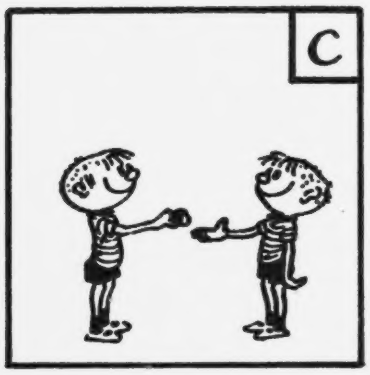
Le garçon a choisi le plus grand avion.

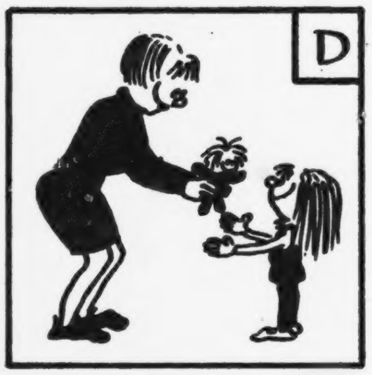
28 ☐

29





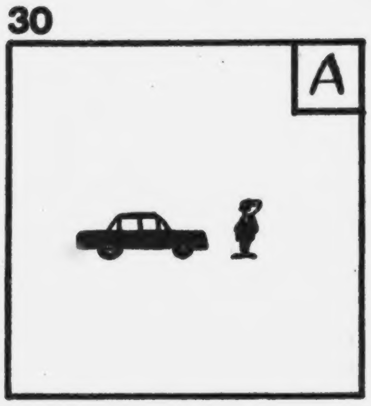


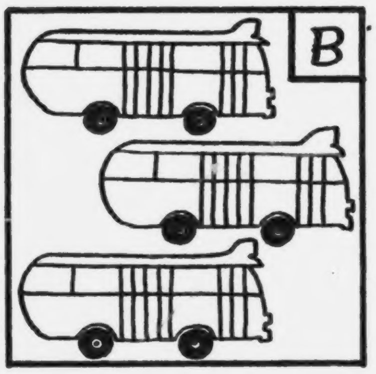


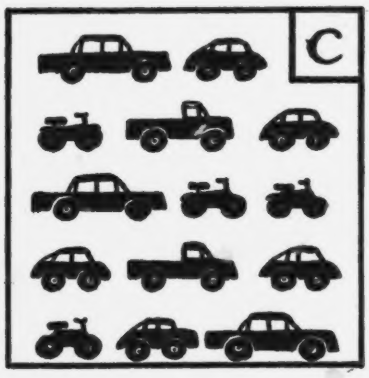
Le marchand lui rend la monnaie.

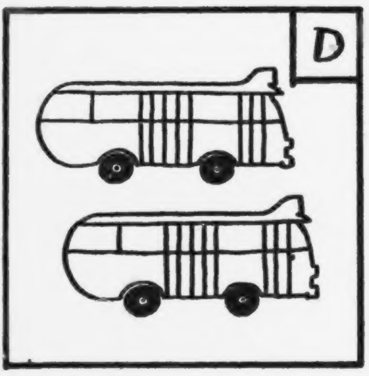
29 ☐

30





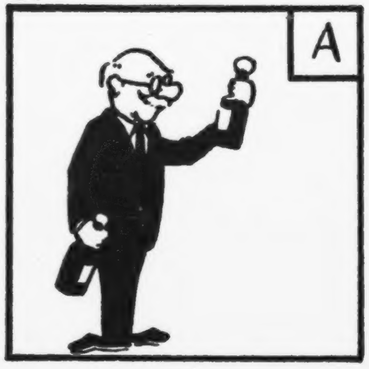


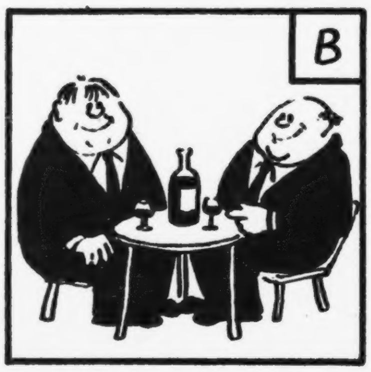


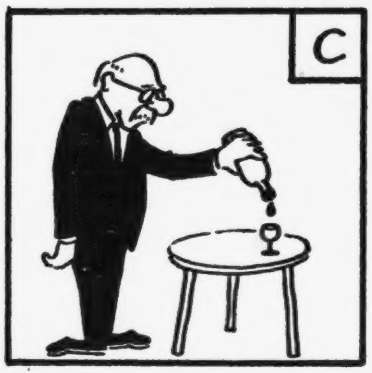
On ne voit que deux autobus.

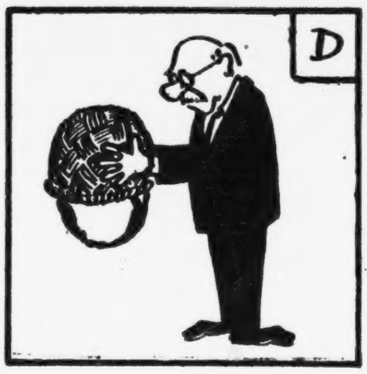
30 ☐

31





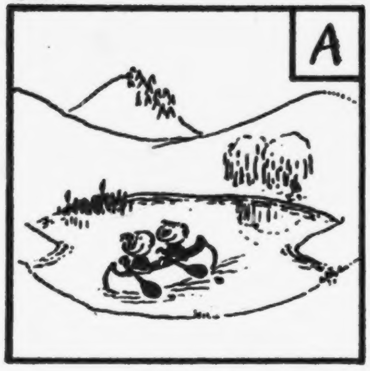


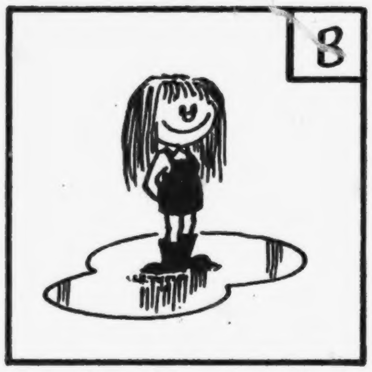


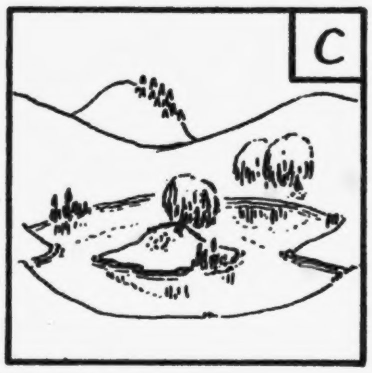
La bouteille de grand-pere est vide.

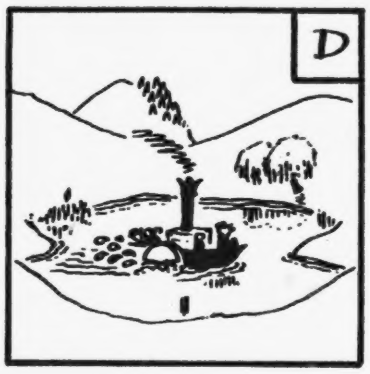
31 ☐

32





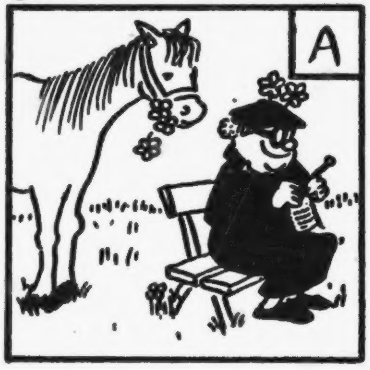


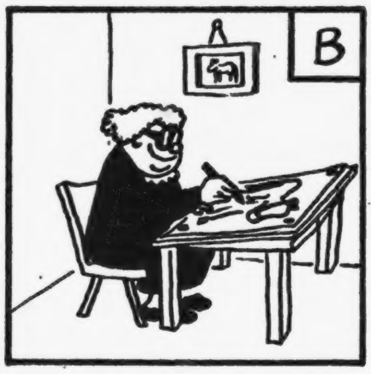


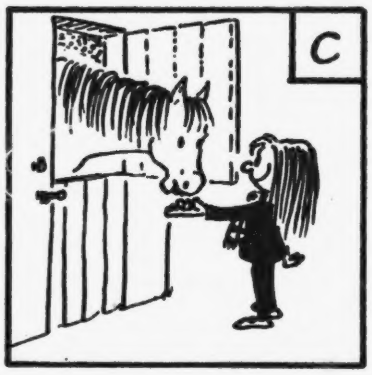
Il y a une petite île au milieu du lac.

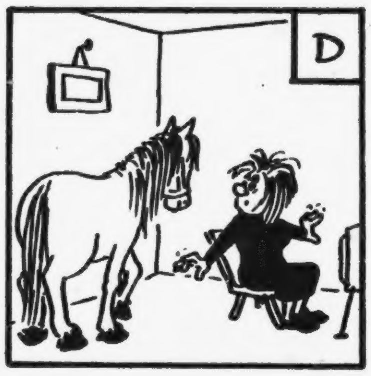
32 ☐

33





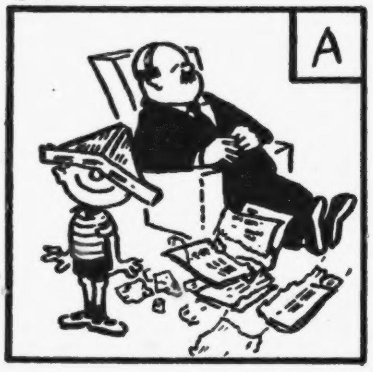


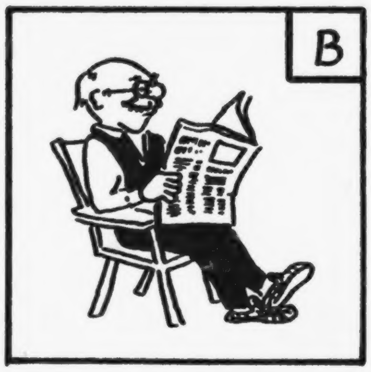


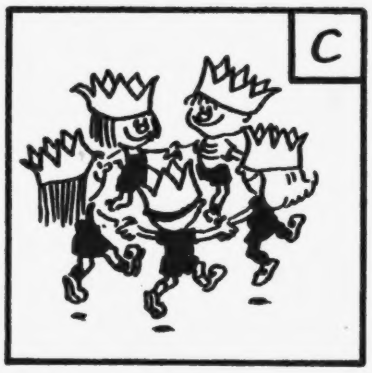
La dame est très étonnée de voir un cheval dans la maison.

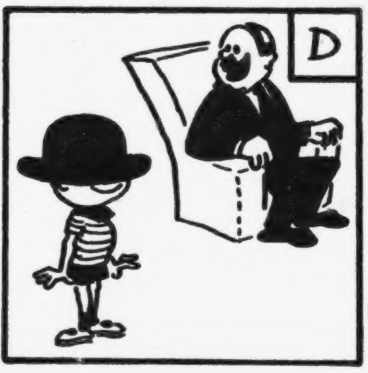
33 ☐

34





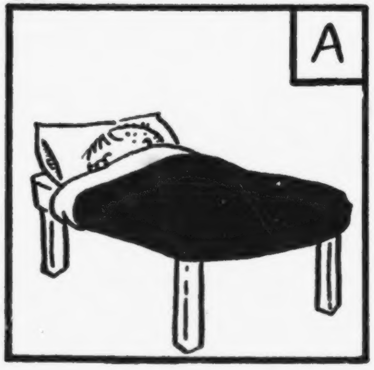


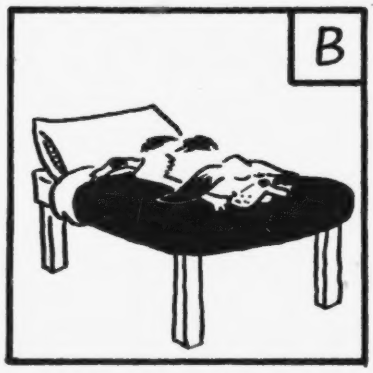


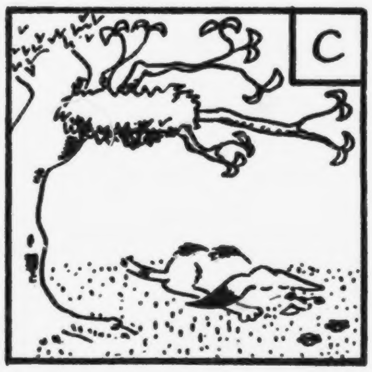
Il s'est fait un chapeau avec le journal de son père.

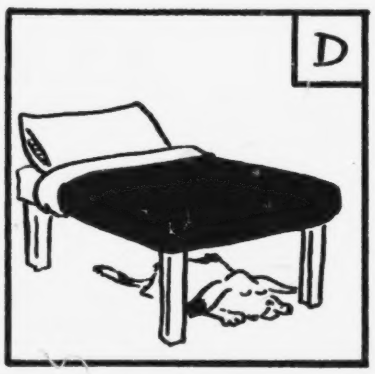
34 ☐

35





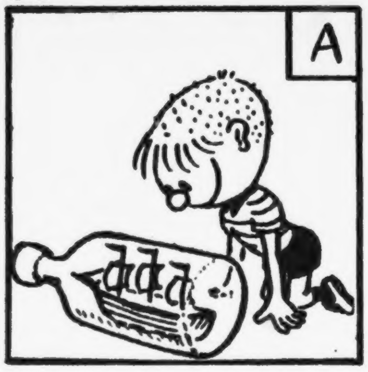


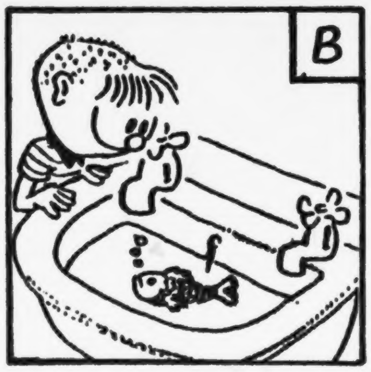


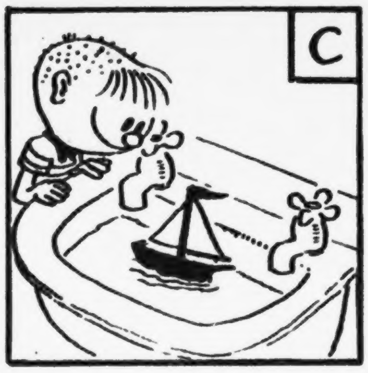
Le chien dort sur le lit.

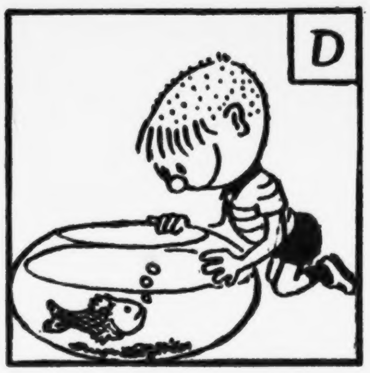
35 ☐

36





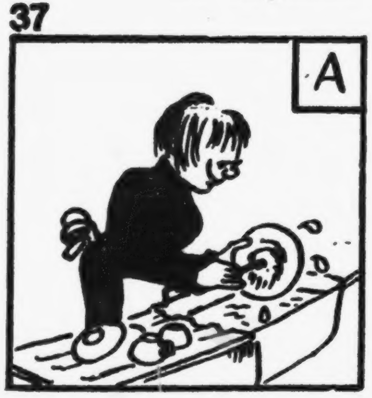


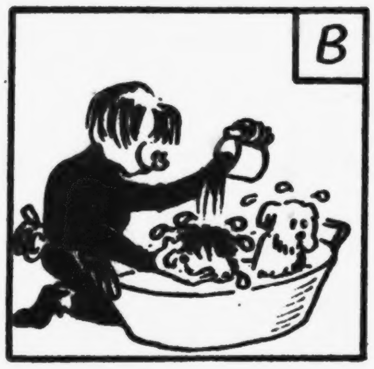


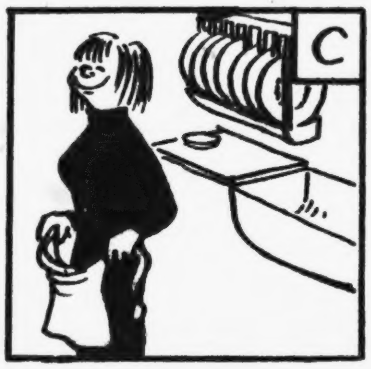
36 ☐

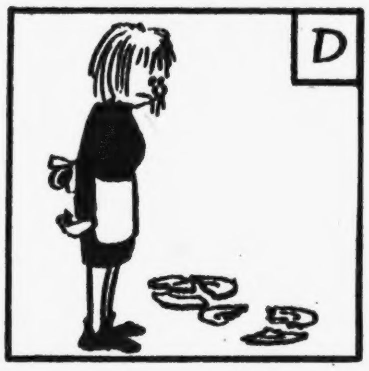
Il regarde le poisson dans le lavabo.

37





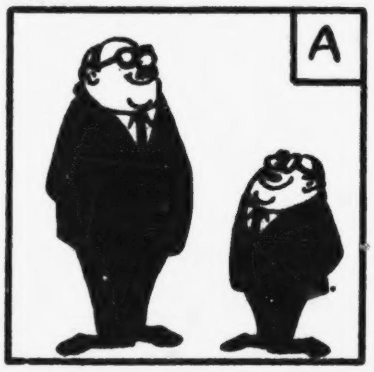


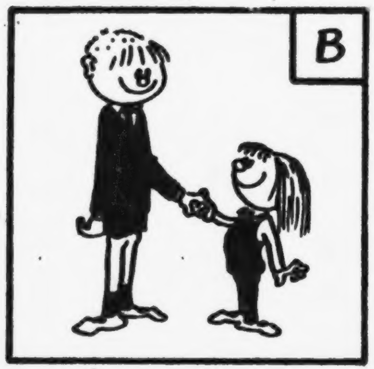


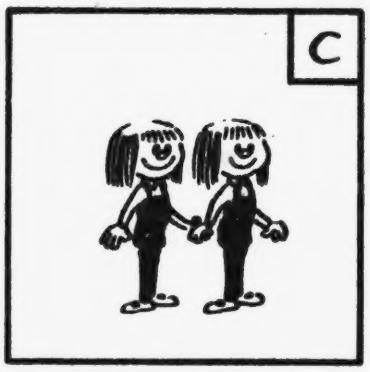
37 ☐

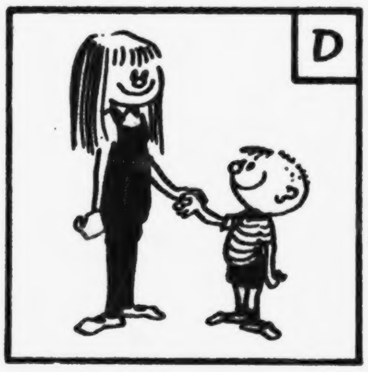
Maman lave les assiettes.

38





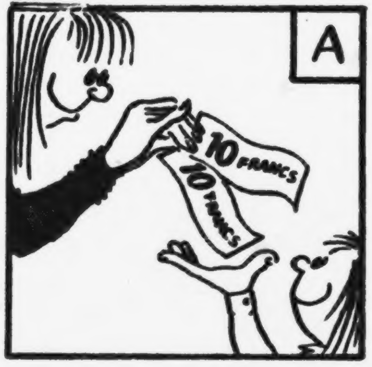




38 ☐

Il est plus grand que sa soeur.

39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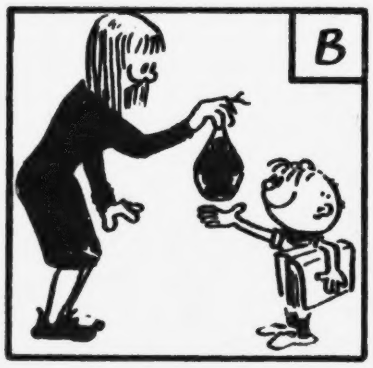
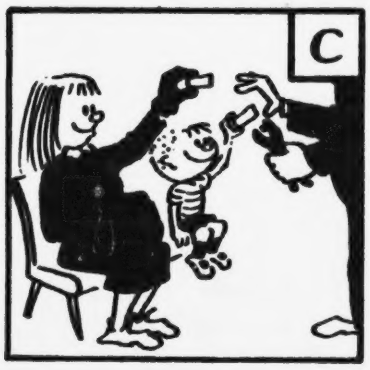
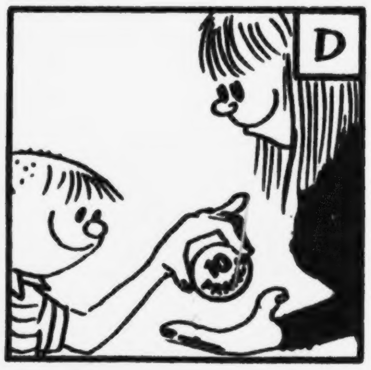


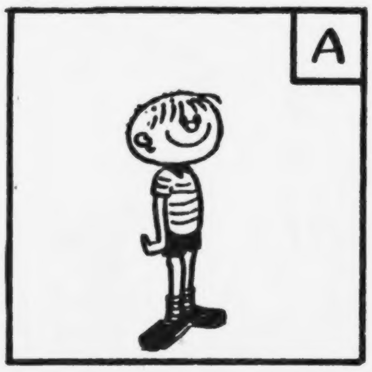


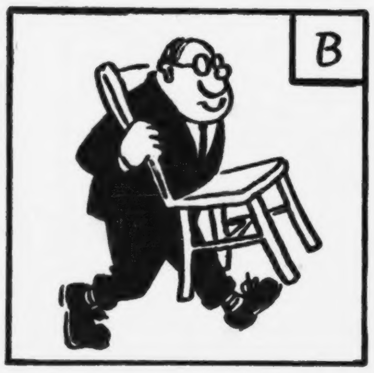


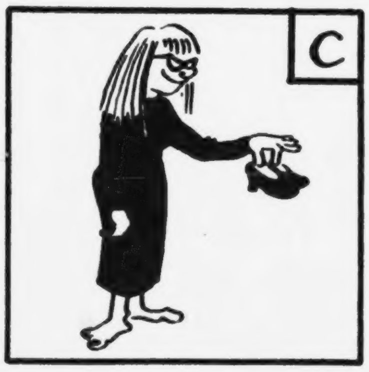
39 ☐

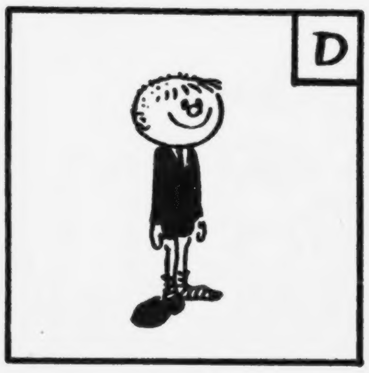
Sa mère lui donne deux billets de dix francs.

40





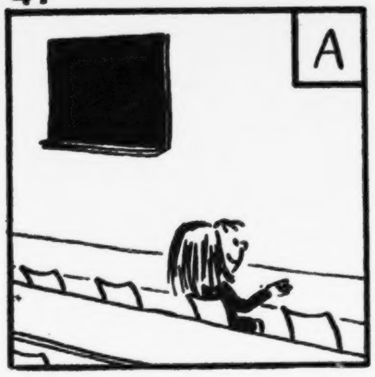


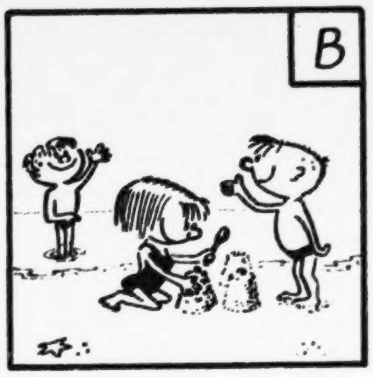


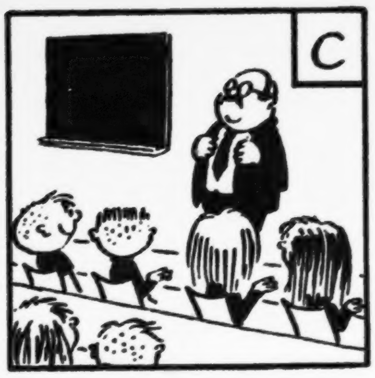
40 ☐

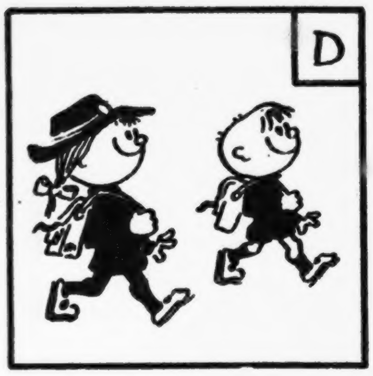
Il ne porte qu'une chaussure.

41





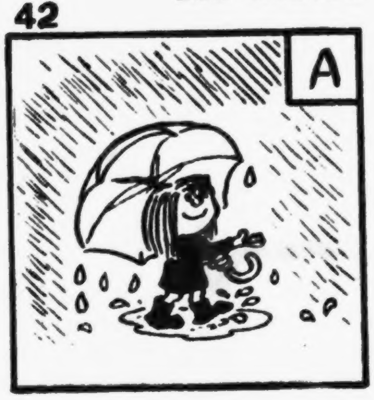


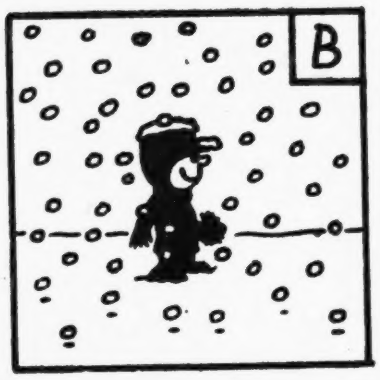


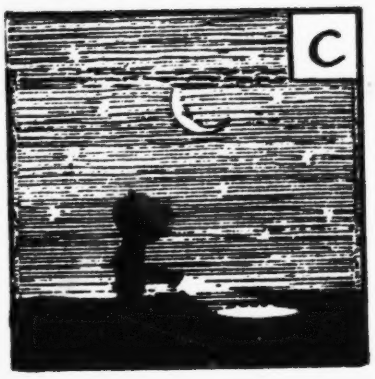
41 ☐

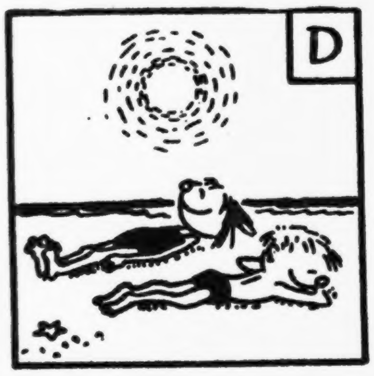
Les élèves sont en classe.

42





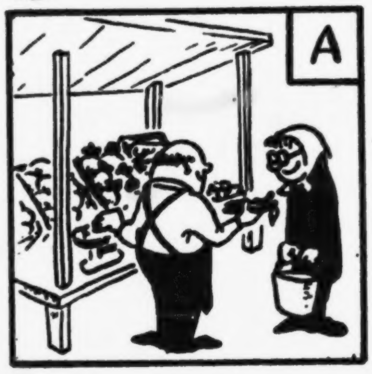


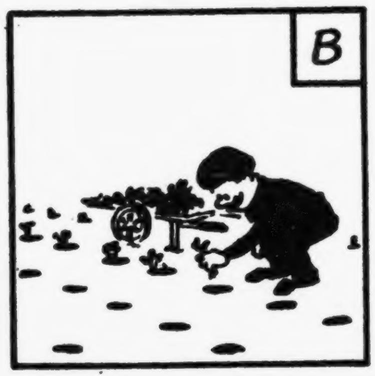


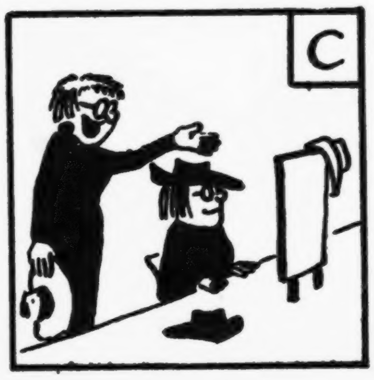
42 ☐

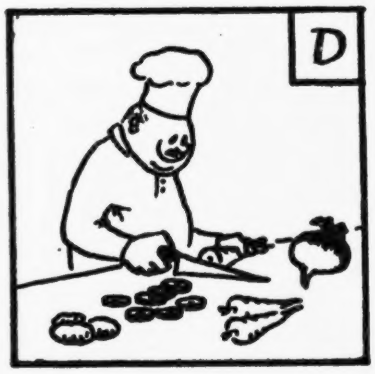
Il fait nuit.

43





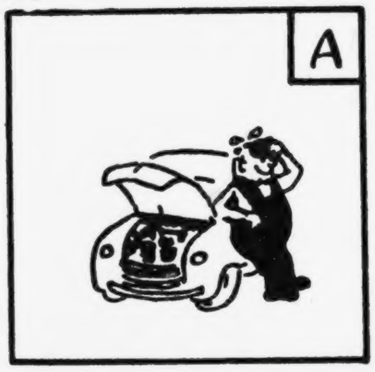


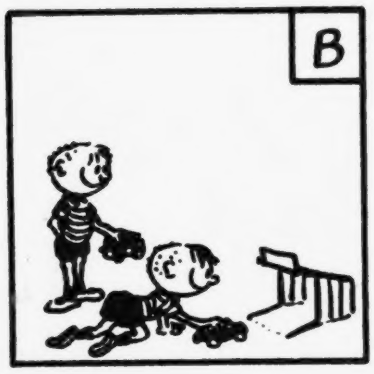


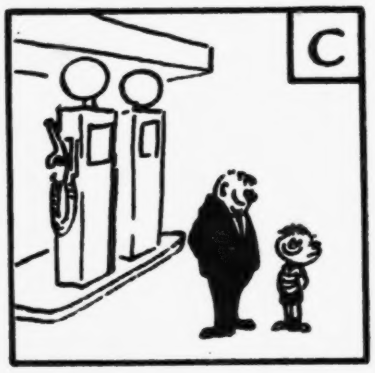
43 ☐

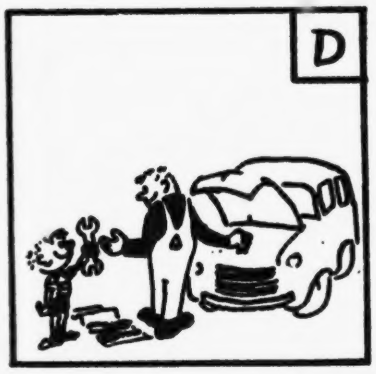
Ce marchand vend des légumes.

44









44 ☐

Il aide le garagiste.

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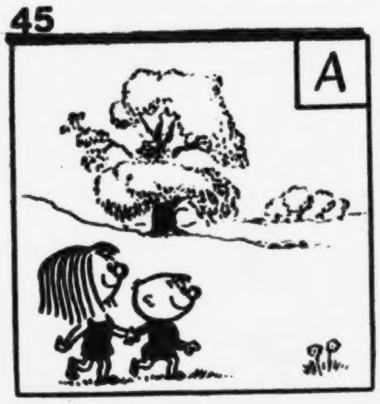
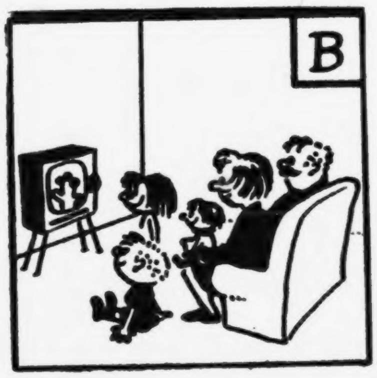
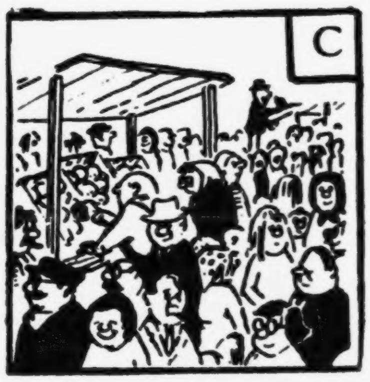
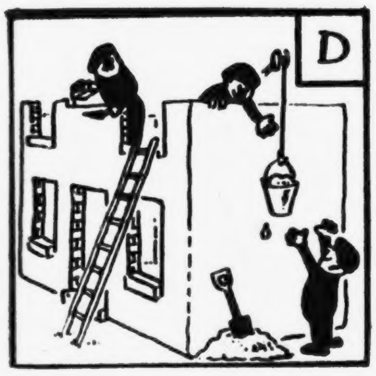








45 ☐

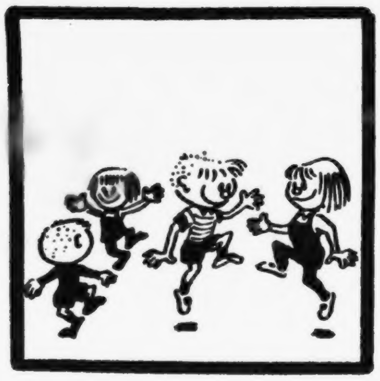
Ils sont au marché.

FRENCH SPEAKING TEST (S. 1.)

POPULATION ONE

S1 STRUCTURAL CONTROL

1



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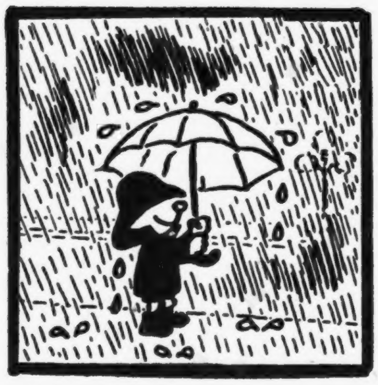

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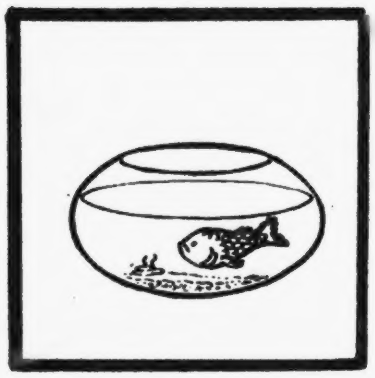

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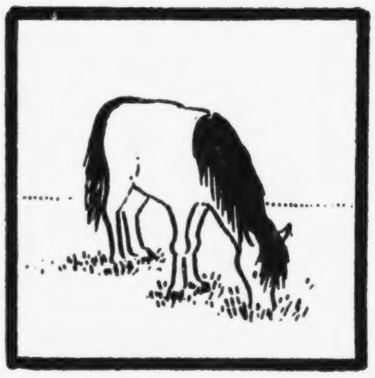

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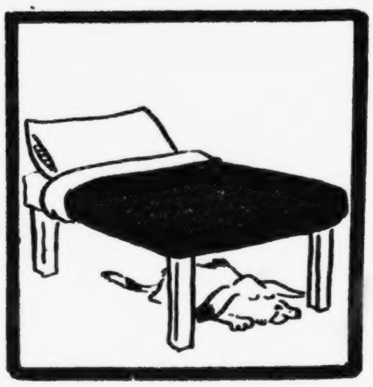

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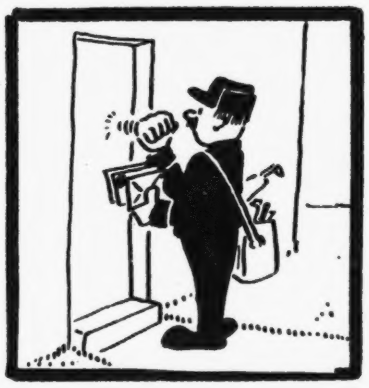

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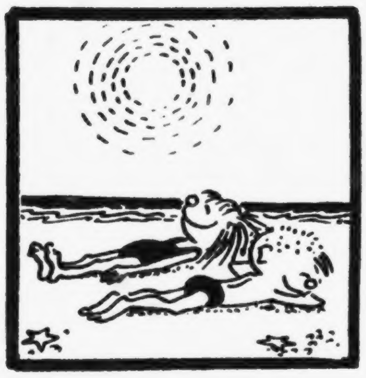

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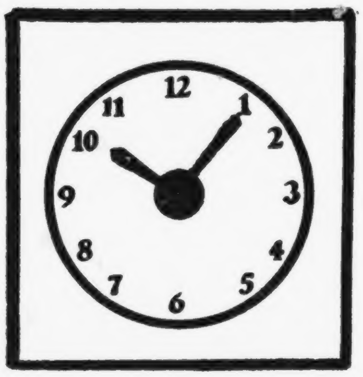
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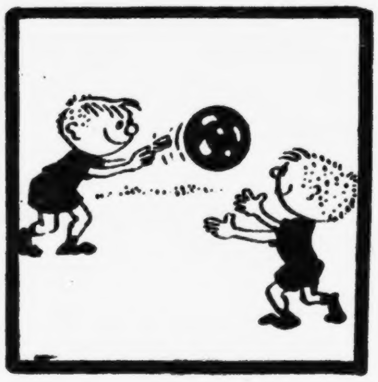

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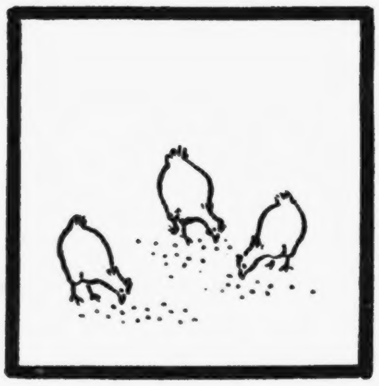

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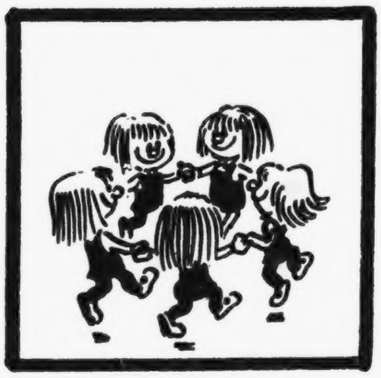

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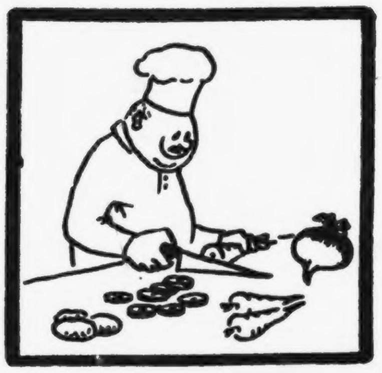

S1 FLUENCY

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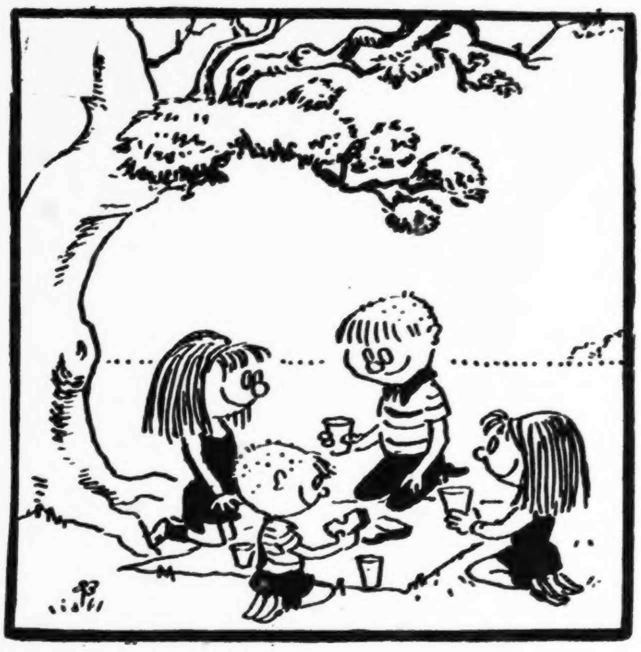

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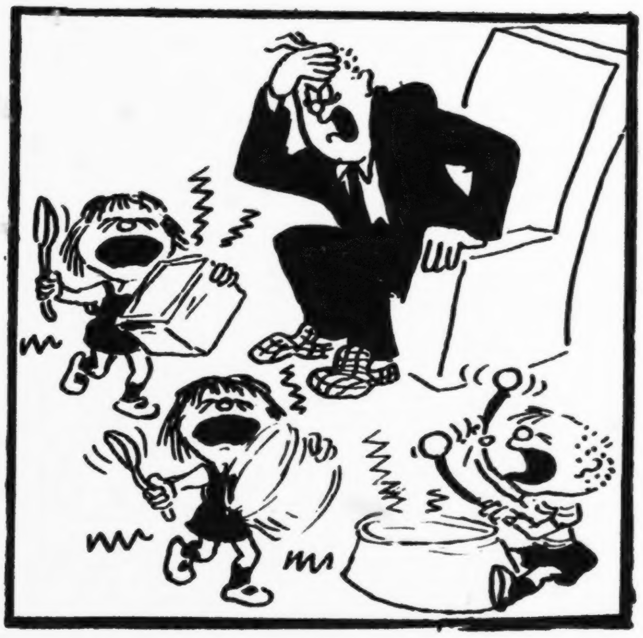

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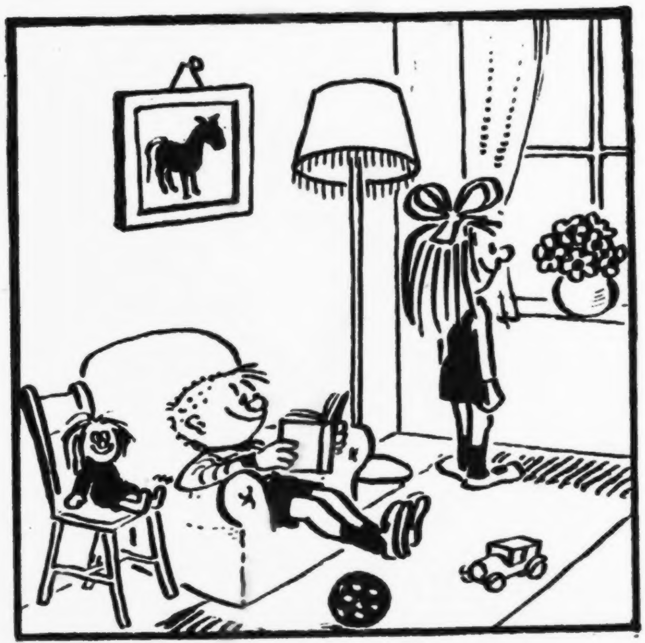

POPULATION I

SCRIPT OF FRENCH SPEAKING TEST

FRENCH SPEAKING TEST S.1.

PRONUNCIATION

1. Quelle heure est-il?

2. Elle est là-bas.

3. Il fait chaud.

4. Tout est fini.

5. La nuit est tombée.

6. J'ai lu ce livre.

7. Tu attends le train?

8. Il a deux clefs.

9. C'est combien?

10. Donne-lui un peu d'eau.

11. Elle a des oeufs.

12. Reviens en été.

13. Quelle chance!

14. Voyons, c'est très beau.

15. Ils sont partis chez eux.

16. C'est difficile pour les filles.

17. On sonne!

18. Elle a de petites mains.

19. Il sort beaucoup trop tôt.

20. Le garçon écrit sur le mur.

21. Pour lui, c'est tard.

22. Ils ont huit ans.

23. C'est fort, mais c'est bon!

24. Il est là?

25. Il se lève à sept heures.

26. La dame a bu son thé.

27. Elles servent la soupe.

../...

STRUCTURAL CONTROL

1. Que font les enfants?
2. Quel temps fait-il?
3. Qu'est-ce que c'est?
4. Que fait le cheval?
5. Où est le chien?
6. Que fait le facteur?
7. Où sont les enfants?
8. Quelle heure est-il?
9. Que font les garçons?
10. Qu'est-ce que c'est?
11. Combien d'enfants y a-t-il?
12. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la table?

FORM RFFX1

YOUR NAME____

____

FRENCH LISTENING TEST

Population II

Do NOT open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand spoken French. There are five parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions will be given in your native language. Listen to them carefully, and study the sample questions when you are asked to do so. The rest of the test is in French.

The choices from which you are to select your answers are printed in your test booklet, but the questions will be spoken to you. Throughout the test you will hear each question only once.

In all parts of the test you will know that the next question or selection is about to be given when you hear the word Numéro and then the number. Follow the numbering carefully, but remember that the number is not part of the question.

Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. Here now are the directions for the first part of the test:

In the first part of this test you will hear a series of statements. Each statement describes one of four pictures **labeled** A, B, C, and D in your test booklet. You are to decide which one of the pictures is being described. Now look at the example pictures and listen to the statement.

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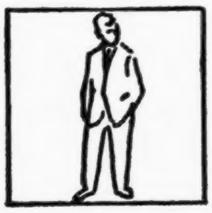

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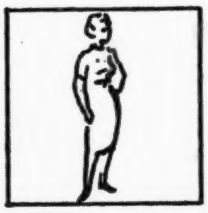

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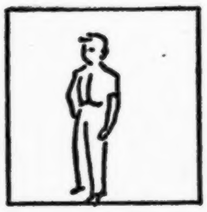

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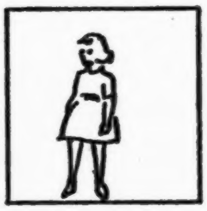

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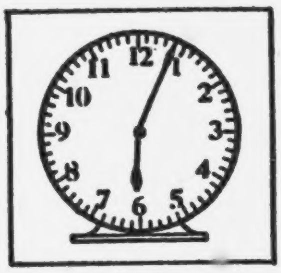
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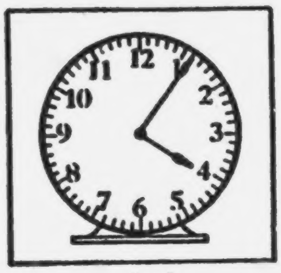
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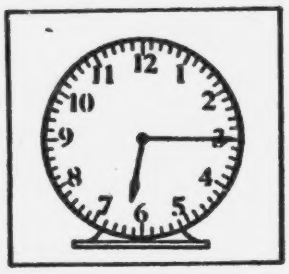
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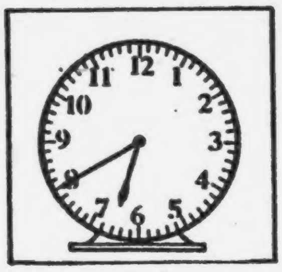
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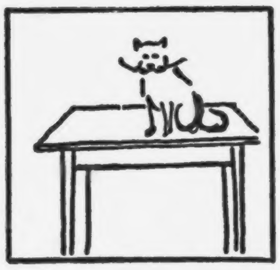
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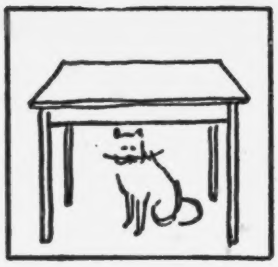
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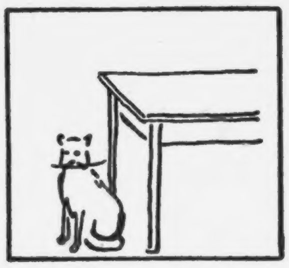
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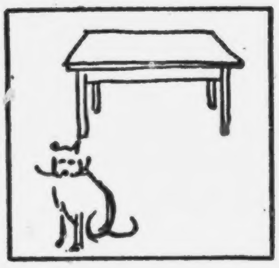
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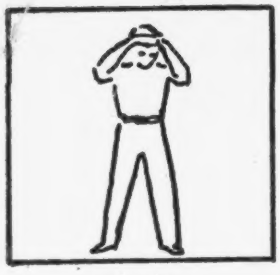
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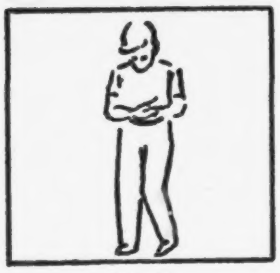
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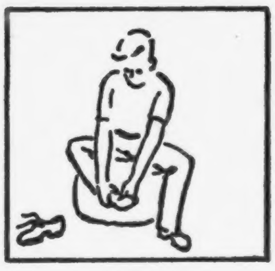
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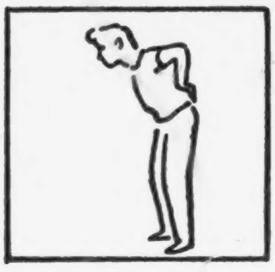
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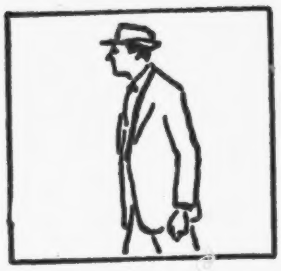
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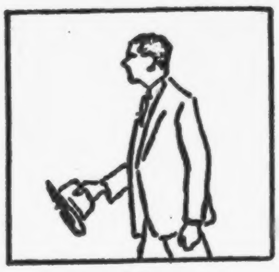
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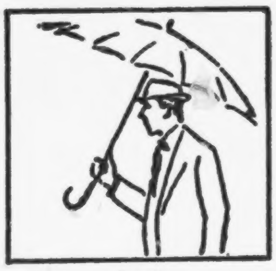
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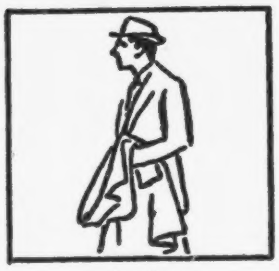
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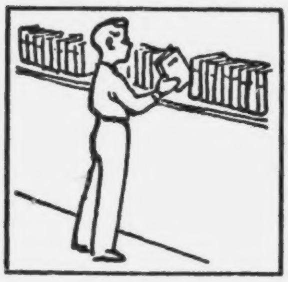
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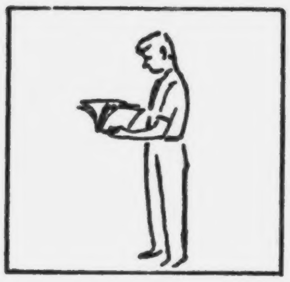
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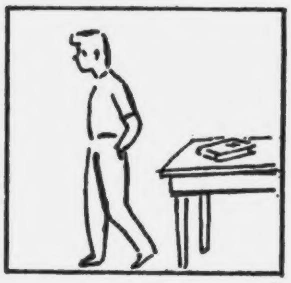
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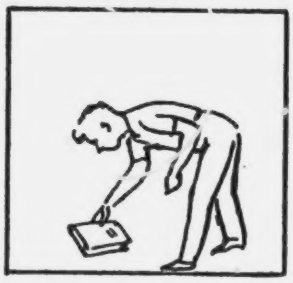
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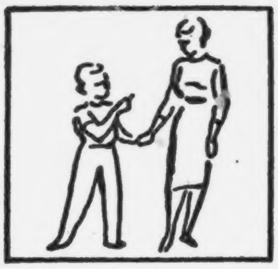
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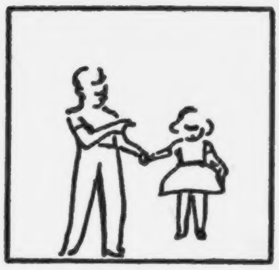
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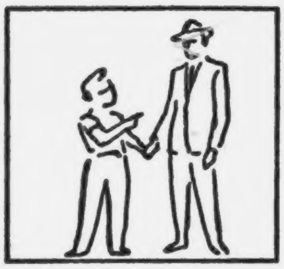
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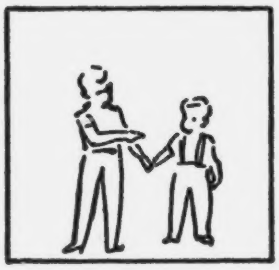
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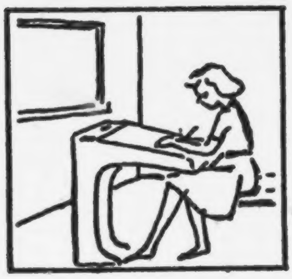
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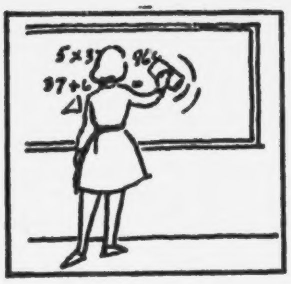

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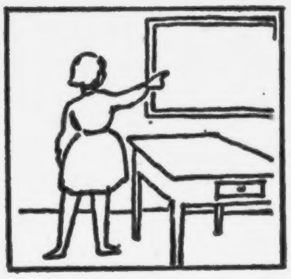
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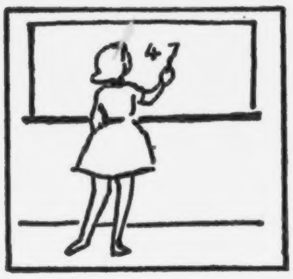

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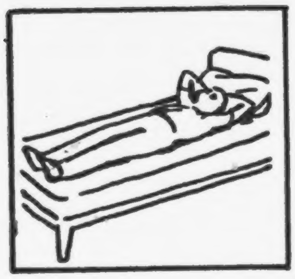
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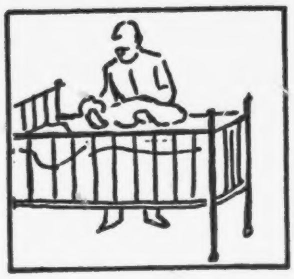
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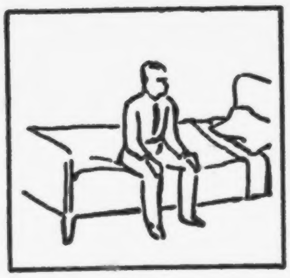
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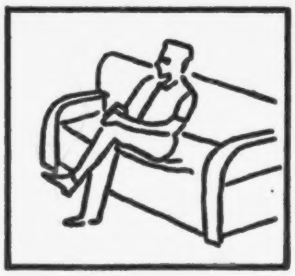
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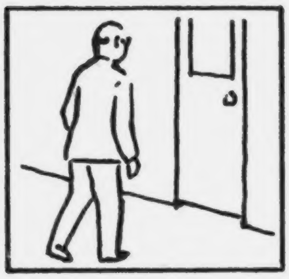
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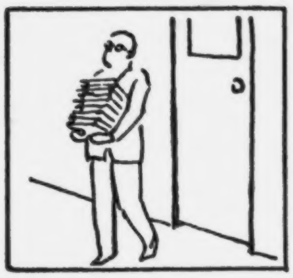
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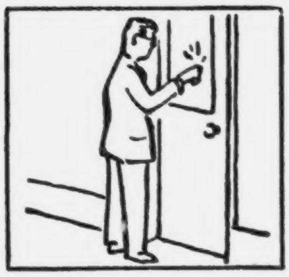
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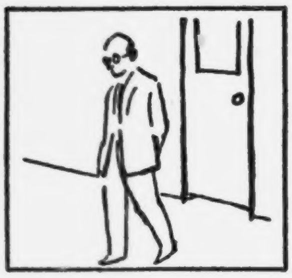
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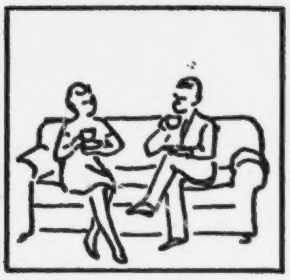
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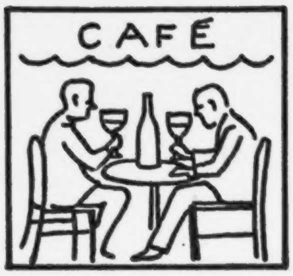

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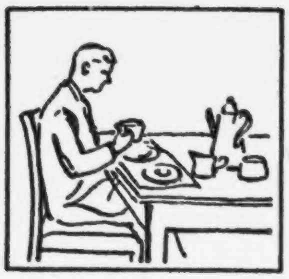
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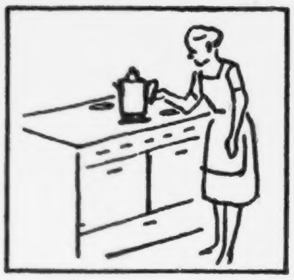
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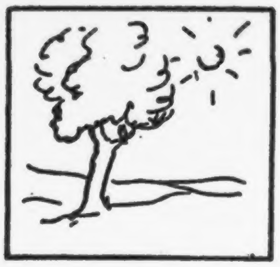
10. __________

11.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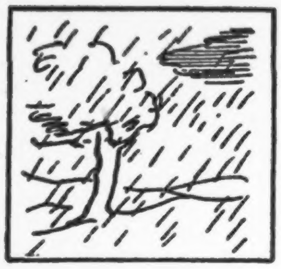
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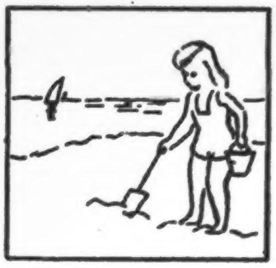
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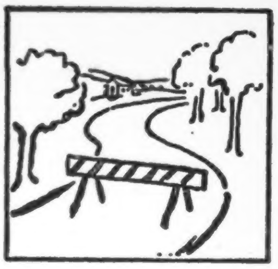

(D)

11. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

0. (A) C'est tout près de l'église.
(B) Il est sorti.
(C) Allez vous coucher.
(D) Le facteur est malade.
0.______

12. (A) Petite.
(B) Ma cousine.
(C) Marie.
(D) Son frère. 12.______

13. (A) Très bien.
(B) En ville.
(C) Avec lui.
(D) Non, seule. 13.______

14. (A) Non, rouge.
(B) Je ne sais pas.
(C) Dans cette rue.
(D) Oui, très belle. 14.______

15. (A) Dans le garage.
(B) Plus petit.
(C) Oui, notre auto.
(D) Non, derrière. 15.______

16. (A) Jean.
(B) Demain.
(C) Deux raquettes.
(D) Avec moi. 16.______

17. (A) Oui, souvent.
(B) Très gentil.
(C) Un animal.
(D) De la viande.

18. (A) Au salon.
(B) Devant la télévision.
(C) Avec la famille.
(D) Les vieux films.
18.______

19. (A) Oui, beaucoup.
(B) Un bon professeur.
(C) C'est un sujet.
(D) L'histoire. 19.______

20. (A) A trois heures et demie.
(B) Avec mon ami.
(C) Chez moi.
(D) En classe. 20.______

21. (A) Dix jours seulement.
(B) Le cinq juin.
(C) Chez moi.
(D) Des livres courts.
21.______

22. (A) Il sonne.
(B) Deux téléphones.
(C) Le voici.
(D) Prenez l'autre. 22.______

23. (A) Mais il faut tout de même avancer.
(B) Il n'y a plus d'encre.
(C) Il va très bien avec ce chapeau.
(D) Il aime mieux courir.
23.______

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

0. (A) L'homme n'a pas de chapeau.
(B) L'homme ne veut pas mettre son chapeau.
(C) La femme achète un chapeau.
(D) La femme n'aime pas les chapeaux.
0.________

24. (A) La dame va à Paris.
(B) La dame reste à Paris.
(C) La dame va à Lyon.
(D) La dame reste à Lyon.
24.________

25. (A) La femme n'a pas de valise.
(B) L'homme a trouvé la valise.
(C) La femme cherche l'homme.
(D) L'homme cherche la valise.
25.________

26. (A) Ils sont près de leur destination.
(B) Ils quittent Paris.
(C) Ils arriveront à 4 heures.
(D) Ils sont déjà arrivés.
26.________

27. (A) On est dans une imprimerie.
(B) On est dans une salle de classe.
(C) On est dans une librairie.
(D) On est dans une bibliothèque.
27.________

28. (A) Pierre est arrivé en retard.
(B) Pierre est encore chez lui.
(C) Pierre ne va pas à l'école aujourd'hui.
(D) Pierre est malade.
28.________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

29. Qu'est-ce qu'on doit faire?
(A) On doit se reposer.
(B) On ne doit pas sortir.
(C) On doit abandonner les maisons.
(D) On doit se dépêcher.

29.__________

30. Qu'est-ce qu'on raconte?
(A) Que notre équipe a perdu.
(B) Que notre équipe a joué son dernier match.
(C) Que notre équipe va jouer dans une autre ville.
(D) Que notre équipe va rester ici.

30. __________

31. De quoi s'agit-il?
(A) D'une tempête.
(B) De la modernisation d'un village.
(C) D'un accident d'avion.
(D) D'une bataille.

31.__________

32. Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé?
(A) Des explorateurs ont fait des dessins.
(B) Les photographes sont partis.
(C) On a chassé des animaux dans des cavernes.
(D) On a fait une découverte assez importante.

32. __________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

33. (A) A cause d'une lettre.
(B) A cause du temps.
(C) A cause d'un accident.
(D) A cause d'un départ.
33.______

34. (A) Elle est bonne.
(B) Elle est indifférente.
(C) Elle est amusante.
(D) Elle est méchante.
34.______

35. (A) Dans un hôtel.
(B) A la campagne.
(C) Au marché.
(D) A Paris.
35.______

36. (A) Une lettre.
(B) Des branches.
(C) Des fruits.
(D) Des fleurs.
36.______

37. (A) Le même soir.
(B) Immédiatement.
(C) Une semaine plus tard.
(D) Un mois plus tard.
37.______

38. (A) D'un bal masqué.
(B) D'un vol.
(C) D'une bataille.
(D) D'un accident.
38.______

39. (A) Au poste de police.
(B) Au magasin.
(C) Près d'une banque.
(D) Chez eux.
39.______

40. (A) On leur a volé leur poste de télévision.
(B) Ils ont des millions de francs.
(C) Ils ont perdu leurs revolvers.
(D) On les a attrapés.
40.______

END OF TEST

(NV) FRENCH LISTENING TEST

Population II (5 sec.)

(NV) General Directions

(NV)
This is a test of your ability to understand spoken French. There are five parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions will be given in your native language. Listen to them carefully, and study the sample questions when you are asked to do so. The rest of the test is in French.

The choices from which you are to select your answers are printed in your test booklet, but the questions will be spoken to you. Throughout the test you will hear each question only once.

A In all parts of the test you will know that the next question or selection is about to be given when you hear the word Numéro and then

1 min. the number. Follow the numbering carefully, but remember that the number

50 sec. is not part of the question.

Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. Here now are the directions for the first part of the test.

In the first part of this test you will hear a series of statements. Each statement describes one of four pictures labeled A, B, C, and D in your test booklet. You are to decide which one of the pictures is being described. Now look at the example pictures and listen to the statement.

Numéro Zero. (Man) Voici le petit garçon. (8 sec.)

(NV) Picture C best fits the statement, so C is the correct answer.

B The test is about to begin. Now turn the page and get ready for question

20 sec. number 1. (5 sec.).

Numéro 1 . . . (Man) Il est six heures et quart. (10 sec.)

Numéro 2 . . . (Man) Le chat est sous la table. (10 sec.)

Numéro 3 . . . (Man) Le garçon a mal au pied. (10 sec.)

Numéro 4 . . . (Man) Le monsieur porte son chapeau à la main. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

Numéro 5 . . . (Man) L'élève ouvre son livre. (10 sec.)

Numéro 6 . . . (Man) Je suis ici avec ma sœur. Elle est moins grande que moi. (10 sec.)

Numéro 7 . . . (Man) La petite fille écrit au tableau noir. (10 sec.)

Numéro 8 . . . (Man) L'homme est assis sur le lit. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

Numéro 9 . . . (Man) Le professeur va à la porte. (10 sec.)

Numéro 10 . . . (Man) Après le dîner, les parents prennent du café. (10 sec.)

Numéro 11 . . . (Man) Quel mauvais temps! Nous ne pouvons rien faire. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante.

C
25 sec.

(NV) In this part of the test you will hear a series of remarks or questions. After each remark or question has been spoken, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the response which would most likely be made to the remark or question. Look at the example, listen to the voice on the tape, and then mark your answer in the space provided.

Numéro Zéro . . (Man) Pardon, Monsieur, pour aller au bureau de poste, s'il vous plaît? (10 sec.)

D
18 sec.

(NV) Of the four choices printed in your test booklet, choice A would be the most likely response, so you should have marked A in the space provided for the example question. Now listen to the voice on the tape. Your next question will be number 12.

Numéro 12 . . . (Woman) Comment s'appelle cette jeune fille? (10 sec.)

Numéro 13 . . . (Woman) Où va-t-elle avec son ami? (10 sec.)

Numéro 14 . . . (Woman) A qui est cette belle maison, en face? (10 sec.)

Numéro 15 . . . (Woman) Est-ce que le garage se trouve à côté de la maison? (10 sec.)

Numéro 16 . . . (Woman) Qui a joué au tennis avec vous hier? (10 sec.)

Numéro 17 . . . (Woman) Qu'est-ce que vous donnez à manger à votre chien? (10 sec.)

Numéro 18 . . . (Woman) Quels programmes préférez-vous à la télévision? (10 sec.)

Numéro 19 . . . (Woman) Quel est le sujet qui vous intéresse le plus? (10 sec.)

Numéro 20 . . . (Woman) Où allez-vous quand vous quittez l'école? (10 sec.)

Numéro 21 . . . (Woman) Vous avez de longues vacances en été? (10 sec.)

Numéro 22 . . . (Woman) Vous me donnerez votre numéro de téléphone, n'est-ce pas? (10 sec.)

Numéro 23 . . . (Woman) Tiens, ce stylo ne marche pas. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

E
30 sec.

(NV) In this part you will listen to a series of short conversations between two people. One person will ask a question or make a statement, and the other will reply. After each conversation, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the one statement which is correct according to what has been said. Look at the example, listen to the conversation, and mark your answer in the space provided.

Numéro Zéro. (Woman) Vous avez un chapeau?
(Man) Oui, mais je ne le porte pas aujourd'hui. (10 sec.)

F
20 sec.

(NV) Of the four statements printed in your test booklet, only choice B is correct according to the conversation that has just taken place, so you should have marked B in the space provided for the example question. Now listen to the voice on the tape. Your next question will be number 24.

Numéro 24 . . . (Man) Est-ce que vous restez ici à Paris, Madame?
(Woman) Non, je vais à Lyon. (10 sec.)

Numéro 25 . . . (Man) Voici votre valise, mademoiselle. Vous l'avez laissée ici.
(Woman) Merci beaucoup, monsieur. (10 sec.)

Numéro 26 . . . (Man) Quand arriverons-nous à Paris?
(Woman) Dans un quart d'heure. (10 sec.)

Numéro 27 . . . (Man A) Vous n'auriez pas une édition meilleur marché?
(Man B) Si, monsieur, au fond du magasin, dans les livres de poche. (10 sec.)

Numéro 28 . . . (Woman) Pierre, dépêche-toi, tu vas arriver en retard à l'école.
(Boy) Je pars tout de suite, Maman. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

G
27 sec.

(NV) In this part you will listen to a series of short broadcasts or announcements. At the end of each broadcast or announcement, you will be asked a question about what has been said. You are to select the best answer to the question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet There is no example question for this part. Your next answer will be number 29.

Numéro 29 . . . (Man) Depuis hier soir, la plus grave tempête de neige de l'hiver fait rage. On est prié de rester à la maison pendant la durée de ce mauvais temps.
(Man) Qu'est-ce qu'on doit faire? (12 sec.)

Numéro 30 . . . (Man) Grande émotion! Notre équipe de football a gagné le match samedi. Elle va partir demain pour jouer contre l'équipe de Marseille.
(Man) Qu'est-ce qu'on raconte? (12 sec.)

Numéro 31 . . . (Man) Un ouragan s'est abattu non loin de Londres et a endommagé tout un village. De gros arbres ont été déracinés par le vent, et les toitures de plusieurs bâtiments ont été arrachées par des tourbillons violents.

(Man) De quoi s'agit-il? (12 sec.)

Numéro 32 . . . (Man) Dans le sud de la France, des explorateurs ont découvert dans une caverne de très anciens dessins d'animaux. Ils en ont pris des photographies et maintenant ils continuent d'explorer d'autres cavernes dans la région.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé?(12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante.

H

27 sec.

(NV) In this last part of the test you will listen to rather long conversations or dramatic scenes. After each passage has been completed, you will be asked several questions about what you have just heard. You are to select the best answer to each question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet. There is no example question for this part. You next answer will be number 33.

(Man) Voici une conversation.

(Woman) Vous avez l'air inquiet, monsieur Martin. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?

(Man) Mon fils vient de tomber d'un arbre. Il a très mal à la jambe.

(Woman) Est-ce que c'est grave?

(Man) Nous ne savons pas, mais le docteur Lebrun doit arriver bientôt.

(Woman) Alors je reviendrai ce soir. J'espère que tout ira bien. Est-ce que je peux lui apporter des fruits, des bonbons?

(Man) Vous êtes très aimable, madame. Je vous en remercie.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 33 . . . (Man) Pourquoi l'homme est-il inquiet? (12 sec.)

Numéro 34 . . . (Man) Que pensez-vous de cette femme? (12 sec.)

(Man) Voici une autre conversation.

(Man) Ah! Marie, tu rentres d'une promenade?

(Girl) Oui. Il fait très beau ici à la ferme ce matin.

(Man) Qui t'a donné ces belles pommes?

(Girl) Je les ai cueillies moi-même en sortant du petit bois.

(Man) J'oubliais de te dire qu'il y a une lettre pour toi dans ta chambre.

(Girl) D'où vient-elle?

(Man) De Paris.

(Girl) Mes parents me demandent de revenir à la maison. J'en suis sûre.

(Man) J'espère que tu ne vas pas partir tout de suite. Nous serions désolés.

(Girl) Moi aussi. En tout cas, je passerai toute la journée ici avec toi et tante Louise. Je te le promets.

(Man) Ça nous fera bien plaisir.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 35 . . . (Man) Où se trouvent ces deux personnes? (12 sec.)

Numéro 36 . . . (Man) Qu'est-ce que Marie a rapporté de sa promenade? (12 sec.)

Numéro 37 . . . (Man) Quand est-ce que Marie va rentrer à Paris? (12 sec.)

(Man) Voici une scène dramatique.

(Man A) Alors, tout est prêt pour demain? Tu as les revolvers?

(Man B) Oui, les voici.

(Man A) Et les masques noirs, tu les as apportés?

(Man B) Non, mais je les aurai demain.

(Man A) Alors, nous nous retrouverons en face de la banque.

(Man B) C'est ça, à onze heures. Il y aura des millions de francs pour chacun de nous.

(Man A) A propos, quelqu'un m'a suivi jusqu'ici hier.

(Man B) Idiot! La police?

(Man A) Je ne crois pas. J'ai été très prudent . . . (La porte s'ouvre).

(Man C) Qu'est-ce qui se passe ici? Ne bougez pas! Nous sommes quatre, et nous sommes armés.

(Man B) La police! Nous sommes pris.

(Man A) Comme à la télévision, la justice triomphe toujours.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 38 . . . (Man) De quoi est-il question ici? (12 sec.)

Numéro 39 . . . (Man) Où est-ce que les deux hommes avaient l'intention de se retrouver? (12 sec.)

Numéro 40 . . . (Man) A la fin de l'histoire, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé à ces deux hommes? (12 sec.)

I

9 sec.

(NV) This is the end of the Listening Test. Close your test booklet and lay down your pencil.

END OF TAPE.

FORM RFFX4

YOUR NAME ______________________________

____

FRENCH READING TEST

Population II

Do NOT open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand written French. For each question there are four suggested answers labeled A, B, C, and D. You are to choose the correct answer and then write the letter corresponding to that answer in your test booklet. Now read the following example question and write the letter which corresponds to your answer in the space provided.

0. Lundi est

(A) une lune
(B) un animal
(C) un nombre
(D) un jour 0. __________

The correct answer is D, so you should have written the letter D in the space provided.

In going through the test, do not spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems to be too difficult, make the most careful guess you can, rather than waste time over it. Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. There are 40 questions in the test, and you will have 25 minutes to work on it.

1. On a besoin d'un couteau et d'une fourchette pour

(A) boire
(B) se coucher
(C) dormir
(D) manger 1. ____________

2. En général, quand on veut emprunter un livre, on va ....

(A) au bureau de poste
(B) dans une épicerie
(C) chez le coiffeur
(D) dans une bibliothèque 2. ____________

3. Est-ce que ton grand-père porte des lunettes? Non, il .... toujours bien.

(A) écoute
(B) voit
(C) entend
(D) marche 3. ____________

4. - Voici mon billet, dit le voyageur, et il fouilla dans ....

(A) son tapis
(B) son couvert
(C) sa poche
(D) ses chaussettes 4. ____________

5. Il est inutile de crier. La vieille n'entendra pas, car elle est ....

(A) aveugle
(B) sourde
(C) triste
(D) muette 5. ____________

6. Jean revient à la maison. Sa mère lui dit: "Comme tu es méchant! Tu as .... ton pantalon!"

(A) trouvé
(B) acheté
(C) porté
(D) déchiré 6. ____________

7. Je ne peux pas te prêter mon dictionnaire. Je n'en ai qu'un, et j'en ai ....

(A) besoin
(B) raison
(C) mal
(D) tort 7. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

8. Maman, je veux mettre cette lettre à la poste. As-tu un ....?

(A) prix
(B) carnet
(C) timbre
(D) billet

8. __________

9. Mon verre est vide. Voulez-vous bien le ....?

(A) réparer
(B) remplir
(C) dévider
(D) briser

9. __________

10. Il a gelé cette nuit. Maintenant toutes les fleurs sont ....

(A) belles
(B) bleues
(C) cueillies
(D) mortes

10. __________

11. M. Peletier est allé chez le tailleur pour acheter ....

(A) un parapluie
(B) un costume
(C) une montre
(D) une table

11. __________

12. Jean était très fatigué parce qu'il ....

(A) s'était reposé
(B) n'avait pas dormi
(C) n'avait pas sommeil
(D) avait bien dormi

12. __________

13. Ce jeune homme eut beau étudier: il .... jamais aux examens.

(A) n'échoua
(B) n'assista
(C) ne réussit
(D) n'admira

13. __________

14. Attention à ce que vous lui dites! Il est toujours de mauvaise humeur, et il .... facilement.

(A) se plaît
(B) s'amuse
(C) se cache
(D) se fâche

14. __________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

15. Quand il fait chaud je sors souvent sans

(A) manteau
(B) menton
(C) honte
(D) cadeau

15. ________

16. C'est en .... que le garçon est tombé et s'est cassé la jambe.

(A) sommeillant sur le gazon.
(B) criant à tue-tête
(C) grimpant dans l'arbre
(D) se croisant les bras

16. ________

17. Il s'est dépêché parce qu'il n'avait pas une minute à

(A) trouver
(B) laisser
(C) perdre
(D) gagner

17. ________

18. Vous cherchez du papier? Regardez dans ....

(A) cette carte
(B) ce tiroir
(C) ce rideau
(D) ce tableau

18. ________

19. Cet homme est très paresseux. Il travaille ....

(A) sans arrêt
(B) avec plaisir
(C) rarement
(D) à la satisfaction de tous

19. ________

20. Pour bien nettoyer le plancher, il faut une brosse, de l'eau et ....

(A) du savon
(B) du sucre
(C) de la ficelle
(D) de la crême

20. ________

21. Marie va arriver dans quelques minutes. On va .... entendre le bruit de ses pas.

(A) bientôt
(B) tout de même
(C) souvent
(D) rarement

21. ________

22. En sortant de la baignoire, il prit une serviette pour ....

(A) s'endormir
(B) s'essuyer
(C) s'amuser
(D) s'éveiller

22. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

23. Il faut le dire à Jeanne. Je vous prie de ......

(A) lui donner le choix
(B) lui en envoyer
(C) lui en parler
(D) lui donner raison 23. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Directions: Each of the texts in this part is followed by several questions or complete statements. First read the text carefully. Then on the basis of the text, decide which choice best answers each question or completes each statement. Mark your answers in the spaces provided. There is no example question for this part, so you should go on immediately to the text below.

C'est la fin de la journée, et des lumières brillent à toutes les fenêtres de l'auberge. Par ces fenêtres le voleur peut voir ses futures victimes qui mangent et qui boivent et qui s'amusent au coin du feu. Ces gens, qui ont l'air si heureux, ne peuvent pas savoir que là, dehors dans la neige, un homme attend le moment de sauter sur eux, et de leur prendre leur argent.

24. Cette action se passe

(A) l'après-midi
(B) à midi
(C) le matin
(D) le soir

24. ____________

25. Le voleur est

(A) près de l'auberge
(B) près de la cheminée
(C) dans un coin de la salle
(D) dans un restaurant

25. ____________

26. Cet homme est

(A) sage
(B) malhonnête
(C) infirme
(D) admirable

26. ____________

27. Cette scène se passe

(A) en automne
(B) au printemps
(C) en hiver
(D) en été

27. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Le matin, ma mère me réveille de très bonne heure. Je m'habille rapidement, et je sors avec mon petit sac sur le dos, et le bout du nez et les oreilles bien cachés dans une grosse écharpe de laine, car on gèle chez nous à cette époque de l'année. J'arrive presque toujours avant les autres. J'entre dans la salle encore vide, et je m'assieds à mon pupitre.

28. Cette scène se passe à une période de l'année où il fait

(A) doux
(B) chaud
(C) froid
(D) bon

28. ____________

29. D'habitude l'enfant arrive

(A) à l'heure
(B) en retard
(C) après les autres
(D) en avance

29. ____________

30. Qui est là quand l'enfant entre dans la salle?

(A) personne
(B) une autre personne
(C) plusieurs personnes
(D) tout le monde

30. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Marie n'a que dix-sept ans; elle est jolie sans être belle et son nez peut paraître un peu long; mais cela n'est pas regardé comme un défaut. D'ailleurs elle ressemble beaucoup à sa mère qui est encore très jeune et très gaie.

31. Qui est Marie?

(A) une belle femme
(B) une jeune fille
(C) une jolie mariée
(D) une petite enfant

31. ____________

32. Le nez de Marie est

(A) très petit
(B) assez grand
(C) trop fin
(D) très gros

32. ____________

33. Comment est la mère de Marie?

(A) laide
(B) vieille
(C) jolie
(D) triste

33. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Un certain fils de roi était fiancé à une fille qu'il adorait. Un jour qu'il était assis à côté d'elle, heureux et content, il reçut la nouvelle que son père était très malade et voulait le voir avant de mourir. Le prince dit à sa bien-aimée: "Il faut que je vous quitte; voici un bijou que je vous laisse comme souvenir; quand je serai roi, je viendrai vous chercher et vous serez ma reine."

34. Qui est malade?

(A) le prince
(B) la fiancée
(C) le roi
(D) personne 34. __________

35. Ce jeune homme quitte sa fiancée pour

(A) s'asseoir
(B) être heureux
(C) aller voir son père
(D) lui donner un bijou 35. __________

36. Il promet à la jeune fille de

(A) l'emmener chez lui plus tard
(B) lui acheter un cadeau
(C) lui chercher un mari
(D) la chasser de la maison 36. __________

37. Un jour, cet homme sera

(A) fiancé
(B) chef d'état
(C) bijoutier
(D) voleur 36. __________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Lorsque Jacques Lafitte est venu à Paris, il s'est présenté chez M. Perregaux dans l'espoir d'obtenir une place; mais le banquier lui annonça qu'il était dans l'impossibilité de satisfaire à sa demande, puisque les bureaux étaient au complet.

Lafitte, découragé par ce refus, s'éloignait tristement, lorsqu'en traversant la cour de l'hôtel, il aperçut à terre une épingle; il la ramassa et la piqua sur sa manche. M. Perregaux, qui regardait par la fenêtre, vit l'action du jeune solliciteur. Il en fut frappé, et pensa que le jeune homme devait avoir un esprit d'ordre et d'économie. Il le fit rappeler et lui dit qu'il pouvait compter sur une place dans sa banque.

38. Pourquoi Jacques Lafitte s'est-il adressé à M. Perregaux?

(A) il cherchait un emploi
(B) il voulait se rendre à Paris
(C) il avait de l'argent à placer
(D) il désirait lui offrir une situation 38. ____________

39. Qu'est-ce que M. Perregaux lui a annoncé?

(A) qu'il ne pouvait pas lui donner de travail
(B) qu'il était satisfait de recevoir sa demande
(C) qu'il était impossible de satisfaire tout le monde
(D) qu'il était sans argent 39. ____________

40. Ce que le jeune homme a fait dans la cour a

(A) fait rire le banquier
(B) découragé le banquier
(C) impressionné le banquier
(D) rappelé quelque chose au banquier 40. ____________

END OF TEST

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, LOOK OVER YOUR WORK.

FORM RFFX7

YOUR NAME ____

____

FRENCH WRITING TEST

Population II

Do NOT open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to write in French. There are three parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions for that part are printed in your test booklet. As you work through the test, be sure to read all directions carefully.

Write all of your answers in the spaces provided in the test booklet. Write clearly and legibly so that there is no doubt as to what answer you mean in each case. If you make a mistake or wish to change an anwer, be sure to erase your first answer completely.

Do not spend too much time on any one exercise. If an exercise seems too difficult, do the best you can with it, rather than waste time over it. You will have 35 minutes to work on the test.

Directions: In each of the following sentences, one word has been omitted and replaced by a space. Complete each sentence by writing in this space a single French word which is correct in both meaning and form. The following two examples show how your answers should be written in:

Jean ___n'___ est pas grand.

Je vais ___en___ ville.

Remember that you must write a single word in each space. Answers of more than one word will not be counted. You should now begin work on this part.

1. Il achète beaucoup ____________ livres.

2. Il ____________ boit jamais de café.

3. Tiens, prends un verre d'eau si tu ____________ soif.

4. L'oiseau est sorti ____________ sa cage.

5. Je ne sors pas aujourd'hui parce qu'il ____________ trop froid.

6. Tu es sale; va ____________ laver.

7. J'ai trouvé tes gants: ____________ voici.

8. "Voilà le frère de Suzanne." "Ah, c'est ____________ frère?"

9. Je n'ai plus d'argent; je vais en demander ____________ mon père.

10. "Ils ont trois enfants?" "Non, ils n'en ont ____________ deux."

11. J'ai une soeur ____________ est au collège.

12. Je n'ai rien compris à ____________ histoire-là.

13. A ____________ n'avez-vous pas encore dit au revoir ?

14. Il n'y a plus ____________ essence dans le réservoir.

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

15. Si j' ______________ riche, j'achèterais une belle voiture.

16. Elle a donné son stylo ______________ petit frère de Suzanne.

17. Le fils ______________ docteur est un beau jeune homme.

18. Qu'est-ce ______________ vous lui avez raconté?

19. Fermez la porte ______________ sortant.

20. On voit encore beaucoup de motocyclettes ______________ Italie.

21. J'ai mon livre et ______________ de Marie.

22. "De ______________ avez-vous besoin?" "De café."

23. "Est-ce que vous voyez quelqu'un?" "Non, je ne vois ______________."

24. Quand j'étais petit, j' ______________ souvent au cinéma.

25. "Est-ce que Jean rentre à la maison?" "Oui, il va ______________ lui."

26. "Est-ce que Jean connaît Mme Dupont?" "Oui, il ______________ connaît."

27. "Est-ce que Jacques prête sa bicyclette à sa soeur?"

"Oui, il la ______________ prête."

28. "Avez-vous vu les arbres?" "Oui, je les ai ______________ ."

29. "Est-ce que qu'elles mangent du pain?" "Oui, elles ______________ mangent."

30. "Est-ce que vous avez raconté cette histoire à vos amis?"

"Oui, je la ______________ ai racontée."

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

2

Directions: In the sentences below, write each of the underlined words so that they fit correctly into the new sentences which have already been partially completed. Write your answers in the spaces provided, one word per space, and be sure to make any necessary changes in the form of the words. Do not change the tense of the verbs. Look carefully at the example question, then begin work on this part.

Le tableau est grand.

Les fenêtres sont grandes.

31. Que je suis bête! Je ne sais pas ce que je fais.

Que vous ________ bête! Vous______ ________ ______ ce que vous ________.

32. Ce pauvre homme est sourd.

________ pauvre femme est __________.

33. Mes petits frères font leurs devoirs.

Ma ______________ soeur ________ ses devoirs.

34. C'est une vieille femme malheureuse.

C'est un ____________ homme ________________.

35. Jean lit beaucoup et voyage souvent.

Nous _____________ beaucoup et _______________ souvent.

36. Comment s'appelle cet oiseau bleu?

Comment s'appellent ______________ oiseaux ______________?

37. Mon ami est allé à la mer l'année dernière.

__________ amis sont __________ à la mer le mois ______________.

38. Vous venez demain? Vous pourrez m'apporter de la laine blanche.

Ils _____________________ demain? Ils ________________ m'apporter

_______ pain ______________.

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Directions: In the six spaces provided below, write a six-sentence dialogue in the "tu" form between Louis and Paul. Use all the words listed below, changing the form of the words if necessary so that they will fit grammatically into the sentence. Each sentence should have at least three words, but in some cases you may need to use more in order to tell the story clearly. You may write a first draft on the back of the preceding page, if you wish, but you should write your final version neatly below. You will be graded on the completeness, correctness, and naturalness of the dialogue. There is no example question for this part.

belle journée

promenade

bicyclette

où

Versailles

aller

chemin

carte routière

Louis: ____

____

Paul: ____

____

Louis: ____

____

Paul: ____

____

Louis: ____

____

Paul: ____

____

END OF TEST

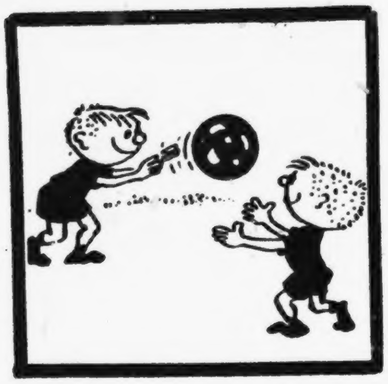
IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP,
CHECK OVER YOUR ANSWERS.

FRENCH SPEAKING TEST (S. 2.)

POPULATIONS TWO AND FOUR

S2 STRUCTURAL CONTROL

1



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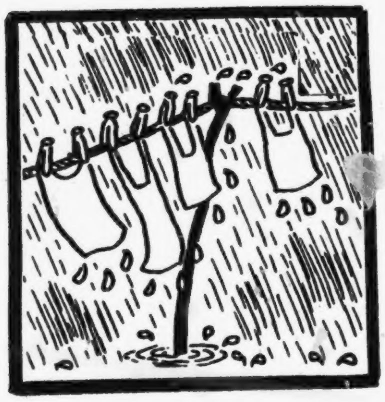

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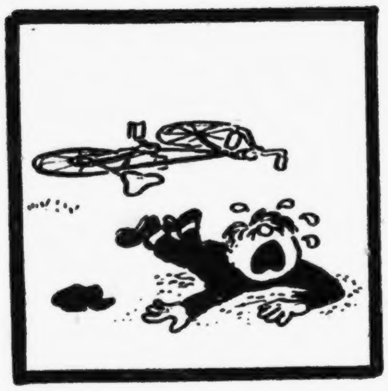

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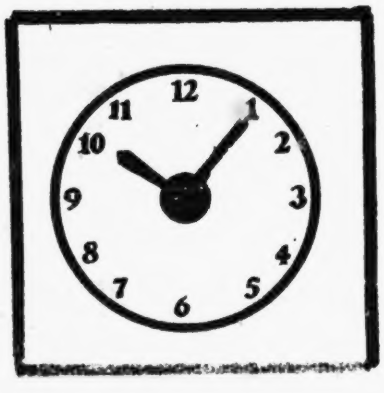
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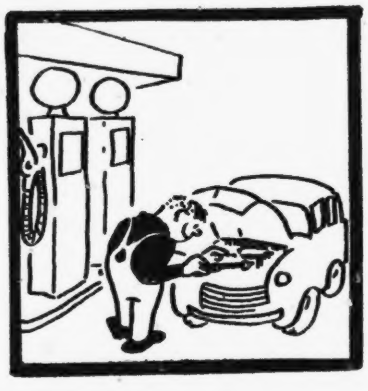

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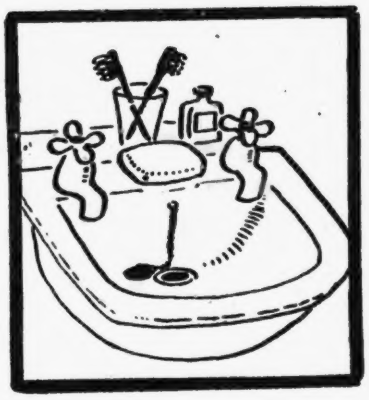

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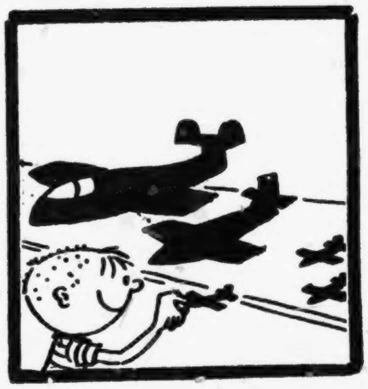

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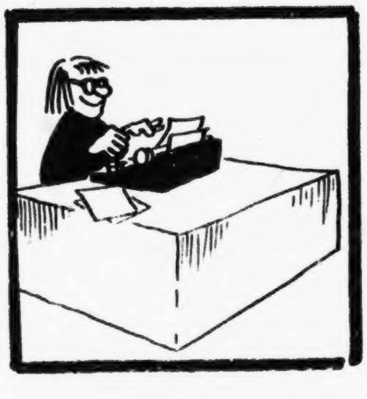

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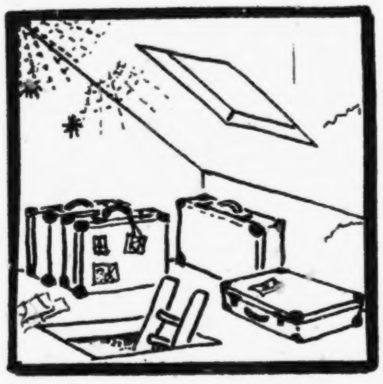

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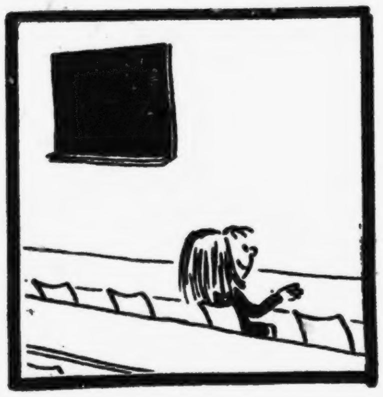

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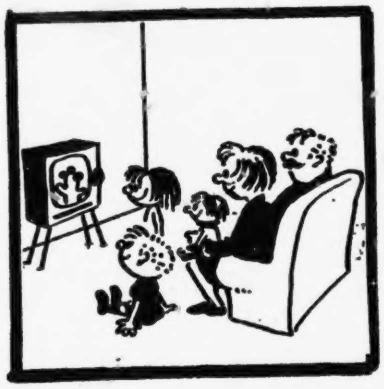

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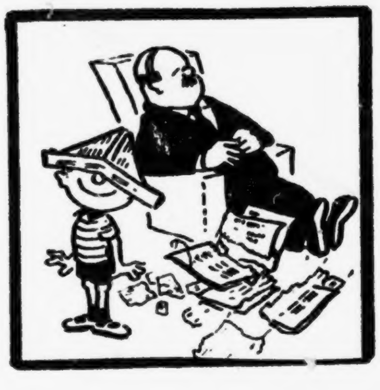
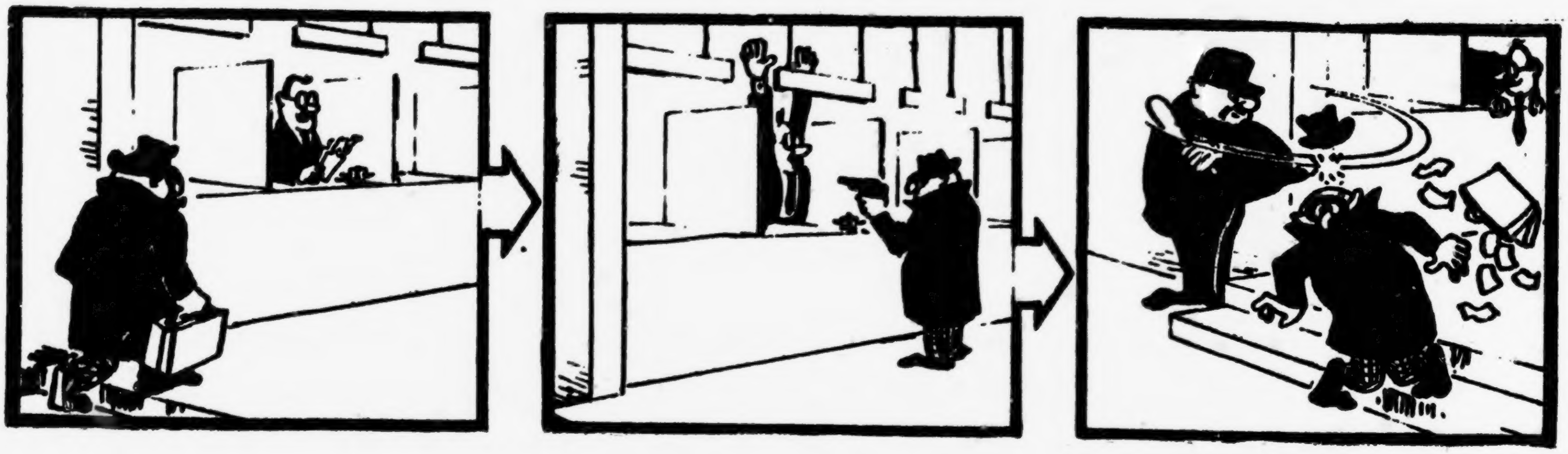


S2 ORAL READING

Hier, les deux amis, Gérard et Henri, ont fini leurs examens. Ils sont très contents aujourd'hui de n'avoir plus rien a faire. Ils décident de passer cette première journée de liberté en plein air. Où vont-ils aller? Ils ont beaucoup d'idées: la plage par exemple, ou la campagne, ou encore le jardin public. Mais Gérard ne veut aller ni à la plage, ni à la campagne. Il veut faire une excursion dans le vieux quartier de la ville. Les voilà partis! Vers les dix heures, ils entrent dans la vieille cité qui date du moyen-âge. Les ruelles sont étroites: on n'y voit pas d'autos. Gérard et Henri se promènent lentement en regardant les enseignes des boutiques. Quelques-unes sont très curieuses. Les deux garçons trouvent le chateau magnifique avec son donjon et ses tourelles crénelées. Ils visitent la galerie de tableaux et admirent les costumes de l'époque des seigneurs. Gérard s'exclame à haute voix: "Je me demande ce que l'on portera en l'an 2200?"

S2 FLUENCY1

1



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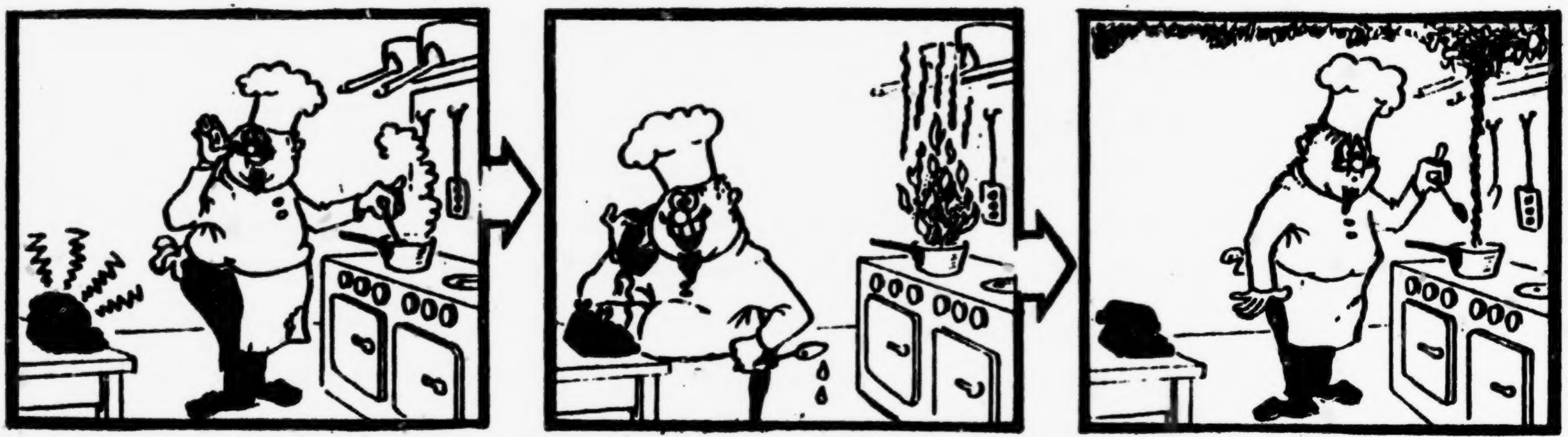

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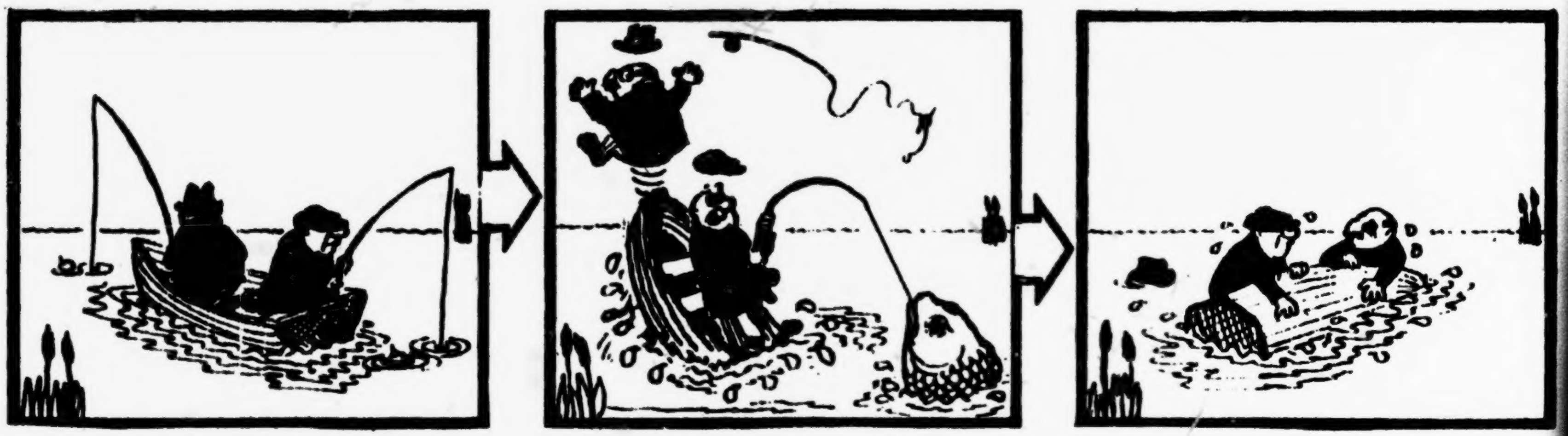
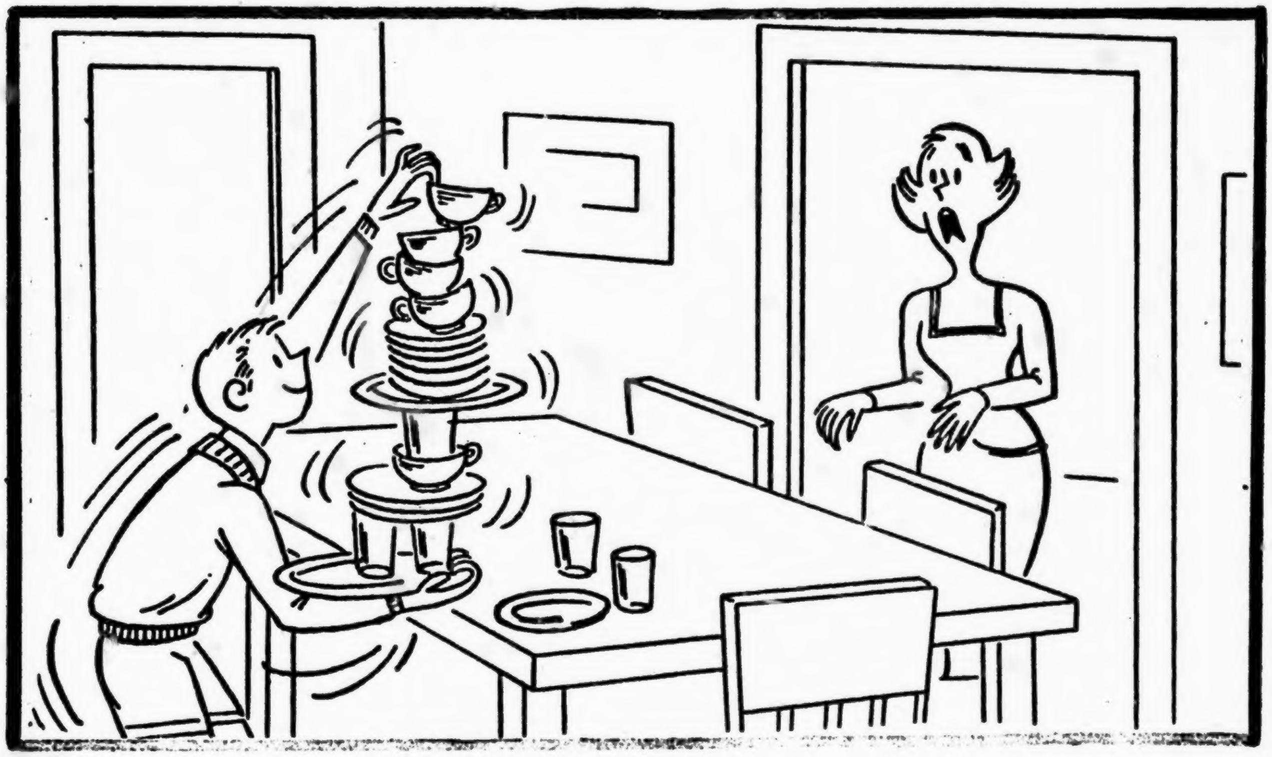


S2 FLUENCY 2

1



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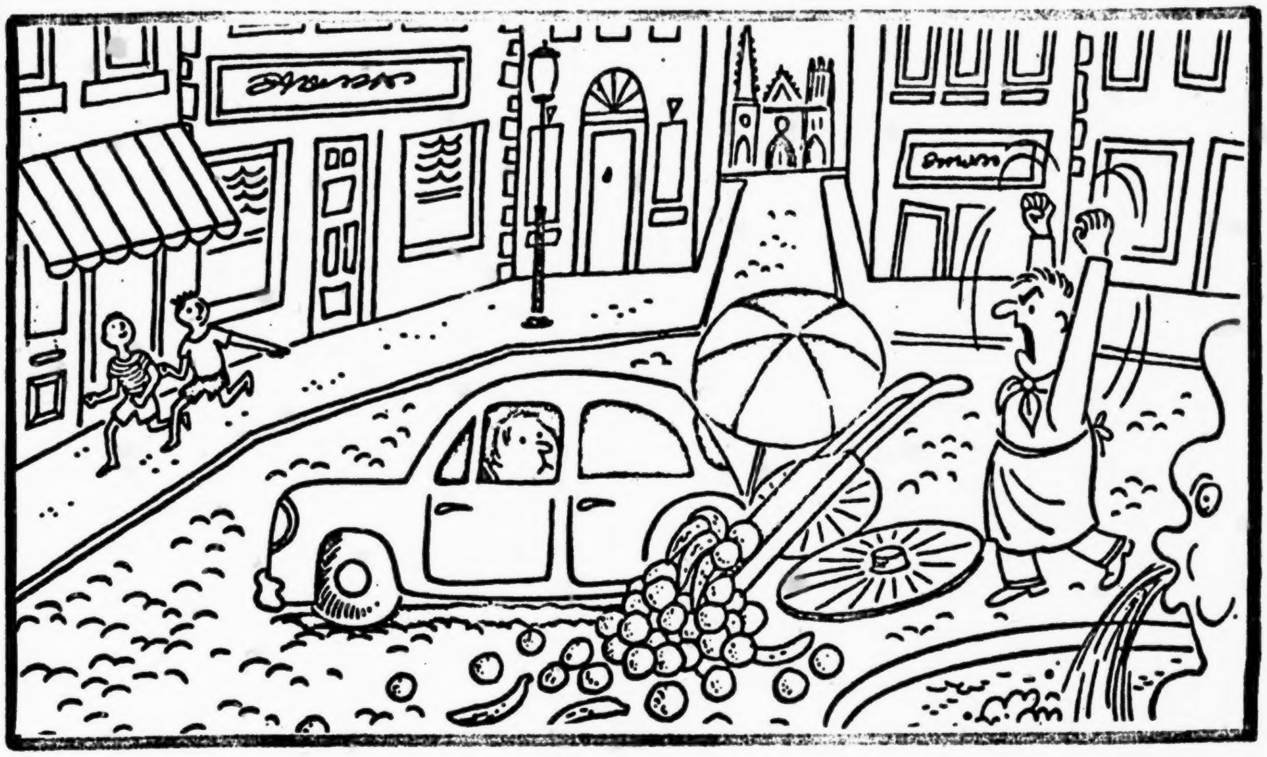

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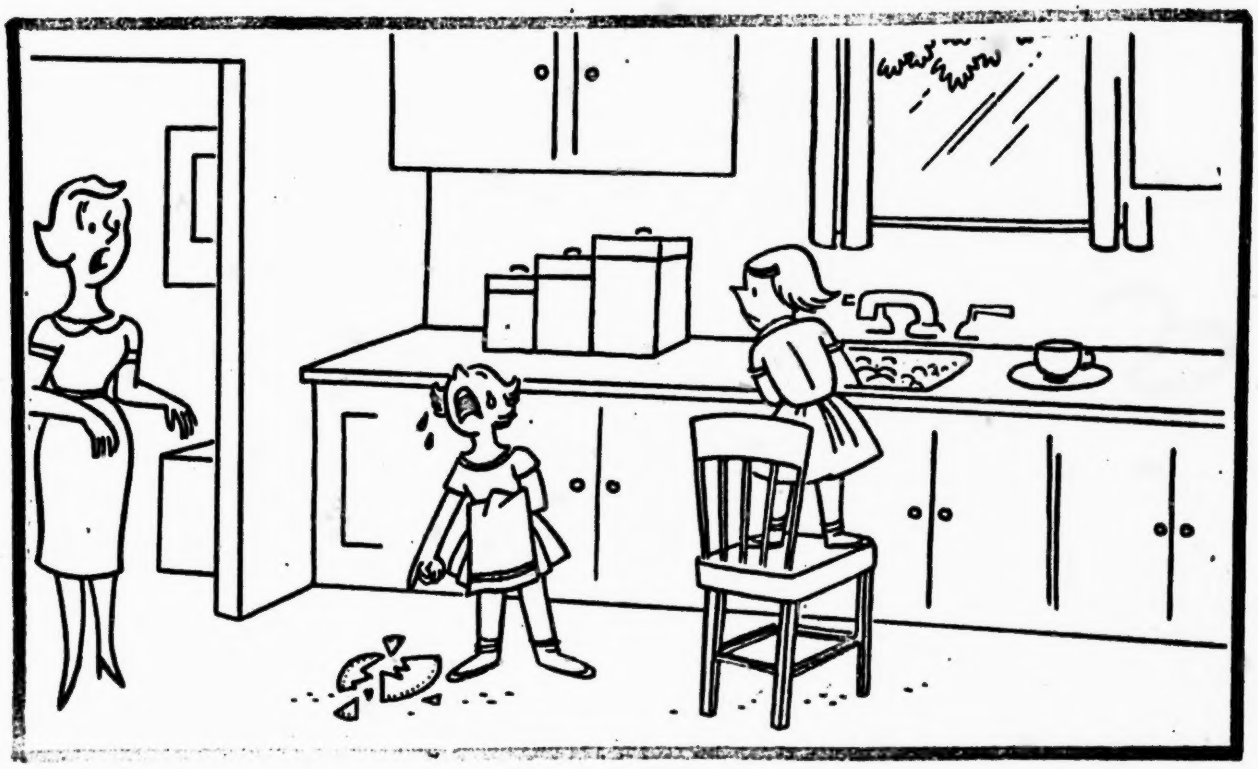

POPULATIONS II AND IV

SPEAKING TEST S2 (SCRIPT OF TAPE)

PRONUNCIATION

1. Quelle heure est-il?
2. Elle est là-bas.
3. Il fait chaud.
4. Tout est fini.
5. La nuit est tombé.
6. J'ai lu ce livre.
7. Tu attends le train?
8. Il a deux clefs.
9. C'est combien?
10. Donne-lui un peu d'eau.
11. Elle a des oeufs.
12. Reviens en été.
13. Quelle chance!
14. Voyons, c'est très beau.
15. Ils sont partis chez eux.
16. C'est difficile pour les filles.
17. On sonne!
18. Elle a de petites mains.
19. Il sort beaucoup trop tôt.
20. Le garçon écrit sur le mur.
21. Pour lui, c'est tard.
22. Ils ont huit ans.
23. C'est fort, mais c'est bon!
24. Il est là?
25. Il se lève à sept heures.
26. La dame a bu son thé.
27. Elles servent la soupe.

STRUCTURAL CONTROL

1. Que font les enfants?
2. Quel temps fait-il?
3. Qu'est-ce que le garçon a fait?
4. Quelle heure est-il?
5. Que fait le garagiste?
6. Qu'est-ce qu'on voit près du lavabo?
7. Est-ce qu'il prend le grand avion?
8. Que fait la dame?
9. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le grenier?
10. Est-ce que la salle est vide?
11. Où sont ces gens?
12. Est-ce que le père pourra lire son journal en se réveillant?

FORM BFFX2

YOUR NAME____

____

FRENCH LISTENING TEST

Population IV

Do NOT open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand spoken French. There are five parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions will be given in your native language. Listen to them carefully, and study the sample questions when you are asked to do so. The rest of the test is in French.

The choices from which you are to select your answers are printed in your test booklet, but the questions will be spoken to you. Throughout the test you will hear each question only once.

In all parts of the test you will know that the next question or selection is about to be given when you hear the word Numéro and then the number. Follow the numbering carefully, but remember that the number is not part of the question.

Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. Here now are the directions for the first part of the test:

In the first part of this test you will hear a series of statements. Each statement describes one of four pictures marked A, B, C, and D in your test booklet. You are to decide which one of the pictures is being described. Now look at the example pictures and listen to the statement.

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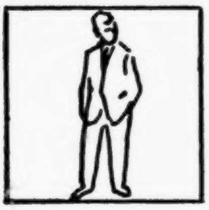

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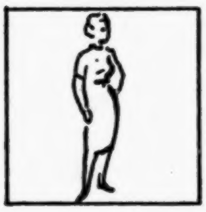

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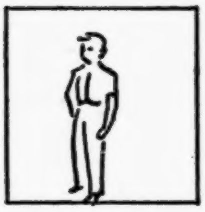

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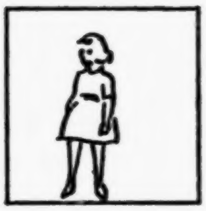

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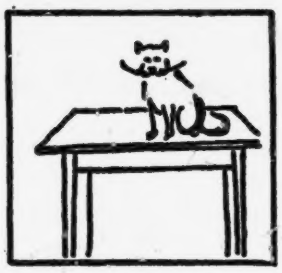
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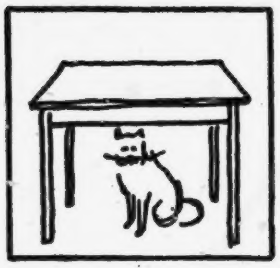
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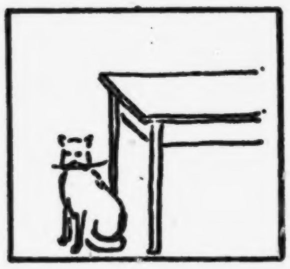
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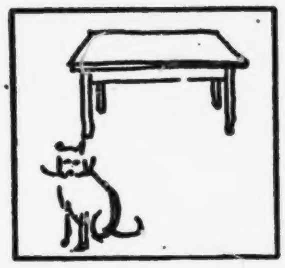
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1.__________

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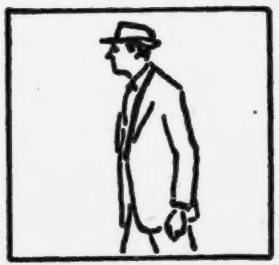
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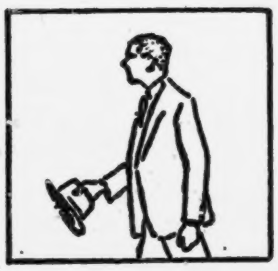
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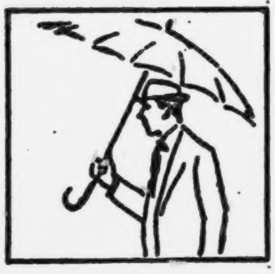
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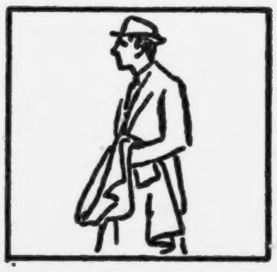
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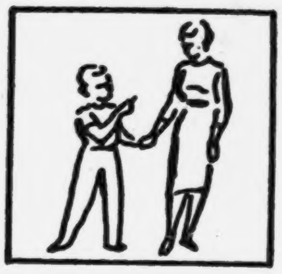
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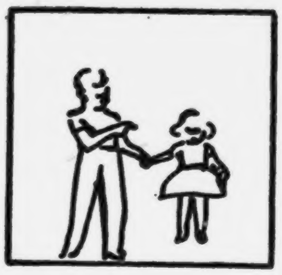
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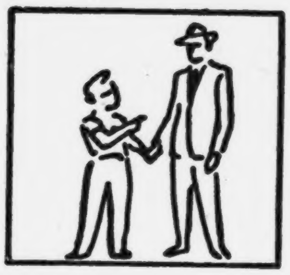
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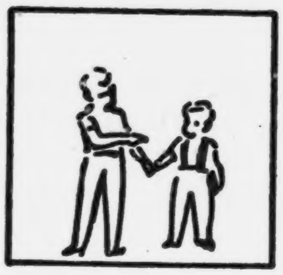
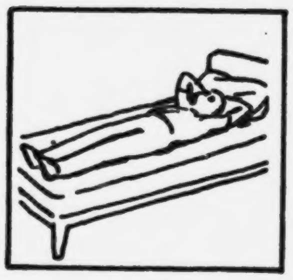

(D)

3.__________

4.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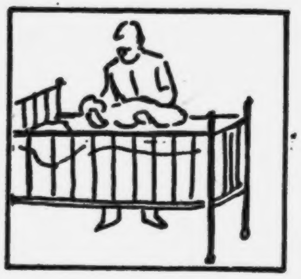
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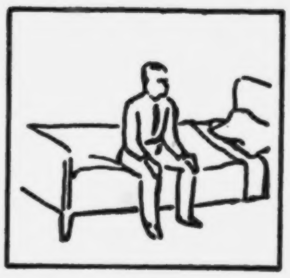
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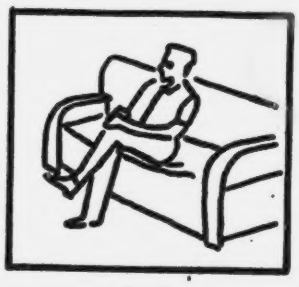
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4. __________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

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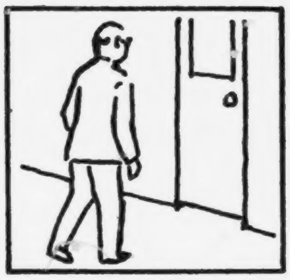
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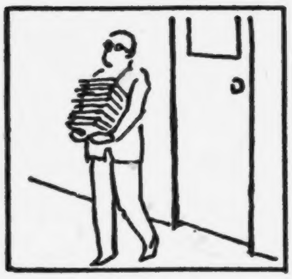
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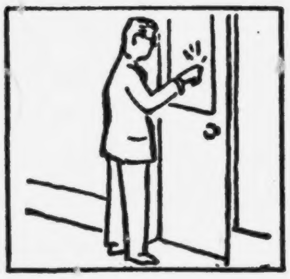
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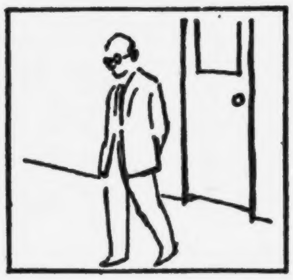
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5. ________

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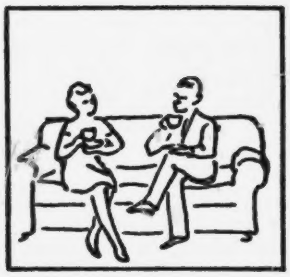
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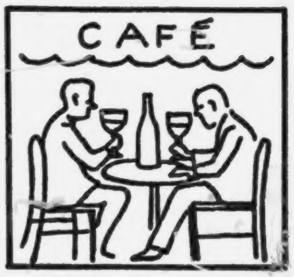

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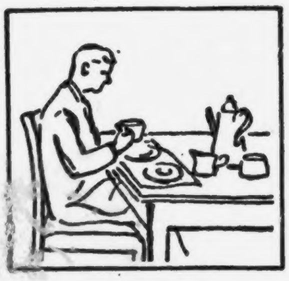
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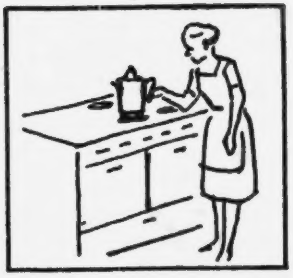
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6. ________

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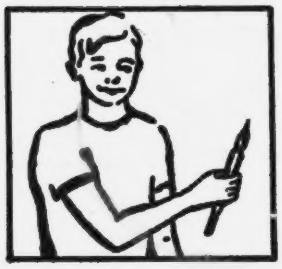
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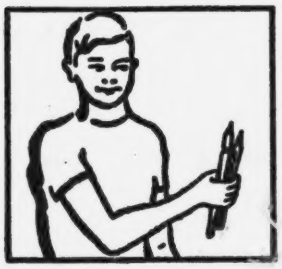
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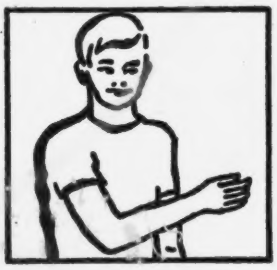
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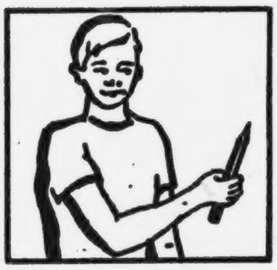
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7. ________

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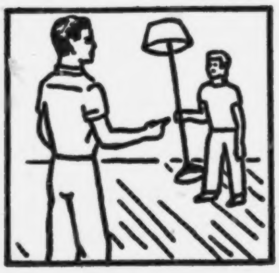
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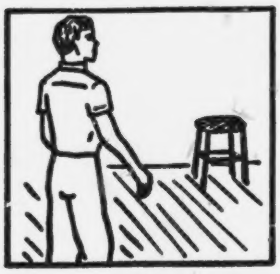
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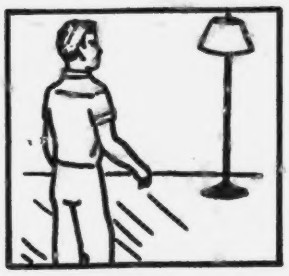
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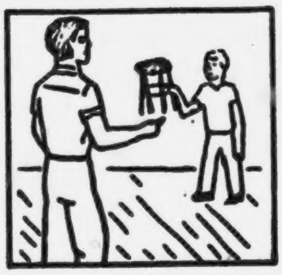
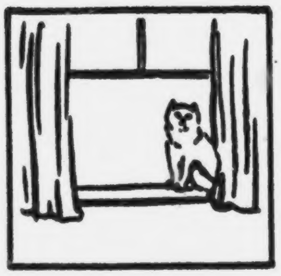

(D)

8. ________

9.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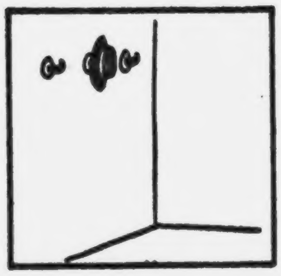
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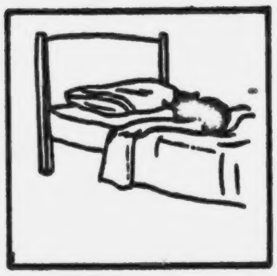
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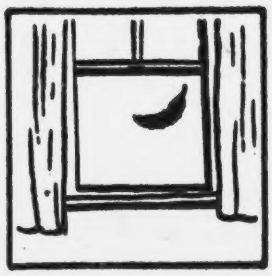

(D)

9. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

0. (A) C'est tout près de l'église.
(B) Il est sorti.
(C) Allez vous coucher.
(D) Le facteur est malade.
0. ________

10. (A) Très bien.
(B) En ville.
(C) Avec lui.
(D) Non, seule. 10. ________

11. (A) Oui, souvent.
(B) Très gentil.
(C) Un animal.
(D) De la viande. 11. ________

12. (A) Mais il faut tout de même avancer.
(B) Il n'y a plus d'encre.
(C) Il va très bien avec ce chapeau.
(D) Il aime mieux courir.
12. ________

13. (A) Dans mon lit.
(B) Au premier.
(C) Pour mes vêtements.
(D) Deux étages. 13. ________

14. (A) Tu as dû les laisser à l'école.
(B) Moi, je les trouve très jolis.
(C) Je n'ai pas de livres de classe.
(D) C'est une bonne classe.
14. ________

15. (A) Voici une chaise.
(B) La salle est à côté.
(C) Je vais vous en apporter une autre.
(D) Au contraire, je suis bien élevée. 15. ________

16. (A) En acheter une autre.
(B) Chercher une station-service.
(C) Trouver les clefs.
(D) Téléphoner au docteur.
16. ________

17. (A) Nous n'aimons pas les étrangers.
(B) Nous préférons l'argenterie mexicaine.
(C) Je ne peux pas vous donner d'argent français.
(D) Non, mais il y a un bureau de change en face.
17. ________

18. (A) Sortie cinq, madame.
(B) Je vous le dirai à temps.
(C) C'est ça madame, dans trente minutes.
(D) J'étais trop occupé.
18. ________

19. (A) Il faudra monter à pied.
(B) Les prix y sont moins élevés.
(C) Elle est trop fatiguée.
(D) Elle va mettre ses chaussures.
19. ________

20. (A) Nous irons les voir plus tard.
(B) Oui, il faudra monter.
(C) Nous sommes au sous-sol.
(D) Le gardien est là-bas à gauche. 20. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

0. (A) L'homme n'a pas de chapeau.
(B) L'homme ne veut pas mettre son chapeau.
(C) La femme achète un chapeau.
(D) La femme n'aime pas les chapeaux.
0. ________

21. (A) La dame va à Paris.
(B) La dame reste à Paris.
(C) La dame va à Lyon.
(D) La dame reste à Lyon.
21. ________

22. (A) La femme a oublié son sac.
(B) La femme tient son billet à la main.
(C) La femme n'a pas besoin de billet.
(D) La femme a perdu son billet.
22. ________

23. (A) La femme n'a pas de valise.
(B) L'homme a trouvé la valise.
(C) La femme cherche l'homme.
(D) L'homme cherche la valise.
23. ________

24. (A) On est dans une imprimerie.
(B) On est dans une salle de classe.
(C) On est dans une librairie.
(D) On est dans une bibliothèque.
24. ________

25. (A) Il s'agit d'un vaniteux.
(B) Il s'agit d'un conférencier.
(C) Il s'agit d'un peureux.
(D) Il s'agit d'un enfant.
25. ________

26. (A) On entend un couturier et un mannequin.
(B) On entend un docteur et une malade.
(C) On entend un coiffeur et une cliente.
(D) On entend un peintre et son modèle.
26. ________

27. (A) On parle d'une voiture.
(B) On parle d'une maladie.
(C) On parle d'une lampe.
(D) On parle d'une montre.
27. ________

28. (A) On est en avion.
(B) On est en bateau.
(C) On est à la plage.
(D) On est au cinéma.
28. ________

29. (A) On est dans la cuisine.
(B) On est au marché.
(C) On est dans un restaurant.
(D) On est à la ferme.
29. ________

30. (A) Il s'agit d'un ascenseur qui va trop vite.
(B) Il s'agit d'une promenade au bord de la mer.
(C) Il s'agit d'une dispute entre un vendeur et un client.
(D) Il s'agit d'un dialogue en haut de la Tour Eiffel.
30. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

31. Qu'est-ce qu'on doit faire?

(A) On doit se reposer.
(B) On ne doit pas sortir.
(C) On doit abandonner les maisons.
(D) On doit se dépêcher.

31. __________

32. Qu'est-ce qu'on raconte?

(A) Que notre équipe a perdu.
(B) Que notre équipe a joué son dernier match.
(C) Que notre équipe va jouer dans une autre ville.
(D) Que notre équipe va rester ici.

32. __________

33. Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

(A) On a changé la date de la représentation.
(B) Un acteur est mort.
(C) Le directeur a démissionné.
(D) Une représentation a été interrompue.

33. __________

34. Qu'est-ce qu'on vend chez Lancier?

(A) Des vêtements de femme.
(B) Des objets d'art.
(C) Des livres religieux.
(D) Des cadeaux pour les nouveaux-mariés.

34. __________

35. Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé?

(A) Des explorateurs ont fait des dessins.
(B) Les photographes sont partis.
(C) On a chassé des animaux dans des cavernes.
(D) On a fait une découverte assez importante.

35. __________

36. De quoi s'agit-il?

(A) D'une tempête.
(B) De la modernisation d'un village.
(C) D'un accident d'avion.
(D) D'une bataille.

36. __________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

37. (A) A cause d'une lettre.
(B) A cause du temps.
(C) A cause d'un accident.
(D) A cause d'un départ.
37. ________

38. (A) Elle est bonne.
(B) Elle est indifférente.
(C) Elle est amusante.
(D) Elle est méchante.
38. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

39. (A) Dans un hôtel.
(B) A la campagne.
(C) Au marché.
(D) A Paris.

39. ________

40. (A) Une lettre.
(B) Des branches.
(C) Des fruits.
(D) Des fleurs.

40. ________

41. (A) Le même soir.
(B) Immédiatement.
(C) Une semaine plus tard.
(D) Un mois plus tard.

41. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

42. (A) D'un bal masqué.
(B) D'un vol.
(C) D'une bataille.
(D) D'un accident.

42. ________

43. (A) Au poste de police.
(B) Au magasin.
(C) Près d'une banque.
(D) Chez eux.

43. ________

44. (A) On leur a volé leur poste de télévision.
(B) Ils ont des millions de francs.
(C) Ils ont perdu leurs revolvers.
(D) On les a attrapés.

44. ________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

45. (A) Il faisait mauvais.
(B) Ils avaient eu un accident.
(C) Ils avaient oublié leurs valises.
(D) Ils avaient perdu leur clé.

45. ____________

46. (A) Ils n'ont pas trouvé de taxi à la gare.
(B) Le concierge les a empêchés d'entrer.
(C) Ils n'ont pas pu ouvrir leur porte.
(D) La bonne était là pour les recevoir.

46. ____________

47. (A) Chez des voisins.
(B) Couchés devant la porte.
(C) Dans l'atelier du serrurier.
(D) A l'hôtel.

47. ____________

48. (A) Le concierge leur a ouvert la porte.
(B) Ils ont eu recours à un serrurier.
(C) Ils sont passés par une fenêtre.
(D) Ils ont dû enfoncer la porte.

48. ____________

49. (A) Leur appartement était en désordre.
(B) La bonne avait lavé le plancher.
(C) On leur avait préparé un repas.
(D) Leur chat s'était echappé.

49. ____________

50. (A) Des voleurs.
(B) La bonne.
(C) Les enfants d'une voisine.
(D) La femme du concierge.

50. ____________

FORM RFFX2 Script

(NV) FRENCH LISTENING TEST

Population IV (Survey)

General Directions (NV)

(NV)
This is a test of your ability to understand spoken French. There are five parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions will be given in your native language. Listen to them carefully, and study the sample questions when you are asked to do so. The rest of the test is in French.

The choices from which you are to select your answers are printed in your test booklet, but the questions will be spoken to you. Throughout the test you will hear each question only once.

In all parts of the test you will know that the next question or selection is about to be given when you hear the word Numéro and then the number. Follow the numbering carefully, but remember that the number is not part of the question. A

1 min. 50 sec. Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. Here now are the directions for the first part of the test.

In the first part of this test you will hear a series of statements. Each statement describes one of four pictures labeled A, B, C, and D in your test booklet. You are to decide which one of the picutres is being described. Now look at the example pictures and listen to the statement.

Numéro Zéro. (Man) Voici le petit garçon.
(8 sec.)

B 23 sec. (NV) Picture C best fits the statement, so C is the correct answer.

The test is about to begin. Now turn the page and get ready for question number 1. (5 sec.)

Numéro 1 ...... (Man) Le chat est sous la table (10 sec.)

Numéro 2 ...... (Man) Le monsieur porte son chapeau à la main (10 sec.)

Numéro 3 ...... (Man) Je suis ici avec ma soeur. Elle est moins grande que moi. (10 sec.)

Numéro 4 ...... (Man) L'homme est assis sur le lit. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

Numéro 5 ...... (Man) Le professeur va à la porte. (10 sec.)

Numéro 6 ...... (Man) Après le dîner, les parents prennent du café. (10 sec.)

Numéro 7 ...... (Man) Le garçon n'a qu'un crayon. (10 sec.)

Numéro 8 ...... (Man) Le fils s'est trompé. Le père avait dit: "Apporte-moi la lampe." (10 sec.)

Numéro 9 ..... (Man) On voit le chat mais pas le lit. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

C 25 sec. (NV) In this part of the test you will hear a series of remarks or questions. After each remark or question has been spoken, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the response which would most likely be made to the remark or question. Look at the example, listen to the voice on the tape, and then mark your answer in the space provided.

Numéro Zéro. (Man) Pardon, Monsieur, pour aller au bureau de poste, s'il vous plaît? (10 sec.)

D 18 sec. (NV) Of the four choices printed in your test booklet, choice A would be the most likely response, so you should have marked A in the space provided for the example question. Now listen to the voice on the tape. Your next question will be number 10.

Numéro 10 .... (Woman) Où va-t-elle avec son ami? (10 sec.)

Numéro 11 .... (Woman) Qu'est-ce que vous donnez à manger à votre chien? (10 sec.)

Numéro 12 .... (Man) Tiens, ce stylo ne marche pas. (10 sec.)

Numéro 13 .... (Woman) A quel étage se trouve votre chambre? (10 sec.)

Numéro 14 .... (Boy) Zut! Je ne trouve pas mes livres de classe. (10 sec.)

Numéro 15 .... (Woman) Mademoiselle, voulez-vous bien enlever cette assiette! Elle est sale. (10 sec.)

Numéro 16 .... (Man) Zut! Une panne d'essence. Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire maintenant? (10 sec.)

Numéro 17 .... (Man) Je n'ai plus d'argent français. Est-ce que vous acceptez les devises étrangères? (10 sec.)

Numéro 18 .... (Woman) Comment! L'avion est parti il y a une demi-heure et vous ne m'en avez rien dit? (10 sec.)

Numéro 19 .... (Woman) Quel ennui! L'ascenseur ne marche plus. (10 sec.)

Numéro 20 .... (Woman) Le gardien m'a dit que nous sommes au deuxième étage et que les antiquités sont au premier, dans la salle de gauche. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante.

E 30 sec. (NV) In this part you will listen to a series of short conversations between two people. One person will ask a question or make a statement, and the other will reply. After each conversation, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the one statement which is correct according to what has been said. Look at the example, listen to the conversation, and mark your answer in the space provided.

Numéro Zéro. (Woman) Vous avez un chapeau?
(Man) Oui, mais je ne le porte pas aujourd'hui. (10 sec.)

F 20 sec. (NV) Of the four statements printed in your test booklet, only choice B is correct according to the conversation that has just taken place, so you should have marked B in the space provided for the example question. Now listen to the voice on the tape. Your next question will be number 21.

Numéro 21 .... (Man) Est-ce que vous restez ici à Paris, Madame?
(Woman) Non, je vais à Lyon. (10 sec.)

Numéro 22 .... (Man) Votre billet, s'il vous plaît.
(Woman) Mais qu'est-ce que qu'il y a? Je ne le trouve plus dans mon sac à main. (10 sec.)

Numéro 23 .... (Man) Voici votre valise, mademoiselle. Vous l'avez laissée ici.
(Woman) Merci beaucoup, monsieur. (10 sec.)

Numéro 24 .... (Man A) Vous n'auriez pas une édition meilleur marché?
(Man B) Si, Monsieur, au fond du magasin, dans les livres de poche. (10 sec.)

Numéro 25 .... (Man A) Il m'a fait le récit de sa vie.
(Man B) Oui, il ne parle que de lui-même. (10 sec.)

Numéro 26 .... (Woman) Je suis furieuse. Regardez la tête que j'ai. Vous m'avez coupé les cheveux beaucoup trop court.
(Man) Mais madame, c'est la dernière mode!
(Woman) Et maintenant j'ai l'air d'un garçon. (10 sec.)

Numéro 27 .... (Man) Le ressort est bien faible. Remontez-la tous les soirs.
(Woman) Si elle retarde encore dans huit jours, je vous la rapporte. (10 sec.)

Numéro 28 .... (Woman) Que j'aime marcher sur le sable!
(Man) Moi, je préfère rester assis pour voir les vagues et les nuages. (10 sec.)

Numéro 29 .... (Woman) Donnez-moi quatre kilos de pommes de terre et deux de tomates, s'il vous plaît.
(Man) Très bien, madame. Vous ne voulez pas de ces belles carottes? Elles sont toutes fraîches. (10 sec.)

Numéro 30 .... (Man) Regarde comme la ville est belle d'ici.
(Woman) Je ne peux pas, j'ai le vertige.
(Man) C'est trop bête d'être monté pour rien.
(Woman) Que veux-tu que j'y fasse? (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

G
25 sec.

(NV) In this part you will listen to a series of short broadcasts or announcements. At the end of each broadcast or announcement, you will be asked a question about what has been said. You are to select the best answer to the question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet. There is no example question for this part. Your next answer will be number 31.

Numéro 31 .... (Man) Depuis hier soir, la plus grave tempête de neige de l'hiver fait rage. On est prié de rester à la maison pendant la durée de ce mauvais temps.
(Man) Qu'est-ce qu'on doit faire? (12 sec.)

Numéro 32 .... (Man) Grande émotion! Notre équipe de football a gagné le match samedi. Elle va partir demain pour jouer contre l'équipe de Marseille.
(Man) Qu'est-ce qu'on raconte? (12 sec.)

Numéro 33 .... (Woman) Le directeur du théâtre municipal annonce qu'à cause de l'indisposition de l'actrice qui joue Andromaque, la pièce de Racine qui devait être représentée ce dimanche, sera remise à dimanche en huit.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? (12 sec.)

Numéro 34 .... (Woman) Offrez-vous ce manteau dont vous rêvez. Chez Lancier vous trouverez les plus belles fourrures aux prix les plus surprenants, une collection à la portée de toutes. Visitez aussi notre rayon spécial de robes de mariée et de cérémonie.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qu'on vend chez Lancier? (12 sec.)

Numéro 35 .... (Man) Dans le sud de la France, des explorateurs ont découvert dans une caverne de très anciens dessins d'animaux. Ils en ont pris des photographies et maintenant ils continuent d'explorer d'autres cavernes dans la région.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé? (12 sec.)

Numéro 36 .... (Man) Un ouragan s'est abattu non loin de Londres et a endommagé tout un village. De gros arbres ont été déracinés par le vent, et les toitures de plusieurs bâtiments ont été arrachées par des tourbillons violents.

(Man) De quoi s'agit-il? (12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

H
27 sec.

(NV) In the last part of the test you will listen to rather long conversations or dramatic scenes. After each passage has been completed, you will be asked several questions about what you have just heard. You are to select the best answer to each question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet. There is no example question for this part. Your next answer will be number 37.

(Man) Voici une conversation.

(Woman) Vous avez l'air inquiet, monsieur Martin. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?

(Man) Mon fils vient de tomber d'un arbre. Il a très mal à la jambe.

(Woman) Est-ce que c'est grave?

(Man) Nous ne savons pas, mais le docteur Lebrun doit arriver bientôt.

(Woman) Alors je reviendrai ce soir. J'espère que tout ira bien. Est-ce que je peux lui apporter des fruits, des bonbons?

(Man) Vous êtes très aimable, madame. Je vous en remercie.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 37 .... (Man) Pourquoi l'homme est-il inquiet? (12 sec.)

Numéro 38 .... (Man) Que pensez-vous de cette femme? (12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante.

(Man) Voici une autre conversation.

(Man) Ah! Marie, tu rentres d'une promenade?

(Girl) Oui. Il fait très beau ici à la ferme ce matin.

(Man) Qui t'a donné ces belles pommes?

(Girl) Je les ai cueillies moi-même en sortant du petit bois.

(Man) J'oubliais de te dire qu'il y a une lettre pour toi dans ta chambre.

(Girl) D'où vient-elle?

(Man) De Paris.

(Girl) Mes parents me demandent de revenir à la maison. J'en suis sûre.

(Man) J'espère que tu ne vas pas partir tout de suite. Nous serions désolés.

(Girl) Moi aussi. En tout cas, je passerai toute la journée ici avec toi et tante Louise. Je te le promets.

(Man) Ça nous fera bien plaisir.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 39 .... (Man) Où se trouvent ces deux personnes? (12 sec.)

Numéro 40 .... (Man) Qu'est-ce que Marie a rapporté de sa promenade? (12 sec.)

Numéro 41 .... (Man) Quand est-ce que Marie va rentrer à Paris? (12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante (5 sec.)

(Man) Voici une scène dramatique.

(Man A) Alors, tout est prêt pour demain? Tu as les revolvers?

(Man B) Oui, les voici.

(Man A) Et les masques noirs, tu les a apportés?

(Man B) Non, je les aurai demain.

(Man A) Alors, nous nous retrouverons en face de la banque.

(Man B) C'est ça, à onze heures. Il y aura des millions de francs pour chacun de nous.

(Man A) A propos, quelqu'un m'a suivi jusqu'ici hier.

(Man B) Idiot! La police?

(Man A) Je ne crois pas. J'ai été très prudent ..... " (La porte s'ouvre)

(Man C) Qu'est-ce qui se passe ici? Ne bougez pas! Nous sommes quatre et nous sommes armés.

(Man B) La police! Nous sommes pris.

(Man A) Comme à la télévision, la justice triomphe toujours.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 42 .... (Man) De quoi est-il question ici? (12 sec.)

Numéro 43 .... (Man) Où est-ce que les deux hommes avaient l'intention de se retrouver? (12 sec.)

Numéro 44 .... (Man) A la fin de l'histoire, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé à ces deux hommes? (12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante (5 sec.)

(Man) Voici une conversation.

(Man) Comment, Mme Dupuy! Déjà de retour! Je vous croyais à la campagne pour le reste de la semaine.

(Woman) Ne m'en parlez pas! Partis hier matin de bonne heure, nous étions de retour hier soir.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

(Woman) Tout s'est mal passé. Au moment de partir, la bonne a refusé de nous accompagner, comme ça. Je me suis fâchée et je l'ai mise à la porte.

(Man) Ça commençait mal!

(Woman) On est donc parti sans elle. A la campagne, un temps de chien! Un vent glacial, de la pluie à torrents; mon mari s'est mis à tousser.

(Man) Vous avez décidé de revenir; c'est encore ce qu'il y avait de mieux à faire.

(Woman) Sans doute. En tout cas, à minuit nous étions chez nous. Mais voilà qu'on s'est aperçu qu'on avait perdu la clé!

(Man) Pas possible!

(Woman) C'est comme je vous le dit.

(Man) HAHAHA! Excusez-moi, je ne peux pas m'empêcher de rire.

(Woman) Je vous en prie. Mais je vous jure que nous, nous n'avons pas trouvé ça drôle.

(Man) Mais enfin, le concierge avait bien une autre clé?

(Woman) Notre immeuble n'a pas de concierge. Chaque locataire a une clé pour la porte d'entrée et une clé pour son appartement. Et à minuit, vous pouvez toujours aller chercher un serrurier! Par bonheur, il y a un petit hôtel dans notre rue et on a pu trouver une chambre.

(Man) Tout est bien qui finit bien!

(Woman) Attendez, ça n'est pas fini.

(Man) Comment? Vous n'avez pas trouvé de serrurier ce matin?

(Woman) Si, il nous a ouvert la porte, mais vous parlez d'une surprise en entrant: l'appartement sens dessus dessous, les armoires ouvertes, les vêtements par terre, les tiroirs et leur contenu dans tous les coins.

(Man) Des cambrioleurs?

(Woman) C'est ce que nous avons pensé d'abord, mais rien n'avait été volé, rien ne manquait.

(Man) C'est bizarre. Les voleurs auront été dérangés dans leur besogne.

(Woman) Je crois plutôt que c'est un mauvais tour que la bonne a voulu nous jouer pour se venger.

(Man) Enfin, ça prouve qu'elle a appris quelque chose au cinéma.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 45 .... (Man) Pourquoi les Dupuy étaient-ils revenus si tôt? (12 sec.)
Numéro 46 .... (Man) Que s'est-il passé lorsqu'ils sont rentrés? (12 sec.)
Numéro 47 .... (Man) Où ont-ils passé la nuit? (12 sec.)
Numéro 48 .... (Man) Comment ont-ils réussi à entrer le lendemain? (12 sec.)
Numéro 49 .... (Man) Quelle surprise les attendait? (12 sec.)
Numéro 50 .... (Man) Qui leur avait joué ce mauvais tour? (12 sec.)

I
9 sec. (NV) This is the end of the Listening Test. Close your test booklet and lay down your pencil.

END OF TAPE

FORM RFFX5

YOUR NAME ____

____

FRENCH READING TEST

Population IV

Do NOT open this Booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand written French. For each question there are four suggested answers labeled A, B, C and D. You are to choose the correct answer and then write the letter corresponding to that answer in your test booklet. Now read the following example question and write the letter which corresponds to your answer in the space provided:

0. Lundi est ......
   (A) une lune
   (B) un animal
   (C) un nombre
   (D) un jour 0. ________

The correct answer is D, so you should have written the letter D in the space provided.

In going through the test, do not spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems to be too difficult, make the most careful guess you can, rather than waste time over it. Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. There are 45 questions in the test, and you will have 35 minutes to work on it.

1. On a besoin d'un couteau et d'une fourchette pour ....

(A) boire
(B) se coucher
(C) dormir
(D) manger 1. ____________

2. Est-ce que ton grand-père porte des lunettes? Non, il ...... toujours bien.

(A) écoute
(B) voit
(C) entend
(D) marche 2. ____________

3. Jean revient à la maison. Sa mère lui dit: "Comme tu es méchant! Tu as .... ton pantalon!"

(A) trouvé
(B) acheté
(C) porté
(D) déchiré 3. ____________

4. Marie va arriver dans quelques minutes. On va entendre le bruit de ses pas .....

(A) bientôt
(B) tout de même
(C) souvent
(D) rarement 4. ____________

5. Quel beau costume! Quoique je n'en aie pas besoin, je voudrais bien ....

(A) l'essayer
(B) le déchirer
(C) le rendre
(D) le tailler 5. ____________

6. Je ne peux pas te prêter mon dictionnaire. Je n'en ai qu'un, et j'en ai ....

(A) besoin
(B) raison
(C) mal
(D) tort 6. ____________

7. Vous cherchez du papier? Regardez dans ....

(A) cette carte
(B) ce tiroir
(C) ce rideau
(D) ce tableau 7. ____________

8. M. Peletier est allé chez le tailleur pour acheter ....

(A) un parapluie
(B) un costume
(C) une montre
(D) une table 8. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

9. Pour connaître les nouvelles, tu .....

(A) taperas à la machine
(B) suivras des cours d'histoire
(C) regarderas dans un dictionnaire
(D) achèteras un journal 9. ____________

10. Ce jeune homme voulut devenir poète et auteur. Mais ses plans échouèrent et ses projets ne se .... jamais.

(A) succédèrent
(B) réalisèrent
(C) firent
(D) remplirent 10. ____________

11. C'est en ...... que le garçon est tombé et s'est cassé la jambe.

(A) sommeillant sur le gazon
(B) criant à tue-tête
(C) grimpant dans l'arbre
(D) se croisant les bras 11. ____________

12. .... économiser, il a réussi à acheter une voiture.

(A) Par manque d'
(B) En dépit d'
(C) A force d'
(D) Par 12. ____________

13. Au lieu de me saluer poliment, comme d'habitude, il .... les sourcils et passa sans parler.

(A) broncha
(B) fronça
(C) enleva
(D) déposa 13. ____________

14. Il fut arrêté, et le lendemain le tyran menaça de le faire ....

(A) fusiller
(B) prendre
(C) relâcher
(D) surprendre 14. ____________

15. "Etes-vous vraiment fatigué à ce point-là?" "Oui, en effet, je ....."

(A) me porte on ne peut mieux
(B) me sens tout à fait remis
(C) n'en peux plus
(D) m'y plais énormément 15. ____________

16. Votre fils est souffrant! Je ....

(A) suis enchanté de l'apprendre
(B) vous en félicite
(C) suis vraiment désolé pour vous
(D) vous en remercie 16. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

17. Cet ouvrier ne connaît pas son métier. Autrement, comment aurait-il pu .... un travail aussi facile?

(A) gâcher
(B) garnir
(C) gager
(D) gaspiller 17. ____________

18. - C'est par tes soins, m'a-t-il dit, que j'ai réussi, et il m'a ......

(A) refusé son amitié
(B) tourné le dos
(C) donné un coup de pied
(D) serré la main 18. ____________

19. Ce qui n'avait été au début qu'une préoccupation sérieuse devint une hantise. Du matin au soir et jusque dans ses rêves cette pensée importune ....

(A) l'obsédait
(B) l'effilait
(C) l'enjôlait
(D) le désemplissait 19. ____________

20. Si vous vous croyez victime d'une escroquerie, il faut .... la police.

(A) porter plainte à
(B) se plaindre de
(C) plaindre
(D) complaire à 20. ____________

21. "En voulez-vous toujours à Jeanne?" "Non, il y a longtemps que je ...."

(A) lui en ai donné
(B) ne lui parle plus
(C) la déteste
(D) le lui ai pardonné 21. ____________

22. Un instant on put craindre que ces jeunes étourdis ne réussissent à imposer leur opinion; mais à la longue ce fut le bon sens qui ....

(A) l'astreignit
(B) l'emporta
(C) en raviva
(D) en versa 22. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Directions: Each of the texts in this part is followed by several questions or incomplete statements. First read the text carefully. Then on the basis of the text, decide which choice best answers each question or completes each statement. Mark your answers in the spaces provided. There is no example question for this part, so you should go on immediately to the text below.

C'est la fin de la journée, et des lumières brillent à toutes les fenêtres de l'auberge. Par ces fenêtres le voleur peut voir ses futures victimes qui mangent et qui boivent et qui s'amusent au coin du feu. Ces gens, qui ont l'air si heureux, ne peuvent pas savoir que là, dehors dans la neige, un homme attend le moment de sauter sur eux, et de leur prendre leur argent.

23. Cette action se passe
(A) l'après-midi
(B) à midi
(C) le matin
(D) le soir

23. ______________

24. La personne dont on parle est
(A) près de l'auberge
(B) près de la cheminée
(C) dans un coin de la salle
(D) dans un restaurant

24. ______________

25. Cet homme est
(A) sage
(B) malhonnête
(C) infirme
(D) admirable

25. ______________

26. Cette scène se passe
(A) en automne
(B) au printemps
(C) en hiver
(D) en été

26. ______________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Le matin, ma mère me réveille de très bonne heure. Je m'habille rapidement, et je sors avec mon petit sac sur le dos et le bout du nez et les oreilles bien cachés dans une grosse écharpe de laine, car on gèle chez nous à cette époque de l'année. J'arrive presque toujours avant les autres. J'entre dans la salle encore vide, et je m'assieds à mon pupitre.

27. Cette scène se passe à une période de l'année où il fait

(A) doux
(B) chaud
(C) froid
(D) bon

27. ____________

28. D'habitude, l'enfant arrive

(A) à l'heure
(B) en retard
(C) après les autres
(D) en avance

28. ____________

29. Qui est là quand l'enfant entre dans la salle?

(A) personne
(B) une autre personne
(C) plusieurs personnes
(D) tout le monde

29. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Après avoir commencé à préparer le petit déjeuner, Pierrette tira de son corsage les papiers dérobés dans la poche d'Antoine: une enveloppe vide, à moitié déchirée, adressée à une dame Grandmaison et une feuille de papier d'écolier, couverte de chiffres. Malgré ses efforts, elle ne put découvrir le sens de ces documents et dut rester sur sa curiosité.

30. A propos de ce qu'a fait Pierrette, il est probable qu'Antoine

(A) n'en sait rien
(B) en est content
(C) approuve son geste
(D) le lui a ordonné 30. ____________

31. L'enveloppe qu'elle a trouvée est

(A) entière
(B) coupée en mille morceaux
(C) remplie
(D) presque en deux morceaux 31. ____________

32. Qu'a fait Pierrette?

(A) Elle a déchiré l'enveloppe.
(B) Elle a pris des papiers.
(C) Elle a compris le sens des documents.
(D) Elle a adressé une lettre à Antoine. 32. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Lorsque Jacques Lafitte est venu à Paris, il s'est présenté chez M. Perregaux dans l'espoir d'obtenir une place; mais le banquier lui annonça qu'il était dans l'impossibilité de satisfaire à sa demande, puisque les bureaux étaient au complet.

Lafitte, découragé par ce refus, s'éloignait tristement, lorsqu'en traversant la cour de l'hôtel, il aperçut à terre une épingle; il la ramassa et la piqua sur sa manche. M. Perregaux, qui regardait par la fenêtre, vit l'action du jeune solliciteur. Il en fut frappé, et pensa que le jeune homme devait avoir un esprit d'ordre et d'économie. Il le fit rappeler et lui dit qu'il pouvait compter sur une place dans sa banque.

33. Pourquoi Jacques Lafitte s'est-il adressé à M. Perregaux?

(A) il cherchait un emploi
(B) il voulait se rendre à Paris
(C) il avait de l'argent à placer
(D) il désirait lui offrir une situation 33. ____________

34. Qu'est-ce que M. Perregaux lui a annoncé?

(A) qu'il ne pouvait pas lui donner de travail
(B) qu'il était satisfait de recevoir sa demande
(C) qu'il était impossible de satisfaire tout le monde
(D) qu'il était sans argent 34. ____________

35. Qu'est-ce que Lafitte a ramassé dans la cour de la banque?

(A) un document perdu
(B) un objet de peu de valeur
(C) une pièce de monnaie
(D) un oiseau blessé 35. ____________

36. Ce que le jeune homme a fait dans la cour a

(A) fait rire le banquier
(B) découragé le banquier
(C) impressionné le banquier
(D) rappelé quelque chose au banquier 36. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Le notaire revint chez lui, et soumit l'énigme à sa femme en lui racontant de point en point les événements de la soirée.

- Mon cher, dit-elle, Son Excellence a eu parfaitement raison en te disant que tu n'avais fait que des sottises et dit que des bêtises.

- Pourquoi?

- Si je te le disais, cela ne t'empêcherait pas de recommencer ailleurs demain. Seulement, je te recommande encore de ne jamais parler que d'affaires en société.

37. Le notaire doit être un homme plutôt

(A) sot
(B) sensible
(C) sensé
(D) intelligent

37. ____________

38. Sa femme semble

(A) avoir confiance en lui
(B) douter de son intelligence
(C) admirer son savoir- faire
(D) vouloir le flatter

38. ____________

39. Elle croit que si elle expliquait à son mari ce qu'avait voulu dire Son Excellence, il

(A) en tirerait quelque profit
(B) s'en réjouirait bien
(C) l'en empêcherait aussitôt
(D) n'en profiterait pas du tout

39. ____________

40. Elle trouve que celui qui a parlé avec le notaire a

(A) parlé comme il faut
(B) fait des bêtises
(C) dit des sottises
(D) parlé par énigmes

40. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Alain poursuivit Anna dans Paris pendant deux jours, avec une impatience qu'exacerbaient les contretemps, sa maladresse, et les malices du hasard. Il courut chez elle, pour la trouver absente, et la concierge ne sut rien lui dire, sinon qu'Anna était en voyage pour au moins trois jours. Alain devait partir pour le Brésil dans trois semaines. Ces trois jours lui semblèrent soudain une éternité. Au journal où Anna travaillait, on ne voulut rien dire par téléphone, sinon: écrivez, on fera suivre. Il s'agissait bien d'écrire! Alain se rendit au bureau d'Anna, parla vaguement de la mort d'un parent, et sut qu'elle était partie en Normandie photographier la chapelle que venait d'y achever un grand peintre. Il disposait de la voiture de Génin. Il fit le plein d'essence, et fila vers Rouen. Au pire, se disait-il, je ferai tous les hôtels du pays, ils ne sont sûrement pas si nombreux.

41. Ce passage indique qu'Anna est partie en voyage

(A) sans laisser de trace
(B) pour déplaire à son chef
(C) à cause des maladresses d'Alain
(D) sans rien dire à Alain 41. ____________

42. Anna est

(A) couturière
(B) ouvrière
(C) journaliste
(D) concierge 42. ____________

43. Anna était partie pour

(A) la journée
(B) quelques jours
(C) trois semaines
(D) plusieurs mois 43. ____________

44. Pour savoir où Anna était allée, Alain a dû se servir

(A) de lettres passionnées
(B) d'annonces dans le journal
(C) de nombreux coups de téléphone
(D) d'un mensonge innocent 44. ____________

45. Pour rattraper Anna, Alain

(A) l'a fait suivre
(B) est parti avec son chauffeur
(C) a pris le train
(D) a emprunté une voiture 45. ____________

END OF TEST. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, LOOK OVER YOUR WORK.

YOUR NAME____

____

FRENCH WRITING TEST

Population IV

Do NOT open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to write in French. There are five parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions for that part are printed in your test booklet. As you work through the test, be sure to read all directions carefully.

Write all of your answers in the spaces provided in the test booklet. Write clearly and legibly so that there is no doubt as to what answer you mean in each case. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, be sure to erase your first answer completely.

Do not spend too much time on any one exercise. If an exercise seems too difficult, do the best work you can with it, rather than waste time over it. You will have 35 minutes to work on the test.

Directions: In each of the following sentences, one word has been omitted and replaced by a space. Complete each sentence by writing in this space a single French word which is correct in both meaning and form. The following two examples show how your answers should be written in:

Jean n' est pas grand.

Je vais en ville.

Remember that you must write a single word in each space. Answers of more than one word will not be counted. You should now begin work on this part.

1. D' ______________ venez-vous?

2. Je veux sortir; je vais ______________ habiller.

3. Trop tard! Le dernier autobus ______________ de partir.

4. N'oubliez surtout pas ______________ fermer le gaz.

5. Quelle horreur! Cela me ______________ peur.

6. Il dit tant de mensonges que ______________ ne le croit.

7. Demain, je viendrai vous voir; je ______________ de chez moi à 4 heures.

8. Si j'étais riche, j'______________ une belle voiture.

9. Elle a ______________ faire son devoir par son grand-père.

10. Quand il m'a vu, il s'est ______________ à rire.

11. Si vous l'aviez prévenu, il ______________ arrivé plus tôt.

12. Le facteur n'est pas encore passé? ____________, il y a une demi-heure.

13. Quand vous voudrez vous reposer, nous nous ______________ irons.

14. Je me taisais parce que je n'avais ______________ rien à dire.

15. Je lui ai dit plus ______________ dix fois que je ne voulais pas le voir.

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

16. Georges Dupont est né _______________ 22 février 1932.

17. En _______________ sont faits les parachutes?

18. Dites-moi ce _______________ vous avez envie.

19. J'aimerais une voiture comme _______________ que Paul a achetée.

20. Dites-moi _______________ de vos deux frères vous préférez.

21. Elle a vu un beau film hier; elle _______________ pense encore aujourd'hui.

22. Il ne veut pas aller chez le dentiste tout seul; vas-_______________ avec lui.

23. Il est entré _______________ la chambre bleue.

24. Par _______________ rues passez-vous pour aller chez vous?

25. Rapporte-moi mon sac tout de suite, j'_______________ ai besoin.

26. Est-ce qu'il y a assez _______________ pommes pour faire une tarte?

27. Je ne veux plus voir _______________ gens-là!

28. J'allais autrefois à l'école, mais je n'y vais _______________.

29. Ils viennent chez nous parce qu'ils n'ont pas de télévision chez _______________.

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

Directions: To each of the questions printed below, write a correct French reply. Begin your reply as indicated, and use ONLY personal pronouns, "en", or "y" as appropriate in completing the reply. Note that in this part you must supply more than one word for each question; the number of separate spaces show the number of words that should be supplied. Look carefully at the example question below, then begin work on this part.

Est-ce qu'il donne ce livre à Georges?

Oui, il le lui donne.

30. Est-ce que Paul demande des allumettes aux garçons?

Non, il ne ________ ________ demande pas.

31. Est-ce que Pierre prête son stylo à Marie?

Oui, il ________ ________ prête.

32. Est-ce que Jean conduit ton frère et toi à la gare?

Oui, il ________ ________ conduit.

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

Directions: For each of the sentences below, change the underlined verb to the past indefinite ("passé composé) and write your answer in the spaces provided, one word per space. Be sure to make any necessary agreements. Look carefully at the example question, then begin work on this part.

Daniel marche dans le parc.

Daniel a marché dans le parc.

33. Marie et Pierre vont au théâtre.

Marie et Pierre _______ _________ au théâtre.

34. Les fleurs qu'il achète sont belles.

Les fleurs qu'il _____ _______________ sont belles.

35. Pierre et Paul se lavent la figure.

Pierre et Paul _____ _______ _______ la figure.

36. Le facteur et sa femme mangent des pommes.

Le facteur et sa femme _____ _________ des pommes.

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

Directions: In this part of the test you will write a short essay on the advantages and drawbacks of living in a big city. Your story should contain at least five sentences based on the groups of words given below. Use each group of words approximately in the order in which it appears, and do not leave any out. Wherever necessary, change the form of the words so that they will fit grammatically into the sentence.

You may write a first draft on the back of the preceding page, if you wish. Write your final version neatly on the lines provided below. You will be graded on the completeness, grammatical correctness, and stylistic quality of your essay. There is no example question for this part.

avantages vie en ville / profiter des nombreux magasins / offrir / grand
choix de distractions / riche vie intellectuelle / conférences et débats
inconvénients / difficulté de circuler / santé atteinte / gaz d'échappement /
fumées d'usine
perdre / équilibre mental / foules pressées / manque de tranquillité /

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE.

END OF TEST. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK OVER YOUR ANSWERS.

FORM RFFX5

YOUR NAME ____

____

FRENCH LISTENING TEST

POPULATION IVS

Do NOT open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand spoken French. There are four parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions will be given in your native language. Listen to them carefully, and study the sample questions when you are asked to do so. The rest of the test is in French.

The choices from which you are to select your answers are printed in your test booklet, but the questions will be spoken to you. Throughout the test you will hear each question only once.

In all parts of the test you will know that the next question or selection is about to be given when you hear the word Numéro and then the number. Follow the numbering carefully, but remember that the number is not part of the question.

Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. Here now are the directions for the first part of the test:

In the first part of this test you will hear a series of remarks or questions. After each remark or question has been spoken, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the response which would most likely be made to the remark or question. Now look at the example below, listen to the voice on the tape, and then mark your answer in the space provided.

0. (A) C'est tout près de l'église.
(B) Il est sorti.
(C) Allez vous coucher.
(D) Le facteur est malade.

0. __________

1. (A) Dans mon lit.
(B) Au premier.
(C) Pour mes vêtements.
(D) Deux étages.
1.________

2. (A) Il vient seul.
(B) Elle vient souvent.
(C) J'ai quatre cousins.
(D) Je les vois rarement.
2.________

3. (A) Oui, il était fatigué.
(B) Sur le sofa.
(C) Dimanche dernier.
(D) Oui, deux paires.
3.________

4. (A) Tu as dû les laisser à l'école.
(B) Moi, je les trouve très jolis.
(C) Je n'ai pas de livres de classe.
(D) C'est une bonne classe.
4.________

5. (A) Mais il fait beau!
(B) J'avais oublié!
(C) Je l'ai mangé.
(D) Nous reviendrons demain.
5.________

6. (A) Il est déjà parti.
(B) Il est sur le rayon du fond.
(C) Il n'est pas très épais.
(D) Juste en face de la gare.
6.________

7. (A) Ils sont tous morts.
(B) Vous pouvez les nettoyer.
(C) Ils sont à Rome.
(D) Au bout de la galerie.
7.________

8. (A) Non, dans les couloirs.
(B) Oui, tous les jours.
(C) Oui, avec dégoût.
(D) Non, les gardiens.
8.________

9. (A) Nous irons les voir plus tard.
(B) Oui, il faudra monter.
(C) Nous sommes au sous-sol.
(D) Le gardien est là-bas à gauche.
9.________

10. (A) Il faudra monter à pied.
(B) Les prix y sont moins élevés.
(C) Elle est trop fatiguée.
(D) Elle va mettre ses chaussures.
10.________

11. (A) En acheter une autre.
(B) Chercher une station-service.
(C) Trouver les clefs.
(D) Téléphoner au docteur.
11.________

12. (A) Nous n'aimons pas les étrangers.
(B) Nous préférons l'argenterie mexicaine.
(C) Je ne peux pas vous donner d'argent français.
(D) Non, mais il y a un bureau de change en face.
12.________

13. (A) Sortie cinq, madame.
(B) Je vous le dirai à temps.
(C) C'est ça madame, dans trente minutes.
(D) J'étais trop occupé.
13.________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

14. (A) Ils se tutoient.
(B) Moins que rien.
(C) Mettez-vous à votre aise.
(D) Je ne les ai pas invités.
14.________

15. (A) C'est que j'étais très fatigué.
(B) Si, je vous ai attendu longtemps.
(C) C'est que j'étais en retard.
(D) Non, je suis rentré à minuit.
15.________

16. (A) Oui, je vois bien que tu es surprise.
(B) C'est demain ton anniversaire?
(C) Oui, si la voiture est réparée.
(D) Je ne veux pas que Pierre vienne dîner ici.
16.________

17. (A) Cette pièce me plaît beaucoup.
(B) C'est un rôle difficile.
(C) Oui, il le joue quelquefois.
(D) Beaucoup mieux que les autres.
17.________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

0. (A) L'homme n'a pas de chapeau.
(B) L'homme ne veut pas mettre son chapeau.
(C) La femme achète un chapeau.
(D) La femme n'aime pas les chapeaux.
0.________

18. (A) Ils vont dîner et ensuite ils iront au cinéma.
(B) Un des garçons ne va pas dîner.
(C) Ils vont dîner mais ils n'iront pas au cinéma.
(D) Ils vont aller au cinéma avant de dîner.
18.________

19. (A) La femme veut regarder un autre programme.
(B) La femme veut aller chez les Dupont.
(C) La femme veut faire réparer la télévision.
(D) La femme veut sortir avec des amis.
19.________

20. (A) On va rester à la maison.
(B) On va faire un voyage.
(C) On va laver la voiture.
(D) On va acheter une valise.
20.________

21. (A) On est dans une station-service.
(B) On est chez un avocat.
(C) On est dans un restaurant.
(D) On est chez un médecin.
21.________

22. (A) Il s'agit d'un vaniteux.
(B) Il s'agit d'un conférencier.
(C) Il s'agit d'un peureux.
(D) Il s'agit d'un enfant.
22.________

23. (A) On est dans un train.
(B) On est en automobile.
(C) On est en bateau.
(D) On est en avion.
23.________

24. (A) Il s'agit d'un ascenseur qui va trop vite.
(B) Il s'agit d'une promenade au bord de la mer.
(C) Il s'agit d'une dispute entre un vendeur et un client.
(D) Il s'agit d'un dialogue en haut de la Tour Eiffel.
24.________

25. (A) On parle d'une voiture.
(B) On parle d'une maladie.
(C) On parle d'une lampe.
(D) On parle d'une montre.
25.________

26. (A) La femme n'achète rien.
(B) La femme s'approvisionne en légumes.
(C) La femme ne doit pas manger de tomates.
(D) La femme doit consulter un médecin.
26.________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

27. De quoi parle-t-on?

(A) D'un nouveau restaurant.
(B) D'un restaurant qui n'est pas cher.
(C) D'un restaurant en province.
(D) D'un restaurant peu connu.

27.________

28. Où se trouve-t-on?

(A) Dans un autocar.
(B) En bateau.
(C) Au musée.
(D) Dans un château.

28.________

29. De quoi parle-t-on?

(A) D'une guerre.
(B) D'un criminel.
(C) D'automobiles.
(D) D'une tempête.

29.________

30. Pourquoi parle-t-on ici de ce tableau?

(A) Parce que c'est le plus beau de l'exposition.
(B) Parce qu'il a été mal accroché.
(C) Parce qu'on l'a vendu à un visiteur.
(D) Parce que le peintre revient d'un voyage.

30.________

31. Qu'est-ce qu'on vend chez Lancier?

(A) Des vêtements de femme.
(B) Des objets d'art.
(C) Des livres religieux.
(D) Des cadeaux pour les nouveaux-mariés.

31.________

32. Qu'est-ce qui se passe ici?

(A) Les malades écoutent la radio à l'hôpital.
(B) Les médecins voyagent à Bordeaux.
(C) Les malades mettent une lampe rouge à la fenêtre.
(D) Les médecins restent en contact avec leur bureau.

32.________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

33. (A) A la préfecture de police.
(B) Près de l'habitation particulière d'un musicien.
(C) Dans un lieu public.
(D) A l'église, pendant la célébration d'une fête.

33.______

34. (A) pour les jeunes gens de la région.
(B) pour les agents de police.
(C) pour le syndicat des musiciens.
(D) pour les anciens soldats.

34.______

35. (A) La préfecture s'était chargée de l'enquête.
(B) Des policiers étaient présents.
(C) On avait interdit l'entrée aux moins de 16 ans.
(D) Les musiciens étaient protégés par de vieux combattants.

35.______

36. (A) Il se croyait menacé.
(B) On avait tiré plusieurs fois sur lui.
(C) Il avait été aveuglé par un feu d'artifice.
(D) Celui-ci avait insulté un des musiciens.

36.______

37. (A) Il faisait mauvais.
(B) Ils avaient eu un accident.
(C) Ils avaient oublié leurs valises.
(D) Ils avaient perdu leur clé.

37.______

38. (A) Ils n'ont pas trouvé de taxi à la gare.
(B) Le concierge les a empêchés d'entrer.
(C) Ils n'ont pas pu ouvrir leur porte.
(D) La bonne était là pour les recevoir.

38.______

39. (A) Chez des voisins.
(B) Couchés devant la porte.
(C) Dans l'atelier du serrurier.
(D) A l'hôtel.

39.______

40. (A) Le concierge leur a ouvert la porte.
(B) Ils ont eu recours à un serrurier.
(C) Ils sont passés par une fenêtre.
(D) Ils ont dû enfoncer la porte.

40.______

41. (A) Des voleurs.
(B) La bonne.
(C) Les enfants d'une voisine.
(D) La femme du concierge.

41.______

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

42. (A) Un procès judiciaire.
    (B) Une opération chirurgicale.
    (C) Un concours d'écrivains.
    (D) Une expérience scientifique.

42._______

43. (A) Il manque de courage.
    (B) Il a peu d'imagination.
    (C) Il est ambitieux.
    (D) Il néglige ses affaires.

43._______

44. (A) Son mari risque sa vie.
    (B) Son visiteur lui fait peur.
    (C) Elle a reçu de mauvaises nouvelles.
    (D) Elle n'est pas sûre que son mari réussisse.

44._______

45. (A) Il essaie de la rassurer.
    (B) Il lui dit des insultes.
    (C) Il lui explique la gravité de la situation.
    (D) Il cherche à lui déclarer son amour.

45._______

END OF TEST

(NV) FRENCH LISTENING TEST

Population IVS

(NV) General Directions

(NV)
This is a test of your ability to understand spoken French. There are four parts in the test. At the beginning of each part, directions will be given in your native language. Listen to them carefully, and study the sample questions when you are asked to do so. The rest of the test is in French.

The choices from which you are to select your answers are printed in your test booklet, but the questions will be spoken to you. Throughout the test you will hear each question only once.

In all parts of the test you will know that the next question or selection is about to be given when you hear the word Numéro and then the number. Follow the numbering carefully, but remember that the number is not part of the question.

A

2 min. 5 sec. Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even through you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. Here now are the directions for the first part of the test:

In the first part of this test you will hear a series of remarks or questions. After each remark or question has been spoken, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the response which would most likely be made to the remark or question. Now look at the example below, listen to the voice on the tape, and then mark your answer in the space provided.

Numéro Zéro. (Man) Pardon, Monsieur, pour aller au bureau de poste, s'il vous plaît? (6 sec.)

B

20 sec. (NV) Of the four choices printed in your test booklet, choice A would be the most likely response, so you should have marked A in the space provided for the example question. Now turn the page and get ready for question number 1. (5 sec.)

Numéro 1 . . .	(Woman)	A quel étage se trouve votre chambre? (10 sec.)
Numéro 2 . . .	(Woman)	Vos cousins viennent-ils souvent en visite? (10 sec.)
Numéro 3 . . .	(Woman)	Quand est-ce que votre père est resté à la maison? (10 sec.)
Numéro 4 . . .	(Boy)	Zut! Je ne trouve pas mes livres de classe. (10 sec.)

Numéro 5 . . . (Woman) Tu sais très bien qu'il faut laisser ton parapluie au vestiaire! (10 sec.)

Numéro 6 . . . (Man) Pardon, Madame, où est le catalogue? (10 sec.)

Numéro 7 . . . (Woman) Pourriez-vous nous dire où sont les salles des peintres italiens? (10 sec.)

Numéro 8 . . . (Woman) Est-ce que des peintres viennent parfois s'inspirer des chefs d'oeuvre qui se trouvent dans ces salons? (10 sec.)

Numéro 9 . . . (Woman) Le gardien m'a dit que nous sommes au deuxième étage et que les antiquités sont au premier, dans la salle de gauche. (10 sec.)

Numéro 10. . . (Woman) Quel ennui! L'ascenseur ne marche plus. (10 sec.)

Numéro 11. . . (Man) Oh, là là! Une panne d'essence. Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire maintenant? (10 sec.)

Numéro 12. . . (Man) Je n'ai plus d'argent français. Est-ce que vous acceptez les devises étrangères? (10 sec.)

Numéro 13. . . (Woman) Comment? L'avion est parti il y a une demi-heure et vous ne m'en avez rien dit? (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

Numéro 14. . . (Woman) Ces deux invités se connaissent, n'est-ce pas? (10 sec.)

Numéro 15. . . (Woman) Pourquoi es-tu rentré si tôt hier soir? On ne t'attendait pas avant onze heures. (10 sec.)

Numéro 16. . . (Girl) Papa, est-ce que tu voudras bien me conduire chez Pierre demain soir? C'est son anniversaire, et ses parents ont invité à dîner plusieurs de ses amis. Ce sera une grande surprise pour lui. (10 sec.)

Numéro 17. . . (Man) Cet acteur joue-t-il aussi bien que ceux que vous avez déjà vus dans ce rôle? (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

30 sec.
C

(NV) In the next part of the test you will listen to a series of short conversations between two people. One person will ask a question or make a statement, and the other will reply. After each conversation, you are to select, from among the four choices printed in your test booklet, the one statement which is correct according to what has been said. Look at the example, listen to the conversation, mark your answer in the space provided.

Numéro Zéro . (Woman) Vous avez un chapeau?
(Man) Oui, mais je ne le porte pas aujourd'hui. (10 sec.)

D
22 sec.

(NV) Of the four statements printed in your test booklet, only choice B is correct according to the conversation that has just taken place, so you should have marked B in the space provided for the example question. Now listen to the voice on the tape. Your next question will be number 18.

Numéro 18. . . (Boy A) Dis, Jean, est-ce que tu veux aller au cinéma ce soir?
(Boy B) Je veux bien. Nous pourrions dîner chez moi avant d'y aller. (10 sec.)

Numéro 19. . . (Man) Veux-tu mettre la télévision? Il y a peut-être un bon programme.
(Woman) Non, ca m'ennuie. Pourquoi ne pas téléphoner aux Dupont pour les inviter à faire un tour en ville? (10 sec.)

Numéro 20. . . (Man) Je viens de mettre toutes les valises dans la voiture.
(Woman) Nous voilà prêts à partir, ou presque. Il en reste encore une à la maison. (10 sec.)

Numéro 21. . . (Woman) Faites le plein, s'il vous plaît, monsieur.
(Man) Voulez-vous que je vérifie aussi le niveau d'huile, madame? (10 sec.)

Numéro 22. . . (Man A) Il m'a fait le récit de sa vie.
(Man B) Oui, il ne parle que de lui-même. (10 sec.)

Numéro 23. . . (Man) C'est inouï! Voilà plus de cinq heures que nous sommes en route. Le temps a passé sans que je m'en aperçoive.
(Woman) Si nous nous arrêtions bientôt quelque part pour déjeuner? (10 sec.)

Numéro 24. . . (Man) Regarde comme la ville est belle d'ici.
(Woman) Je ne peux pas, j'ai le vertige.
(Man) C'est trop bête d'être monté pour rien.
(Woman) Que veux-tu que j'y fasse? (10 sec.)

Numéro 25. . . (Man) Le ressort est bien faible. Remontez-la tous les soirs.
(Woman) Si elle retarde encore dans huit jours, je vous la rapporte. (10 sec.)

Numéro 26. . . (Man) Vous achetez toujours tellement de laitue et de tomates?
(Woman) J'en mange beaucoup en ce moment parce que mon médecin me l'a conseillé. (10 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante.

E
28 sec.

(NV) In this part you will listen to a series of short broadcasts or announcements. At the end of each broadcast or announcement, you will be asked a question about what has been said. You are to select the best answer to the question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet. There is no example question for this part. Your next answer will be number 27.

Numéro 27. . . (Man) De tous les restaurants parisiens, chez Gaston est le plus connu. Il est célèbre depuis des années. On y vient de tous les coins de Paris. Et c'est si bon marché!

(Man) De quoi parle-t-on? (12 sec.)

Numéro 28. . . (Man) Arrêtons-nous un instant et regardons au bord de l'eau un peu à droite ce joli petit château du quinzième siècle. Quel merveilleux tableau! Ce fut la résidence d'été d'un prince de la lignée des Bourbons, et son parc magnifique fut témoin de nombreuses fêtes. Si vous désirez prendre des photos, vous pouvez descendre. Nous allons reprendre la route dans une demi-heure.

(Man) Où se trouve-t-on? (12 sec.)

Numéro 29. . . (Man) Par suite d'un épais brouillard qui s'est répandu dans toute la région parisienne, la police a annoncé un très grand nombre d'accidents de la route. Une cinquantaine de véhicules auraient dérapé, et il y aurait quatre morts.

(Man) De quoi parle-t-on? (12 sec.)

Numéro 30. . . (Man) Au Musée d'Art Moderne, une peinture de Matisse a été exposée la tête en bas. Plus de dix mille visiteurs avaient déjà admiré la peinture sans rien remarquer d'anormal, lorsqu'une jeune étudiante a finalement indiqué l'erreur. Le tableau représente un bateau à voile et son reflet dans l'eau.

(Man) Pourquoi parle-t-on ici de ce tableau? (12 sec.)

Numéro 31. . . (Woman) Offrez-vous ce manteau dont vous rêvez. Chez Lancier vous trouverez les plus belles fourrures aux prix les plus surprenants, une collection à la portée de toutes. Visitez aussi notre rayon spécial de robes de mariée et de cérémonie.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qu'on vend chez Lancier? (12 sec.)

Numéro 32. . . (Man) A Bordeaux, nouveau système pour appeler les médecins pendant leurs visites. Quand ils reviennent dans leur voiture, ils trouvent une lampe rouge allumée. Elle les avertit qu'il faut communiquer avec leur bureau par radio.

(Man) Qu'est-ce qui se passe ici? (12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante.

F
30 sec

(NV) In the last part of the test you will listen to rather long conversations or other spoken passages. After each conversation or passage has been completed, you will be asked several questions about what you have just heard. You are to select the best answer to each question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet. There is no example question for this part. Your next answer will be number 33.

(Man) Voici une information à la radio.

(Man) La préfecture de police est chargée, depuis hier, d'une enquête délicate:
Un drame lamentable s'est déroulé au cours de la nuit de samedi à dimanche, à la sortie de la salle municipale où on avait organisé un bal au profit des vieux combattants. Selon divers témoignages, les fêtes du même genre étaient régulièrement troublées par un même groupe de jeunes; ceux-ci, à la fin de la réunion dansante, se précipitaient sur la scène et détérioraient les instruments des musiciens. Afin d'éviter le renouvellement de ces faits, des agents de police étaient de service dans la salle samedi soir. Vers 2 heures du matin le tumulte commença. Encore une fois, l'orchestre fut menacé. Il y eut une mêlée entre les perturbateurs et la police, et un coup de feu fut tiré.

Le gardien de la paix prétend que, dans l'obscurité, il aurait vu l'un des jeunes gens faire un geste de menace en mettant la main à sa poche et que, s'estimant en état de légitime défense, il aurait tiré en visant aux jambes.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 33. . . (Man) Où cet incident nocturne a-t-il eu lieu? (12 sec.)

Numéro 34. . . (Man) Pour qui la fête a-t-elle été donnée? (12 sec.)

Numéro 35. . . (Man) Comment avait-on essayé d'empêcher qu'il ne se produise de désordre le samedi soir? (12 sec.)

Numéro 36. . . (Man) Pour quelle raison le gardien de la paix a-t-il tiré sur la victime? (12 sec.)

(Man) Voici une conversation.

(Man) Comment, Mme Dupuy? Déjà de retour? Je vous croyais à la campagne pour le reste de la semaine.
(Woman) Ne m'en parlez pas! Partis hier matin de bonne heure, nous étions de retour hier soir.
(Man) Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?
(Woman) Tout s'est mal passé. Au moment de partir, la bonne a refusé de nous accompagner, comme ça. Je me suis fâchée et je l'ai mise à la porte.
(Man) Ça commençait mal!
(Woman) On est donc parti sans elle. A la campagne, un temps de chien! Un vent glacial, de la pluie à torrents; mon mari s'est mis à tousser.
(Man) Vous avez décidé de revenir; c'est encore ce qu'il y avait de mieux à faire.
(Woman) Sans doute. En tout cas, à minuit nous étions chez nous. Mais voilà qu'on s'est aperçu qu'on avait perdu la clé!
(Man) Pas possible!
(Woman) C'est comme je vous le dis.
(Man) HAHAHA! Excusez-moi, je ne peux pas m'empêcher de rire.
(Woman) Je vous en prie. Mais je vous jure que nous, nous n'avons pas trouvé ça drôle.
(Man) Mais enfin, le concierge avait bien une autre clé?

(Woman) Notre immeuble n'a pas de concierge. Chaque locataire a une clé pour la porte d'entrée et une clé pour son appartement. Et à minuit, vous pouvez toujours aller chercher un serrurier! Par bonheur, il y a un petit hôtel dans notre rue et on a pu trouver une chambre.
(Man) Tout est bien qui finit bien!
(Woman) Attendez, ça n'est pas fini.
(Man) Comment? Vous n'avez pas trouvé de serrurier ce matin?
(Woman) Si, il nous a ouvert la porte, mais vous parlez d'une surprise en entrant: l'appartement sens dessus dessous, les armoires ouvertes, les vêtements par terre, les tiroirs et leur contenu dans tous les coins.
(Man) Des cambrioleurs?
(Woman) C'est ce que nous avons pensé d'abord, mais rien n'avait été volé rien ne manquait.
(Man) C'est bizarre. Les voleurs auront été dérangés dans leur besogne.
(Woman) Je crois plutôt que c'est un mauvais tour que la bonne a voulu nous jouer pour se venger.
(Man) Enfin, ça prouve qu'elle a appris quelque chose au cinéma.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 37. . . (Man) Pourquoi les Dupuy étaient-ils revenus si tôt? (12 sec.)

Numéro 38. . . (Man) Que s'est-il passé lorsqu'ils sont rentrés? (12 sec.)

Numéro 39. . . (Man) Où ont-ils passé la nuit? (12 sec.)

Numéro 40. . . (Man) Comment ont-ils réussi à entrer le lendemain? (12 sec.)

Numéro 41. . . (Man) Qui leur avait joué ce mauvais tour? (12 sec.)

(Man) Continuez à la page suivante. (5 sec.)

(Man) Voici une autre conversation.

(Man) Alors, Juliette, pas de nouvelles?
(Woman) Rien. Il n'a même pas encore téléphoné.
(Man) Notez que cela n'a rien de surprenant. Il arrive que les débats se poursuivent jusqu'au milieu de la nuit. Rappelez-vous l'affaire du mois dernier.
(Woman) Je m'en souviens, mais il m'avait téléphoné pendant une suspension d'audience. Cette fois, peut-être n'a-t-il pas pu m'appeler ou a-t-il tout simplement oublié!
(Man) Dans quel état vous devez être! Voyons, Juliette, vous vous faites beaucoup trop de souci.
(Woman) Je sais, je devrais ne pas y penser, mais je ne peux pas. Mon mari attache une si grande importance à cette affaire que je n'arrive plus à avoir la tête à autre chose. Un échec risquerait de retentir sur sa carrière.
(Man) Oh! Vous savez, sur sa carrière. . .
(Woman) En tout cas, sur son humeur. Pour être heureux, il a besoin de réussir.
(Man) Je lui fais confiance. Soyez sûre qu'il aura su tirer le meilleur parti de la situation.

(Woman) Mais il y a tant d'éléments imprévisibles qui peuvent jouer contre lui! L'atmosphère de la salle d'audience, la composition du jury, l'humeur du président, l'hésitation d'un témoin, que sais-je?

(Man) Je ne suis pas inquiet. Votre mari sait profiter de tout, même de l'imprévu. C'est une tête bien organisée.

(Woman) Le voilà . . . J'entends son pas . . . Mon Dieu, pourvu qu'il apporte une bonne nouvelle. Jamais je n'ai été aussi anxieuse.

(Man) Voici les questions.

Numéro 42. . . (Man) De quelle sorte d'affaire attend-on le résultat? (12 sec.)

Numéro 43. . . (Man) Quel doit être le caractère du mari de Juliette? (12 sec.)

Numéro 44. . . (Man) Pourquoi Juliette est-elle si inquiète? (12 sec.)

Numéro 45. . . (Man) Comment se comporte celui qui parle à Juliette? (12 sec.)

G
8 sec.

(NV) This is the end of the Listening Test. Close your test booklet and lay down your pencil.

END OF TAPE.

YOUR NAME ______________________________

____

FRENCH READING TEST

POPULATION IVS

Do **NOT** open this booklet until you are told to do so.

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand written French. For each question there are four suggested answers labeled A, B, C, and D. You are to choose the correct answer and then write the letter corresponding to that answer in your test booklet. Now read the following example question and write the letter which corresponds to your answer in ths space provided:

0. Lundi est ....

(A) une lune
(B) un animal
(C) un nombre
(D) un jour 0. __________

The correct answer is D, so you should have written the letter D in the space provided.

In going through the test, do not spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems to be too difficult, make the most careful guess you can, rather than waste time over it. Your score will be based on the number of questions you anwer correctly. It will be to your advantage to answer every question even though you may not be sure that your answer is correct. If you make a mistake or wish to change an answer, cross out your first answer and then write in the answer which you intend. There are 46 questions in the test, and you will have 30 minutes to work on it.

1. Il vient de faire paraître une tragédie qui aura très certainement un grand succès à la scène. C'est un grand

(A) joueur
(B) acteur
(C) metteur en scène
(D) dramaturge

1. ____________

2. Aussitôt que vous aurez de ses nouvelles, vous me ....

(A) précipiterez
(B) préviendrez
(C) manquerez
(D) promettrez

2. ____________

3. - Il faut surtout ne rien dire de cette affaire à Louis.
- Rassurez-vous! Je ....

(A) ne lui en soufflerai mot
(B) lui en ferai un compte rendu
(C) le mettrai au courant
(D) ne lui épargnerai aucun détail

3. ____________

4. Ce beau verger était bien connu pour ses ....

(A) oeillets
(B) chandelles
(C) sucriers
(D) pommiers

4. ____________

5. Excusez-moi, Madame, je vous dérange ....

(A) volontiers
(B) malgré moi
(C) à mon insu
(D) exprès

5. ____________

6. .... économiser, il a réussi à acheter une voiture.

(A) Par manque d'
(B) En dépit d'
(C) A force d'
(D) Par

6. ____________

7. Ce jeune homme voulut devenir poète et auteur. Mais ses plans échouèrent et ses projets .... jamais.

(A) ne se succédèrent
(B) n'aboutirent
(C) ne se ressemblèrent
(D) ne se remplirent

7. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

8. Au lieu de me saluer poliment, comme d'habitude, il .... les sourcils et passa sans parler.

(A) broncha
(B) fronça
(C) enleva
(D) déposa

8. ____________

9. Je ne sais pas ce qu'avait Justin ce soir-là. Il avait toutes les raisons pour être gai, mais on sentait bien qu'il avait ....

(A) le frisson
(B) la verve
(C) la bagarre
(D) le cafard

9. ____________

10. "Êtes-vous vraiment fatigué à ce point-là?"
"Oui, en effet, je ...."

(A) me porte on ne peut mieux
(B) me sens tout à fait remis
(C) n'en peux plus
(D) m'y plais énormément

10. ____________

11. Je ne comprenais pas d'abord, mais .... maintenant.

(A) j'attrappe
(B) je m'en vais
(C) j'y suis
(D) je m'en passe

11. ____________

12. Un instant on pouvait craindre que ces jeunes étourdis ne réussissent à imposer leur opinion; mais à la longue ce fut le bon sens qui ....

(A) l'astreignit
(B) l'emporta
(C) en raviva
(D) en versa

12. ____________

13. - Mais non, dit-il, je ne vous en veux pas de ce que vous avez fait. Au contraire, ...

(A) je vous en donne
(B) j'en suis fâché
(C) je vous en sais gré
(D) je m'en doute

13. ____________

14. Cet ouvrier ne connaît pas son métier. Autrement, comment aurait-il pu .... un travail aussi facile?

(A) gâcher
(B) garnir
(C) gager
(D) gaspiller

14. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

15. Quel dommage que votre fils soit souffrant! Je ....

(A) m'en tirerai bien
(B) suis vraiment navré
(C) m'en passe volontiers
(D) vous en sais gré

15. ____________

16. Il faut qu'elle le sache. Je vous prie de ....

(A) lui faire essayer
(B) le lui défendre
(C) la mettre au courant
(D) lui donner raison

16. ____________

17. Jamais on n'avait entendu dans la classe un .... pareil.

(A) fourgon
(B) vacarme
(C) tourbillon
(D) dépouillement

17. ____________

18. .... tout préjugé, il rendait la justice avec une lucidité clairvoyante.

(A) Affolé de
(B) Libertin de
(C) Affranchi de
(D) Livré à

18. ____________

19. Quel beau costume! Quoique je n'en aie pas besoin, je voudrais bien ....

(A) l'essayer
(B) le déchirer
(C) l'achever
(D) le tailler

19. ____________

20. J'aurais été bien aise de fournir tous les renseignements qu'on demandait, mais à l'instant cette date ....

(A) me débarrassait
(B) me revenait
(C) m'échappait
(D) me détournait

20. ____________

21. Si vous vous croyez victime d'une escroquerie, il faut .... la police.

(A) porter plainte à
(B) se plaindre de
(C) plaindre
(D) complaire à

21. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Directions: Each of the texts in this part is followed by one or more questions or incomplete statements. First read the text carefully. Then on the basis of the text, decide which choice best answers each question or completes each statement. Mark your answers in the spaces provided. There is no example question for this part, so you should go on immediately to the text below.

Après avoir commencé à préparer les petits déjeuner Pierrette tira de son corsage les papiers dérobés dans la poche d'Antoine: une enveloppe vide, à moitié déchirée, adressée à une dame Grandmaison et une feuille de papier d'écolier, couverte de chiffres. Malgré ses efforts, elle ne put découvrir le sens de ces documents et dut rester sur sa curiosité.

22. A propos de ce qu'a fait Pierrette, il est probable qu'Antoine

(A) n'en sait rien
(B) en est content
(C) approuve son geste
(D) le lui a ordonné 22. ____________

23. L'enveloppe qu'elle a trouvée est

(A) entière
(B) coupée en mille morceaux
(C) remplie
(D) presque en deux morceaux 23. ____________

24. Qu'a fait Pierrette?

(A) Elle a déchiré l'enveloppe.
(B) Elle a pris des papiers.
(C) Elle a adressé une lettre à Antoine. 24. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Un petit roseau m'a suffi
Pour faire frémir l'herbe haute
Et tout le pré
Et les doux saules
Et le ruisseau qui chante aussi;
Un petit roseau m'a suffi
A faire chanter le forêt.

25. On conclut de ce morceau que le poète

(A) jalouse la nature, qui chante mieux que lui
(B) compare sa poésie à une flûte rustique
(C) écoute son écho dans les bois
(D) lamente la faiblesse des êtres humains

25. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Le notaire revint chez lui, et soumit l'énigme à sa femme en lui racontant de point en point les événements de la soirée.

- Mon cher, dit-elle, Son Excellence a eu parfaitement raison en te disant que tu n'avais fait que des sottises et dit que des bêtises.

- Pourquoi?

- Si je te le disais, cela ne t'empêcherait pas de recommencer ailleurs demain. Seulement, je te recommande encore de ne jamais parler que d'affaires en société.

26. Le notaire doit être un homme plutôt

(A) sot
(B) sensible
(C) sensé
(D) intelligent 26. ____________

27. Sa femme semble

(A) avoir confiance en lui
(B) douter de son intelligence
(C) admirer son savoir-faire
(D) vouloir le flatter 27. ____________

28. Elle croit que si elle expliquait à son mari ce qu'avait voulu dire Son Excellence, il

(A) en tirerait quelque profit
(B) s'en réjouirait bien
(C) l'en empêcherait aussitôt
(D) n'en profiterait pas du tout 28. ____________

29. Elle trouve que celui qui a parlé avec le notaire a

(A) parlé comme il faut
(B) fait des bêtises
(C) dit des sottises
(D) parlé par énigmes 29. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Les connaissances qu'on entonne de force dans les intelligences les bouchent et les étouffent. Pour digérer le savoir, il faut l'avoir avalé avec appétit.

30. L'auteur de ces phrases déclare que l'on doit

(A) forcer l'intelligence à s'ouvrir.
(B) servir uniquement des repas appétissants et digestes.
(C) rendre l'enseignement agréable pour en tirer tout son profit.
(D) faire connaissance seulement avec des gens sympathiques.

30. ______________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Le docteur Lebrun: Voilà dix ans que je vous connais et c'est la première fois que vous me parlez de votre épouse! Vous n'avez jamais fait prononcer le nom de Madame.

M. Duval: Savez-vous que je ne sais même pas où elle est! Voilà bientôt onze ans que nous nous sommes perdus de vue.

Le docteur Lebrun: Vous êtes divorcés!

M. Duval: Oui. Nous sommes restés sept ou huit mois ensemble .... Je ne sais pas au juste. Elle était très honnête .... mais une femme impossible! Elle ne rêvait que fêtes et plaisirs! Tous les jours elle me traînait au bal, au concert,..... et le lendemain ..... vous croyez qu'elle se reposait? Pas du tout! Elle se mettait à son piano .... à l'aube, elle me tapotait des polkas, des valses .... Enfin, un jour, je lui ai dit: Madame, prenez votre fortune, moi la mienne,et faites-moi le plaisir d'aller danser ailleurs!

Le docteur Lebrun: Je vous comprends .... Et vous ne l'avez jamais revue?

M. Duval: Si, une fois .... dans le train de Mulhouse .... Nous nous sommes salués! .... J'envoie quelquefois prendre de ses nouvelles et elle m'adresse sa carte au jour de l'an.

31. M. Duval avait divorcé parce que sa femme était trop

(A) reservée
(B) agitée
(C) honnête
(D) calme

31. ______________

32. Madame se mettait à jouer du piano

(A) avant d'aller au concert
(B) en rentrant du bal
(C) à l'heure du thé
(D) de bonne heure le matin

32. ______________

33. M. Duval et Madame sont restés

(A) presque inséparables
(B) ennemis
(C) en bons termes
(D) introuvables

33. ______________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Furth avait coutume de parcourir des pays lointains, et de se taire sur ce qui l'y appelait. Un jour il se trouva face à mufle avec un lion. "Le lion sortait d'un taillis. Nous nous sommes arrêtés l'un devant l'autre. Je me suis précipité à genoux, j'ai lâché le fusil, et j'ai joint les mains comme ça. Le lion m'a regardé un moment d'un air terrible et ensuite il est passé à côté de moi. Savez-vous quelle étrange pensée m'est venue? Au lieu de me dire que je l'avais échappé belle, je me suis félicité d'avoir joué un si bon tour au roi de la jungle!".

34. Les raisons pour lesquelles Furth faisait ses voyages sont

(A) connues
(B) inattendues
(C) mystérieuses
(D) sensées

34. ____________

35. Face au lion, Furth a pris une posture

(A) moqueuse
(B) provocante
(C) belliqueuse
(D) suppliante

35. ____________

36. Furth est content

(A) d'avoir bien visé
(B) de s'être battu avec le lion
(C) d'être sorti du ~~p~~taillis
(D) de s'en être bien tiré

36. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Voyageur altéré, d'une eau vive je rêve
Et n'ai plus soif lorsque j'arrive au bord du puits;
J'ai faim et j'ai sommeil, et jamais je n'achève
Ni le pain qu'on me sert, ni mes rapides nuits.

Printemps, n'êtes-vous beau qu'au déclin des automnes?
Pour croire au Paradis, faut-il qu'il soit perdu?
Heureux qui peut goûter les bonheurs monotones
Et l'insipide fruit qui n'est pas défendu!

37. Dans ce texte le mot altéré (1.ère ligne) suggère

(A) la soif
(B) la grandeur
(C) la vieillesse
(D) le sommeil 37. ____________

38. Le "voyageur" de ces vers se plaint

(A) de ne pas pouvoir atteindre au plaisir
(B) parce que le fruit défendu n'a pas de goût
(C) d'avoir perdu le chemin du Paradis
(D) d'avoir manqué d'ambition 38. ____________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

- Lors de l'accident j'étais au volant, dit-il. Nous longions une corniche. La route était mauvaise à cet endroit-là et les pluies l'avaient rendue glissante. Les roues ont chassé. Quel chute! Nous étions trois: ma femme, mon ami Tissot et moi. Les rochers se renvoyaient la voiture, des blocs se détachaient pour nous accompagner jusqu'au fond du ravin. Tissot et moi, nous nous sommes réveillés à l'hôpital. Ma femme, elle, ne s'est plus réveillée.

39. Qui conduisait la voiture au moment de l'accident?

(A) la femme de celui qui parle
(B) celui qui parle
(C) l'ami Tissot
(D) on ne le dit pas

39. ______________

40. Combien de personnes ont été tuées?

(A) deux personnes
(B) seulement la femme
(C) seulement Tissot
(D) on ne le dit pas

40. ______________

41. A quel endroit l'accident a-t-il eu lieu?

(A) dans une rue du village
(B) le long de la plage
(C) au milieu d'une plaine
(D) dans une région montagneuse

41. ______________

CONTINUEZ A LA PAGE SUIVANTE

Alain poursuivit Anna dans Paris pendant deux jours, avec une impatience qu'exacerbaient les contretemps, sa maladresse, et les malices du hasard. Il courut chez elle, pour la trouver absente, et la concierge ne sut rien lui dire, sinon qu'Anna était en voyage pour au moins trois jours. Alain devait partir pour le Brésil dans trois semaines. Ces trois jours lui semblèrent soudain une éternité. Au journal où Anna travaillait, on ne voulut rien dire par téléphone, sinon: écrivez, on fera suivre. Il s'agissait bien d'écrire! Alain se rendit au bureau d'Anna, parla vaguement de la mort d'un parent, et sut qu'elle était partie en Normandie photographier la chapelle que venait d'y achever un grand peintre. Il disposait de la voiture de Génin. Il fit le plein d'essence, et fila vers Rouen. Au pire, se disait-il, je ferai tous les hôtels du pays, ils ne sont sûrement pas si nombreux.

42. Ce passage indique qu'Anna est partie en voyage

(A) sans laisser de trace
(B) pour déplaire à son chef
(C) à cause des maladresses d'Alain
(D) sans rien dire à Alain

42. ______________

43. Anna est

(A) couturière
(B) ouvrière
(C) journaliste
(D) concierge

43. ______________

44. Anna est partie pour

(A) la journée
(B) quelques jours
(C) trois semaines
(D) plusieurs mois

44. ______________

45. Pour savoir où Anna était allée, Alain a dû se servir

(A) de lettres passionnées
(B) d'annonces dans le journal
(C) de nombreux coups de téléphone
(D) d'un mensonge innocent

45. ______________

46. Pour rattraper Anna, Alain

(A) l'a fait suivre
(B) est parti avec son chauffeur
(C) a pris le train
(D) a emprunté une voiture

46. ______________

END OF TEST

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

ERRATUM SHEET

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Reading Tests

POPULATION II

Subtest I Section B

Item	
33	"sister" should read "sisters".

Subtest VI Section C

Item	
30	(i) A Change after to before.

POPULATION IV

Subtest I Section C

Insert "if" in second line of Directions, so that second sentence reads "Decide if all three sentences have the same meaning or only two have the same meaning or none of them have."

Subtest II Section D

Item	
39 (iv)	Alternative B, substitute "before" for "befcore".

Subtest III Section A

Item	
6 (ii)	Underline support.

Subtest VIII Section C

Item	
35	Omit final word "that" in the stem.

POPULATION II

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test 1

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test I

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Each of the following questions consists of three sentences, marked (i), (ii) and (iii). Each sentence has a word with a letter (or sometimes two letters) underlined. Find which of the letters underlined have the same sound when read. Here is an example:

Question

(i) He received a letter this morning.
(ii) The machine won't work.
(iii) The house is by the sea.

Answer:

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
[✓ D.] (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

The sounds represented by ei in received, i in machine, and ea in sea are all the same, so you will put a ring round answer D. Here is another example:

Question:

(i) Will this be enough?
(ii) All his work was finished.
(iii) How could it be otherwise?

Answer:

[✓ A.] (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

The sounds represented by gh in enough and f in finished are the same, but the sound represented by w in otherwise is different, so you will put a ring round answer A. Here is a final example:

Question:

(i) The Queen made him a knight.
(ii) The hounds killed the fox.
(iii) Please knock before you enter.

Answer:

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
[✓ B.] (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

Both the k in knight and the k in knock are silent; that is, they represent no sound. Only the k in killed is pronounced. So you will put a ring round B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. (i) I have five coins in my pocket.
(ii) We must dig a hole.
(iii) What is nine out of ten?

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

2. (i) The house is yellow.
(ii) We made a long journey last summer.
(iii) Tom hasn't come yet.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

3. (i) He failed because he didn't try.
(ii) He went to get a haircut.
(iii) I got two letters this morning.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

4. (i) It's two degrees above zero.
(ii) The postman has just called.
(iii) Where are the horses?

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

5. (i) Can I help you?
(ii) King Alfred was a brave man.
(iii) Have you hurt your knee?

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

6. (i) This is my son George.
(ii) Put the cover on the dish.
(iii) Don't touch it.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

7. (i) How many people were present?
(ii) My feet are cold.
(iii) This picture isn't cheap.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

8. (i) Is it still raining?
(ii) I made it all by myself.
(iii) The match lasted three hours.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

9. (i) I had to wait two hours.
(ii) Now we must hurry.
(iii) Mr. Sipson is a very honest man.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

10. (i) I like apples.
(ii) Put your books away.
(iii) Philip's age is six years.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

11. (i) Finland is a nation.
(ii) Nature is a great teacher.
(iii) Listen to what he is saying.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

12. (i) Are you busy?
(ii) Women know how to treat children.
(iii) It's a great pity.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

13. (i) It's easy for you to say so.
(ii) He put his hat on his head.
(iii) How much do you earn a month.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

14. (i) I saw a bear in a zoo.
(ii) We have two ears.
(iii) It's too early.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

15. (i) What are you laughing at?
(ii) Mr. Brown taught us English.
(iii) This is my daughter Anne.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

16. (i) I hope you'll be there in time.
(ii) It happened last month.
(iii) He was standing on the corner.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

17. (i) Mary has fair hair.
(ii) Are you quite certain?
(iii) We painted the house green.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. (i) and (ii) and (iii) are the same.
E. None are the same.

Sub-Test I

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each question a word or words is missing.
From the answers given choose the one which fits in.

Example:

Question: Let ___ go home soon.

Answer:

A. we
[✓ B.] us
C. us to

The correct answer is "us" so you should put a ring around B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

18. He never stops ____ that car of his.

A. of washing
B. wash
C. washing

19. I am tired of ____ you what you ought to do.

A. to tell
B. telling
C. tell

20. They all went home after ____ his speech.

A. heard
B. to hear
C. hearing

21. The police ____ for the two gangsters yesterday.

A. be looking
B. looking
C. were looking

22. Their furniture ____ next week.

A. be sold
B. will be sold
C. sold

23. The stairs ____ too steep for her. She cannot go up.

A. are
B. be
C. will be

24. We saw the bag ____ into the water.

A. falls
B. to fall
C. fall

25. Did you hear her ____ yesterday morning.

A. sing
B. sings
C. sang

26. We should like ____ a story.

A. you to tell us
B. you tell us
C. it that you told us

27. The parents did not want ____

A. their child operate on.
B. that their child was operated on.
C. their child to be operated on.

28. He wanted me ____ it for him.

A. painting
B. paint
C. to paint

29. She let me ____ it away.

A. taking
B. to take
C. take

Sub-Test I

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions there are three sentences. Sometimes two of the sentences have the same meaning and sometimes all three mean the same thing. If the first sentence has the same meaning as the second, circle A; if it has the same meaning as the third sentence, circle B. If the second sentence means the same thing as the third, circle C. If they all have the same meaning circle D. If none of them mean the same, circle E.

Example:

Question: (i) I shall go there alone.
(ii) I am the only person who is going.
(iii) I shall be lonely.

Answer: [✓ A.] (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

Since sentences (i) and (ii) have the same meaning you should put a ring around A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

30. (i) There's the dog that has bitten your child.
(ii) Your child has been bitten by that dog.
(iii) Your child is following the dog.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

31. (i) This year has been one of great difficulties.
(ii) This year has been a very difficult year.
(iii) We had a great difficulty this year.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

32. (i) The man you saw there was my father.
(ii) My father saw you there.
(iii) My father was seen by you.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

33. (i) We had left London three weeks before.
(ii) It was now three weeks since we had left London.
(iii) It was three weeks before we left London.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

34. (i) Mary had not done very much. No more had John.
(ii) Mary and John had not done very much.
(iii) Mary had not done more than John.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

35. (i) John has not been here lately.
(ii) John has been here. He was not late.
(iii) It is a long time since John was here.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

36. (i) She lives in one of these three houses.
(ii) She lives in this house or in one of the houses next to it.
(iii) She owns three houses.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

37. (i) It's the deer that have eaten all my young plants.
(ii) All my young plants have been eaten by a deer.
(iii) Several animals have eaten all my plants.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

38. (i) They had not seen one another for ten years.
(ii) Ten years had passed since they had seen each other.
(iii) At the end of ten years they had not met.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

39. (i) As for John, he did as much as was possible.
(ii) He did all that he could do for John.
(iii) John did his best.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test II

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test II

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Here are some questions with a word at the top. This word has a letter (or sometimes two letters) underlined. Find the word among the answers to each question which has the same sound and put a ring around it.

Example:

Question: that

Answer:

A. thin
B. zoo
C. dear
[✓ D.] then
E. ten

The sound of th in then is the same as the sound of th in that, so you must put a ring around the D in front of then.

Please turn over and do the following questions.

1. most

A. mother
B. together
C. only
D. often
E. today

2. pocket

A. London
B. go
C. from
D. other
E. lose

3. pens

A. gets
B. rose
C. talks
D. song
E. city

4. father

A. thirsty
B. thief
C. nothing
D. three
E. they

5. boat

A. know
B. wood
C. tooth
D. football
E. brown

6. write

A. which
B. what
C. swim
D. answer
E. white

7. juice

A. peas
B. these
C. caps
D. cars
E. dogs

8. shoe

A. does
B. soon
C. floor
D. door
E. cries

9. round

A. your
B. enough
C. four
D. could
E. mountain

10. fat

A. game
B. talk
C. gay
D. father
E. about

11. matches

A. canes
B. goes
C. guess
D. bites
E. washes

12. wanted

A. worked
B. helped
C. wished
D. needed
E. opened

13. wood

A. food
B. school
C. good
D. blood

14. answered

A. earned
B. jumped
C. burnt
D. baked
E. shipped

15. cut

A. hot
B. not
C. some
D. move
E. lock

16. stopped

A. naked
B. robbed
C. pushed
D. landed
E. played

Sub-Test II

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

This test consists of a series of items in which statements are changed into questions. You are given a statement and this is followed by three possible ways of changing it into a question. Choose the correct form of the question and put a ring around the letter next to it.

Example:

Question: "I play football well".

Answer:

A. Did I play football well?
[✓ B.] Do I play football well?
C. Does I play football well?

The correct answer is "Do I play football well?", so you should put a ring around B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

17. "You ought to go to church on Sundays."

A. Did you go to church on Sundays?
B. Do you go to church on Sundays?
C. Should you go to church on Sundays?

18. "They had been to London."

A. Been they to London?
B. Do they have been to London?
C. Had they been to London?

19. "The children went to school."

A. Did the children go to school?
B. Go the children to school?
C. Went the children to school?

20. "The master has left the classroom."

A. Has the master left the classroom?
B. Does the master leave the classroom?
C. Did the master leave the classroom?

21. "It aroused their curiosity."

A. Did it arouse their curiosity?
B. Aroused it their curiosity?
C. Does it arouse their curiosity?

22. "The traveller wrote a book about his journeys."

A. Did the traveller wrote a book about his journeys?
B. Wrote the traveller a book about his journeys?
C. Did the traveller write a book about his journeys?

23. "The porters wore white trousers."

A. Do the porters wore white trousers?
B. Did the porters wear white trousers?
C. Did the porters wore white trousers?

24. "The elephants are fed with buns at the zoo."

A. Do the elephants feed with buns at the zoo?
B. Feed the elephants with buns at the zoo?
C. Are the elephants fed with buns at the zoo?

25. "I am sure you will want something to eat on the train."

A. Are you sure you will want something to eat on the train?
B. Should you want something to eat on the train?
C. Surely, you will want something to eat on the train?

26. "You should not be playing in the street."

A. Are you playing in the street?
B. Can't you play in the street?
C. Should you play in the street?

Sub-Test II

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions there are three sentences. Sometimes two of the sentences have the same meaning and sometimes all three mean the same thing. If the first sentence has the same meaning as the second, circle A; if it has the same meaning as the third sentence, circle B. If the second sentence means the same thing as the third, circle C. If they all have the same meaning, circle D. If none of them mean the same, circle E.

Example:

Question:
(i) I shall go there alone.
(ii) I am the only person who is going.
(iii) I shall be lonely.

Answer:
[✓ A.] (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

Since sentences (i) and (ii) have the same meaning you should put a ring around A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

27. (i) His father had been there. So had his mother.
(ii) His father and his mother had both been there.
(iii) Only his mother had been there.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

28. (i) We went to school every other day, except Sundays.
(ii) We went to school all the days in the week, except on Sundays.
(iii) Apart from Sunday, we went to school on alternate days.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

29. (i) I thought I had seen the car and the girl driving it before.
(ii) I thought I had seen the car and its driver before.
(iii) I saw the girl before I saw the car.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

30. (i) The lost books were found there by us.
(ii) The books that the boy had lost were not to be found anywhere.
(iii) We could not find the boys' lost books anywhere.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

31. (i) I found my lost spectacles in this room.
(ii) The pair of spectacles that I have lost must be in this room.
(iii) I must have lost my spectacles in this room.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

32. (i) We had not given enough to the poor.
(ii) The poor man had not got enough from us.
(iii) There are enough poor people for us to feed.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

33. (i) Both John's brothers and sisters were there to see him.
(ii) John's two brothers and his sister were there to see him.
(iii) John was visited by his brother and sister.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

34. (i) Richard was going into the house, when I entered the garden.
(ii) At the moment that I entered the garden Richard was inside the house.
(iii) Richard was entering the house as I went into the garden.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

35. (i) Have you found your school bag John? It's nearly nine o'clock. You'll have to run for it.
(ii) Run for your school bag, John, if you don't want to be late. It is nearly nine o'clock.
(iii) Get your school bag and hurry to school, John, or you'll be late. It's nearly nine o'clock.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

36. (i) Am I to put on my trousers, which you have found here?
(ii) What have you done with the pair of trousers that I put there?
(iii) I put my trousers there. What have you done with them?

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test III

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test III

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Here are some questions with a word at the top.

This word has a letter (or sometimes two letters) underlined. Find the word among the answers to each question which has the same sound and put a ring around it.

Example:

Question: that

Answer:

A. thin
B. zoo
C. dear
[✓ D.] then
E. ten

The sound of th in then is the same as the sound of th in that, so you must put a ring around the D.

Please turn over and do the following questions.

1. coast

A. cigarette
B. child
C. colour
D. chair
E. face

2. bread

A. head
B. teach
C. please
D. east
E. sea

3. cycle

A. call
B. cat
C. careful
D. corner
E. cinema

4. like

A. sit
B. interested
C. island
D. milk
E. give

5. call

A. afternoon
B. and
C. apple
D. always
E. animal

6. swim

A. nice
B. quite
C. listen
D. outside
E. life

7. talk

A. ill
B. feel
C. like
D. would
E. help

8. money

A. most
B. of
C. old
D. some
E. two

9. shop

A. side
B. sure
C. sleep
D. stop
E. sky

10. over

A. whole
B. one
C. son
D. come
E. strong

11. even

A. end
B. help
C. eye
D. get
E. me

12. leave

A. already
B. sea
C. instead
D. leaden
E. whether

13. use

A. busy
B. under
C. put
D. pupil
E. us

14. field

A. eye
B. pin
C. child
D. meal
E. friend

15. people

A. eight
B. need
C. coast
D. road
E. their

16. thing

A. south
B. mother
C. weather
D. there
E. these

Sub-Test III

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the answers given, choose the correct word and put a ring round the letter next to it. Here is an example.

Example:

Question: The ________ of the trees are yellow and black.

Answer:

A. leafs
[✓ B.] leaves
C. leafes

The correct word is "leaves", so you should put a ring round B.

Now, please turn over and do the following questions.

17. The _____ of a tiger are big and sharp.

    A. tooths
    B. teeths
    C. teeth

18. The _____ and forks are on the table.

    A. knifs
    B. knifes
    C. knives

19. In the train we met two _______

    A. French
    B. Frenchmans
    C. Frenchmen

20. There are many _________ in the United States.

    A. negroes
    B. negros
    C. negro

21. We saw ten _______ in the fields.

    A. child
    B. childs
    C. children

22. We have several _______ in our small village school.

    A. classes
    B. class's
    C. class

23. The distance from the door to the window is two _________.

    A. feet
    B. feets
    C. foots

24. The ________ of the houses are high in this country.

    A. roofes
    B. roves
    C. roofs

25. We have two ________ in our house.

A. piano
B. pianos
C. pianoes

26. I ordered three ____________.

A. cups of tea
B. cup of tea
C. cups of teas

27. ____________ are going to the football match.

A. This people
B. This peoples
C. These people

28. I have visited many ____________ lately.

A. country
B. countreys
C. countries

Sub-Test III

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

Put a ring around the letter next to the answer which best follows on from the sentence in each question. Here is an example of what to do.

Example:

Question: He has made a lot of money by writing.

Answer:

[✓ A.] He is a rich man.
B. He has a large book store.
C. He buys a lot of books.

The best answer is "He is a rich man", so you should put a ring around A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

29. I have seen you somewhere before.

A. I haven't met you before.
B. I'll see you home.
C. I have met you before.

30. The man was blind.

A. He couldn't see anything.
B. He couldn't hear anything.
C. He couldn't speak.

31. There is only a little way to go.

A. It's very long.
B. It's quite short.
C. It's not narrow.

32. He was walking along very fast.

A. He was out in the street.
B. He was in a room.
C. He was in a barn.

33. Tom was the best pupil in the class.

A. Tom succeeded better than the others.
B. Tom didn't succeed in the examination.
C. Tom was the only pupil who didn't succeed.

34. He is very happy at his work.

A. He has a satisfying job.
B. He is quite well.
C. He is quite rich.

35. I meet him in the morning, the afternoon and at night.

A. I never see him during the day.
B. I see him once a day.
C. I see him three times a day.

36. Mr. Smith has come to live near us.

A. He'll live with us.
B. He has just moved near our home.
C. Mr. Smith is the name of your new teacher.

37. I can see from your face that you are unhappy.

A. You look very sad.
B. You look very tired.
C. There's no colour in your face.

38. I want to know where he is.

A. I am interested in his person.
B. I am interested in the place he lives in.
C. I know everything.

39. You have bright sun here.

A. It's warm.
B. A clever boy is around.
C. Something is large.

40. He shouts at the fox.

A. He wants to be heard by the fox.
B. He wants to kill the fox.
C. He wants to see the fox.

41. His uncle is a great artist.

A. His uncle writes books and paints pictures.
B. His uncle owns a circus.
C. His uncle works in a factory.

42. The visitor has to go.

A. The man cannot stay any longer.
B. The man is unwilling to go.
C. The man did not go.

43. The boy called to his mother - "Give me my trousers!"

A. He wants two pairs of trousers.
B. He wants one pair of trousers.
C. He is going to have a bath.

44. Listen! What is it? The mice.

A. They are listening to a little animal.
B. They are standing at the door.
C. They are listening to little animals.

45. That's her old shoe.

A. She said it was a woman's shoe.
B. He said it was a boy's shoe.
C. The man has an old shoe.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test IV

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test IV

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

In each question of this test you will find three words, which are divided into syllables. In some questions the three words have the main stress on the same syllable. In other questions the stress may be on different syllables. Read the words carefully and decide whether the stress comes on the same syllable in the three words or on different syllables. If the stress is on the same syllable in the first and second words, circle A; if in the first and third words, circle B; if the stress comes on the same syllable in the second and third words, circle C. If the three words have the stress on the same syllable, circle D, and if the stress comes on different syllables in each of the three words, circle E.

EXAMPLE:

Question:

(i) re-ply
(ii) co-rrect
(iii) re-ceive

Answer:

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
[✓ D.] all are the same
E. none are the same

If you read these words carefully, you will find that the stress comes on the same syllable, namely the second, in each case. therefore you would circle D.

Now please turn over and do the following questions.

1. (i) daugh-ter
(ii) ob-serve
(iii) vis-it

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

2. (i) Tues-day
(ii) be-come
(iii) suc-ceed

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

3. (i) ex-pect
(ii) ans-wer
(iii) be-fore

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

4. (i) how-ev-er
(ii) to-geth-er
(iii) gen-tle-man

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

5. (i) af-ter-noon
(ii) beau-ti-ful
(iii) po-ta-to

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

6. (i) in-ven-tion
(ii) im-por-tant
(iii) de-vel-op

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

7. (i) ac-tiv-i-ty
(ii) ir-reg-u-lar
(iii) e-lec-tri-cal

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

8. (i) in-hab-i-tant
(ii) in-de-pen-dent
(iii) un-der-stand-ing

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

9. (i) rea-son-a-ble
(ii) en-ter-tain-ment
(iii) de-liv-er-y

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

10. (i) basket-ball
(ii) picture-book
(iii) happy-hour

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

11. (i) city-hall
(ii) flower-box
(iii) writing-pad

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

12. (i) window-sill
(ii) son-in-law
(iii) baby-doll

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

Sub-Test IV

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the alternative answers which are given, choose the correct word and put a ring around the letter next to it, A, B or C.

Here is an example:

Question: The ____________ of the trees are yellow and black.

A. leafs
[✓ B.] leaves
C. leafes

The correct word is "leaves", so you should circle B.

Now turn to the questions and work through them in the same way.

13. Hundreds of ______ can be seen on the mountain sides.

A. sheeps
B. sheepes
C. sheep

14. The news ______ good today.

A. is
B. were
C. are

15. You haven't been there, __________?

A. haven't you
B. isn't it
C. have you

16. She liked it, __________?

A. didn!t she
B. isn't it
C. doesn't she

17. The man had lost all his money, __________?

A. wasn't it
B. did he
C. hadn't he

18. They sold their house at last, __________?

A. wasn't it
B. don't they
C. didn't they

19. You didn't hurt yourself, __________?

A. didn't you
B. did you
C. do you

20. He has ______ to school very early in the morning.

A. going
B. go
C. to go

21. They are used _______ beef for lunch.

    A. have
    B. to having
    C. to have

22. We are asked ________ our enemies.

    A. to forgive
    B. forgiving
    C. forgive

23. He is given ______ excessively.

    A. to drink
    B. to drinking
    C. drank

24. John ______ a good student.

    A. are
    B. am
    C. is

Sub-Test IV

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the answers given, choose the correct word and put a ring round the letter next to it. Here is an example.

Example:

Question: An orange is ___________.

Answer:

A. a colour

[✓ B.] a fruit

C. an animal

The correct answer is "fruit", so you should put a ring round B.

Now, please turn over and do the following questions.

25. A donkey is ___________.

A. a farmer
B. an animal
C. a bird

26. Grass is ________.

A. blue
B. red
C. green

27. A wolf eats _________.

A. soap
B. flowers
C. meat

28. A field is ________________.

A. outside the school building
B. inside the school building
C. in a tailor's shop

29. Quickly means __________.

A. fast
B. often
C. well

30. Pretended to be sick means _________________.

A. was sick
B. played sick
C. knew he was sick

31. One who is lame cannot ______________.

A. sit straight
B. see well
C. walk well

32. A hungry man wants ___________.

A. to eat
B. to sleep
C. to drink

33. An angry man ____________.

A. laughs
B. smiles
C. shouts

34. A foot is ____________.

A. something we drink
B. a part of the body
C. a little animal

35. Suddenly is ____________.

A. quickly
B. at last
C. all at once

36. A trade is ____________.

A. a game
B. a job
C. a story

37. A butcher sells __________.

A. meat
B. bread
C. bananas

38. A doctor makes people ________.

A. sick
B. well
C. hungry

39. Sad is _________.

A. warm
B. gay
C. unhappy

40. Asked is ____________.

A. told
B. questioned
C. decided

Sub-Test IV

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad,
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

Answer:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

41. The favourite occupation of many thousands of English families is sailing. England has a very long coastline with many harbours and estuaries which are sheltered from the ocean and make ideal stretches of water for sailing in small boats. Most amateur sailors belong to sailing clubs, from which they can borrow boats. Many people have also small sailing boats of their own which can easily be handled by one or two persons.

There is no more delightful way of spending a summer afternoon than taking out a boat and gliding gently along over the blue water. You have escaped from the town, with its noise and crowds of hurrying people. You are by yourself or with a chosen friend. The wind fills the sails and the little craft moves along without effort. The only sound to be heard is the gentle splash of the waves as the bow cuts through them.

Most sailing boats have two triangular sails: a big one called the mainsail and a small one called the jib. The mainsail is behind the mast and the jib is in front of it, The bottom of the mainsail is attached to a kind of horizontal mast called a boom. The ropes which are used to hoist and lower the sails are called halyards. The ropes which are used to let out or draw in the sails, according to the direction and strength of the wind are known as sheets.

(i) There are many amateur sailors in England because:

A. there are so many sailing boats,
B. Englishmen like moving along without effort,
C. there are good harbours sheltered from the sea,
D. England has many large lakes,
E. Englishmen do not like motor boats.

(ii) The bow is the same as:

A. the back part of the boat,
B. the horizontal mast,
C. the upper part of the mainsail,
D. the front part of the boat,
E. a type of sailing boat.

(iii) When hoisting the mainsail you have to use:

A. the jib,
B. the halyard,
C. the boom,
D. the sheets,
E. the splash.

(iv) Sailing attracts because:

A. it is cheap,
B. it is peaceful,
C. it is dangerous,
D. it is not dangerous,
E. it is expensive.

42. What does the conductor do? I am sometimes told that the players never look at me. Of course they do not; they have to look at their music and read it as they go along. It is my business to try to see that an eloquent stick is seen by the player just over the music which he is reading. The eye can take in a wide area round the spot at which one is actually looking, and it is important that the player should place his music so that he can see the stick just over it. It is also the conductor's business to see that his stick is inside the field of the player's vision, and I would suggest that if the conductor waves his hand and stick round in the air well over his head, it is not as easy to see as it would be just in front of him.

With a choir ranged above him, the conductor will have to move in a larger and higher circle, but, again, I try to see that singers keep their music well up so that the stick can be seen just above it, as with the orchestra. At the same time, a chorus has usually had the benefit of a good deal more rehearsal than the orchestra, and the singers must form the habit of paying attention to the beat when concert-time comes, as well as in the later stage of rehearsal; but prior to that I am not at all sure that they should be conducted at all. They should look at their copies while learning their notes, and I used often to sit at the pianoforte myself during these early stages; for it can only do harm if you conduct them when they are not ready to look at the beat.

The conductor, then, has the task of leading the ensemble wherever there is a start, a finish, a pause, or a change of time or pace. He is the mainspring of the emotional interpretation of the work, and must often lead by anticipation. His view of the work as a whole must never be obscured, but must pass to the audience in order that the flow and inevitable forward movement of the music should never seem to falter. In classical music there are often long passages of slow but relentless advance which in themselves call for no special action from the conductor. Here, we are told, Mendelssohn would cease to beat altogether, and Wagner would take a pinch of snuff. Nobody ever seems to stop conducting nowadays, but I wonder whether it would not be a good thing sometimes.

(i) What is the conductor's job?

A. To make sure that his stick is seen.
B. To wave his stick round in the air.
C. To look at the players.

(ii) What happens to the choir's rehearsals?

A. They are more frequent than the orchestra's.
B. They are better than the orchestra's.
C. They are fewer than the orchestra's.

(iii) How should the conductor deal with the choir?

A. He should conduct them from the first.
B. He should sit at the piano all the time.
C. He should begin to conduct them when they know the notes.

(iv) What should be the conductor's attitude to the music?

A. He should interpret the music.
B. He should listen to it.
C. He should not interfere with the choir.

(v) Wagner took snuff at concerts sometimes, because:

A. he was bored,
B. it helped him to concentrate,
C. the choir did not need his attention.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test V

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5 Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test V

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the alternative answers which are given, choose the correct word and put a ring around the letter next to it, A, B or C.

Here is an example:

Question: The ___________ of the trees are yellow and black.

A. leafs
[✓ B.] leaves
C. leafes

The correct word is "leaves", so you should circle B.

Now turn to the questions and work through them in the same way.

1. Mary and I ______ not good friends.

   A. are
   B. is
   C. am

2. __________ I late today?

   A. Is
   B. Are
   C. Am

3. The weather ________ good yesterday.

   A. was
   B. is
   C. will be

4. We ________ dinner in the garden tomorrow.

   A. have
   B. had
   C. shall have

5. _________ a new fountain pen?

   A. Haven't he
   B. Haven't I
   C. Have he

6. ______________ very busy tomorrow.

   A. He will be
   B. He was
   C. He has been

7. _____________ in London all my life.

   A. I have lived
   B. I am living
   C. I living

8. ______________ to the theatre last night.

   A. We are going
   B. We have gone
   C. We went

9. If we had come earlier we __________ the tickets.

   A. would get
   B. will get
   C. would have got

10. He ________ to the football match yesterday.

   A. went
   B. gone
   C. goes

11. I _________ a letter to my sister two days ago.

   A. wrote
   B. have written
   C. write

12. Where is my book? _______ is on the table.

   A. Yours
   B. Your's
   C. Your

Sub-Test V

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

Each question has one or more words underlined. From the answers put a ring around the one which explains what the underlined word means in this particular question.

Example:

Question: He gave some flour to the girl.

Answer:
A. plants
B. something to smell
[✓ C.] something for bread

The best answer is " something for bread", so you should put a ring around C.

Now please turn over and do the following questions.

13. My classes began yesterday.

A. started
B. went on
C. were going on

14. He spent 175 marks a month.

A. received
B. wanted
C. used

15. He plans to leave the house fairly soon.

A. live in
B. go out of
C. alter

16. They usually have fruit here.

A. music
B. kind of food
C. lessons

17. Please turn off the radio.

A. I want to listen in
B. I don't want to listen in
C. I want to see

18. He spoke English very well but not French.

A. could speak English
B. could speak French
C. did not know English

19. Have you seen our house dog?

A. place for a dog
B. dog
C. house

20. They lent me their car.

A. gave it to me for a time
B. let me sell it
C. borrowed it

21. I need something else for my work.

    A. this
    B. some other thing
    C. something expensive

22. Please return the book.

    A. turn the pages of the book
    B. read it quickly
    C. take it back

23. There was a fog in the garden this morning.

    A. a thick wet mass of air
    B. a wild animal
    C. a tool for digging

24. John carried all his luggage by himself.

    A. suitcases
    B. suitcase
    C. rubbish

25. Mary prepares her meals herself.

    A. does
    B. arranges
    C. cooks

26. It's a very narrow street.

    A. short
    B. not broad
    C. dirty

27. It's a very old car.

    A. not new
    B. not young
    C. fast

28. It's the second season that she likes best.

    A. sailor
    B. time of the year
    C. meal

29. There are a lot of people in the street.

A. men and women
B. nations
C. blocks of stone

30. The old man was one of my uncles.

A. sister's children
B. father's friends
C. mother's brothers

31. I was very thirsty that night.

A. I wanted to drink something
B. I wanted to eat something
C. I wanted to sleep

32. We had tea for breakfast on Sunday.

A. the first meal of the day
B. the second meal of the day
C. the last meal of the day

Sub-Test V

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad.
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

Answer:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

33.

It was already dark when Fred, George, John, Peter and Tom got back from their unsuccessful day's fishing. They were very hungry, of course, and had long since finished the sandwiches and bananas their mother had packed for them before they left home that morning. "Well," said Mother, looking at her five sons, "even if you haven't caught any fish you look better for a day out in the fresh air. Now Peter, you must be in bed when your father comes home at 9 o'clock, so you have just half an hour in which to wash, eat and get upstairs. The rest of you can stay up until 9.30, but no later!"

(i) The youngest boy was called:

A. John.
B. Tom.
C. Fred.
D. Peter.
E. George.

(ii) How many fish had the boys caught?

A. Three.
B. None.
C. Ten.
D. Nine.
E. Two.

(iii) At what time did the boys come home?

A. 7.30 a.m.
B. 8.15 a.m.
C. 8.30 p.m.
D. 9.00 p.m.
E. 8.30 a.m.

(iv) Their mother thought the day in the country:

A. was a waste of time.
B. had done the boys good.
C. had been a risky adventure.
D. had made them sleepy.

34.

The bell rang at two o'clock, but while the boys marched into school for their lessons, the girls got into the bus which was standing outside the school yard, glad that it was their turn to visit the swimming-pool in the nearby town. The bus driver joked them with "All fares, please!", as they got in and pretended to collect money, but everyone was quiet while Miss Brown made sure that all the pupils were present. As the bus moved off they grinned out of the windows at the boys, who had to wait till the following Thursday for their baths, began a sing-song and settled down to enjoy the ride.

Twenty minutes later the bus came to a standstill in the centre of the town outside a modern building which stood opposite the cinema. One of the older girls led the way to the ticket office and by the time that Miss Brown reached it all of her pupils had paid their sixpences and had gone down to the basement to change. A man in uniform came through a door over which were the words "To the pool", and said to Miss Brown that if she would wait a minute, he would fetch a scarf which one of the boys had left upstairs in their dressing room the week before.

The sun shone through the glass roof above the pool of green water. In each corner of the hall were stairs up to seats where the public could sit and watch. The girls began to appear in their bathing suits and caps, but they could not yet jump into the water. First they went to the wash room where they had a lot of fun under the showers until Miss Brown came, and then they had to hurry up.

Two men, dressed in thick white pullovers, blue trousers and rubber boots, came out of the office as soon as the girls were in the water. The younger of the two men walked up to the deep end where some of the girls were already swimming, but the other stayed at the shallow end where most of the pupils were eagerly waiting to show him what they could remember from his last lesson two weeks ago. Four new girls still stood beside the pool, too frightened to go in. Miss Brown spoke to them gently and at last succeeded in getting them into the water beside her where they played games and grew a little less afraid.

(i) After the girls had paid their money they went:

A. through a door,
B. downstairs,
C. upstairs,
D. into the water,
E. to the showers.

(ii) How often did the girls go swimming?

A. Once a fortnight.
B. Every Thursday.
C. Twice a week.
D. Every afternoon.
E. Once a year.

(iii) What did the girls do before the bus drove off?

A. They bought their tickets.
B. They started to sing.
C. They looked out of the window.
D. They sat quietly as Miss Brown made sure everyone was there.
E. They paid their money.

(iv) Who taught the girls how to swim?

A. Both the men in white pullovers.
B. The man at the deep end.
C. Miss Brown.
D. The man in uniform.
E. The older man.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test VI

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test VI

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Each sentence has three words or phrases missing. These are given in the answers. Arrange the words or phrases in the right order and put a ring around the letter next to the right order.

Example:

Question: Mary is a _____ _____ _____.

(i) girl
(ii) tall
(iii) with blue eyes

Answer:

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
[✓ B.] (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

The answer is " tall girl with blue eyes", so you should put a ring around B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. We _____ _____ _____ study tomorrow.

(i) going
(ii) to
(iii) are

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

2. I know John. I _____ _____ _____.

(i) him
(ii) visited
(iii) yesterday

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

3. Did Mary _____ _____ _____ English?

(i) to
(ii) speak
(iii) learn

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

4. He _____ _____ _____ every day.

(i) speak English
(ii) makes
(iii) the pupils

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

5. I know _____ _____ _____ English.

(i) to
(ii) how
(iii) speak

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

6. He _____ _____ _____.

(i) to me
(ii) the questions
(iii) reads

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

7. The pupils always want to learn _____ _____ _____.

(i) mean
(ii) the new words
(iii) what

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

8. They have _____ _____ _____.

(i) very clever
(ii) three
(iii) sons

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

9. John wants to know what _____ _____ _____.

(i) is
(ii) it
(iii) time

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

10. I _____ _____ _____.

(i) in the afternoon
(ii) never
(iii) study

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

Sub-Test VI

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the answers given, choose the correct word and put a ring round the letter next to it. Here is an example.

Example:

Question: The ________ of the trees are yellow and black.

Answer:

A. leafs
[✓ B.] leaves
C. leafes

The correct word is "leaves", so you should put a ring round B.

Now, please turn over and do the following questions.

11. They saw ________ at the station.

A. we
B. our
C. us

12. ____________ is your name?

A. what
B. who
C. whom

13. Don't speak to _____________.

A. their
B. they
C. them

14. The girl ____________ is with him is his sister.

A. whom
B. which
C. who

15. The little boy hurt __________ when he fell.

A. oneself
B. theirself
C. himself

16. That house is _____________.

A. of her
B. of him
C. his

17. Is this the city in ________ you live?

A. what
B. whom
C. which

18. Do you know _________ this book is?

A. whose
B. of whom
C. whom

19. My youngest child can dress __________.

A. themself
B. themselves
C. himself

20. I've finished my ink. Can I use __________?

A. of yours
B. yours
C. your

21. The lesson began _________ eight o'clock.

A. at
B. for
C. on

22. Do you come to school _________ bus?

A. with
B. by
C. on

23. Mr. Smith is looking _________ his lost key.

A. for
B. of
C. to

24. You should stay ________ bed when you have an illness.

A. into
B. on
C. in

25. __________ Tuesday we went to the ballet.

A. At
B. On
C. In

26. We live _________ number 14 Westminster Street.

A. in
B. at
C. on

27. Canada gets very cold ______ Winter.

A. in
B. at
C. on

28. We arrived at our destination ______ time.

A. to
B. on
C. at

Sub-Test VI

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad.
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervoux
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

Answer:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

29.

She sat at the back of the class. She was a very quiet girl and you did not often notice her or hear her voice. Nobody guessed that Pamela often sat dreaming. During one lesson, she thought she was an air-hostess in a big air liner, smiling at the passengers. During another lesson, she saw herself dressed in white, walking up the aisle in church and holding a bunch of flowers.

One day in a geography lesson she thought she was a Chinese girl with long black hair and carrying her little brother on her back. Pamela did not hear when the teacher asked her the name of the biggest river in China, and she was so surprised to see the teacher standing beside her, looking angry.

(i) What happened when the teacher asked Pamela a question?

A. She did not hear the question.
B. She told her teacher that she was ill.
C. She told her teacher the name of a river in China
D. She smiled at the teacher.
E. She went to the back of the class.

(ii) The appropriate name for this story would be:

A. Travelling,
B. The Guessing Game,
C. In a Chinese Air Liner,
D. An English Lesson,
E. Day Dreams.

(iii) Pamela:

A. has long black hair,
B. smiles at the passengers,
C. does not listen during lessons,
D. goes to church,
E. wears a white dress.

(iv) Pamela was:

A. a talkative girl,
B. easily noticed,
C. imaginative,
D. an attentive pupil.

(v) The teacher:

A. did not bother about Pamela,
B. questioned Pamela,
C. punished Pamela,
D. was pleased with Pamela.

30.

Although bats have wings and can fly, they are not birds; birds have feathers, have no teeth and lay eggs. Bats do not lay eggs, they have teeth and they are covered with fur. Bats sleep by day and hunt their food at night. Some of them stay out only a few hours, others do not return to their hiding places until dawn. It is interesting to sit outside a cave in the evening and watch the bats come out, flying swiftly and silently, like black shadows.

(i) You would be likely to see a bat flying:

A. at an hour after sunrise,
B. on sunny days,
C. in a forest,
D. at noon,
E. at an hour after sunset.

(ii) What can bats do that rats cannot do?

A. Hunt their food when flying.
B. Lay eggs.
C. Creep into caves.
D. Get their food at night.
E. Sleep all day long.

(iii) Birds are different from bats because:

A. birds can fly,
B. birds lay eggs,
C. birds have hiding places,
D. birds have fur.

(iv) The hiding places of bats are:

A. trees,
B. walls,
C. caves,
D. bushes.

(v) Bats are able to fly:

A. with difficulty,
B. easily, but with a loud noise,
C. only in the dawn,
D. swiftly.

X2

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test VII

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test VII

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Each sentence has three words or phrases missing. These are given in the answers. Arrange the words or phrases in the right order and put a ring around the letter next to the right order.

Example:

Question: Mary is a ______ ______ ______.

(i) girl
(ii) tall
(iii) with blue eyes

Answer:

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
[✓ B.] (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

The complete sentence you are to make is: Mary is a tall girl with blue eyes. Therefore, the right order of the missing words is ii(tall), i (girl), iii (with blue eyes). So you should circle B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. These shoes are _____ _____ _____.

(i) enough
(ii) for me
(iii) big

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

2. I'm sorry that the question _____ _____ _____.

(i) was not
(ii) enough
(iii) clear

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

3. John knows _____ _____ _____.

(i) is
(ii) this
(iii) whose pen

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

4. These are _____ _____ _____.

(i) questions

(ii) to answer
(iii) very difficult

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

5. Please tell me _____ _____ _____.

(i) where
(ii) to buy
(iii) a ticket

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

6. We passed _____ _____ _____.

(i) on the corner
(ii) a girl
(iii) standing

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

7. I _____ _____ _____ music.

(i) always
(ii) shall
(iii) love

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

8. He _____ _____ _____.

(i) seldom
(ii) mistakes
(iii) makes

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

9. The _____ _____ _____ is a doctor.

(i) man
(ii) with blond hair
(iii) tall

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

10. This test is _____ _____ _____.

(i) easy
(ii) to understand
(iii) for our class

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

Sub-Test VII

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the alternative answers which are given, choose the correct word and put a ring around the letter next to it: A, B or C. Here is an example:

Question: The ________ of the trees are yellow and black.

A. leafs
[✓ B.] leaves
C. leafes

The correct answer is "leaves", so you should circle B.

Now turn to the questions and work through them in the same way.

11. We have studied English ________ 1964.

    A. since
    B. for
    C. from

12. I will see you ________ Monday afternoon.

    A. on next
    B. in
    C. next

13. The cow feeds ________ grass.

    A. by
    B. with
    C. on

14. He lived ________ very difficult times.

    A. on
    B. through
    C. for

15. I'll get home ________ eight o'clock.

    A. before
    B. since
    C. until

16. The cat was looking ________ the little bird that was eating some bread crumbs.

    A. to
    B. at
    C. till

17. The film star had an open air swimming pool ________ her house.

    A. after
    B. behind
    C. in

18. The Tower is a building ________ London.

    A. from
    B. in
    C. of

19. The Queen was crowned ______ July 5th.

A. on
B. at
C. in

20. Is it true that so many oranges come ______ Spain?

A. out
B. from
C. of

21. I'm sorry but I can't wait ________ next week.

A. by
B. to
C. until

22. I will not believe it _______ I see it with my own eyes.

A. till
B. for
C. as

23. I would love to go out to dinner with you, but it will have to be __________ Monday.

A. after
B. behind
C. past

24. He entered ________ the dark room looking for his friend.

A. into
B. in
C. to

25. On his trip he sailed _______ Lake Eyre to the camp on the other side.

A. to
B. in
C. across

26. She took the books ______ the bag.

A. out
B. of
C. out of

27. He was killed by a bullet that went _______ his body to the wall.

    A. through
    B. in
    C. across

28. He was able to live _________ selling second hand cars.

    A. on
    B. by
    C. at

Sub-Test VII

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a word is missing. From the answers given, choose the correct word and put a ring around the letter next to it.

Example:

Question: My father did not have time to eat because he was _____.

Answer:

A. lazy
B. tired
C. sad
[✓ D.] busy

The correct word is "busy", so you should put a ring around D.

Please turn over and do the following questions.

29. Susan is very _____ and therefore she is shouting to her brother.

A. tall
B. angry
C. good
D. pretty

30. Mr. Brown quickly went to the station; he was very _____.

A. late
B. slow
C. pretty
D. large

31. No, I have not many books; I have _____ some.

A. too
B. single
C. only
D. past

32. Mr. Brown was eating; he had bread and butter on his _____.

A. place
B. platform
C. gate
D. plate

33. She was running through the _____ to the car.

A. platform
B. corner
C. taxi
D. gate

34. He was buying a(n) _____ of chocolates.

A. bars
B. box
C. luggage
D. egg

35. She was cutting the _____ with a knife.

A. garden
B. corner
C. plate
D. bacon

36. She was crossing the _____.

A. coat
B. window
C. platform
D. porter

37. He was leaving the _____ by car.

A. city
B. fruit
C. wheel
D. taxi

38. They were getting out _____ Victoria Station.

A. on
B. into
C. to
D. at

39. They went _____ foot.

A. by
B. on
C. with
D. to

40. They are running _____ the street.

A. into
B. cross
C. away
D. at

41. They are getting _____ the train.

A. out
B. by
C. of
D. off

42. The taxi ran _____ the bus.

A. of
B. into
C. across
D. on

43. The wheel came _____ the car.

A. by
B. of
C. out
D. off

44.. He hit his face _____ the door.

A. on
B. into
C. with
D. to

45. He is putting the ticket _____ his bag.

A. from
B. into
C. at
D. to

46. He is crossing the road _____ a car.

A. by
B. with
C. in front of
D. across

47. Mr. Brown is walking _____ his friend.

A. at
B. through
C. on
D. with

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test VIII

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

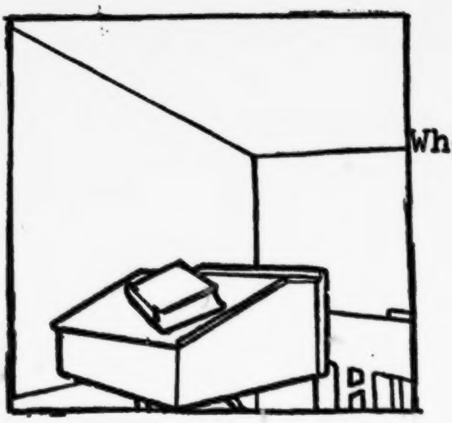
Sub-Test VIII

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

In this test you will see pictures in each of which there are two or more objects. You then have a question about the picture. This is a question about the relation of one object to the other. Choose which you think is the correct answer, and put a ring round the A, or B, or C. Here is an example:

Example:



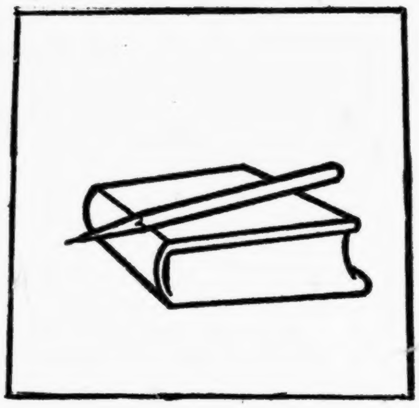
Where is the book?

A. It is in the desk.
[✓ B.] It is on the desk.
C. It is under the desk.

The answer is "on the desk." So you should put a ring round B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

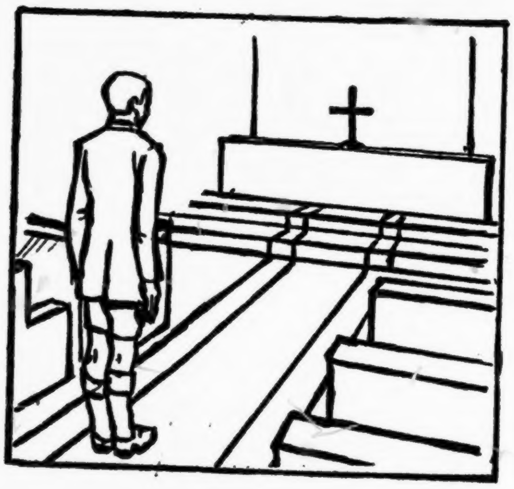
1\.



Where is the pencil?

A. It is on the book.
B. It is by the book.
C. It is in the book.

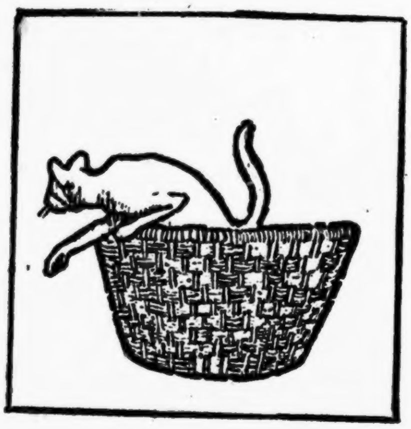
2\.



Where is the boy?

A. He is at the church.
B. He is in the church.
C. He is on the church.

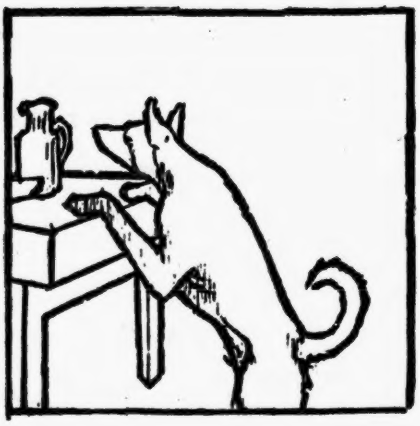
3\.



Where is the cat moving?

A. It is moving into the basket.
B. It is moving out of the basket.
C. It is moving off the basket.

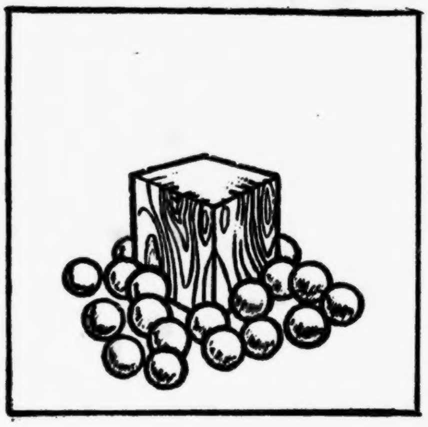
4\.



Where is the dog moving?

A. It is moving onto the table.
B. It is moving off the table.
C. It is moving out of the table.

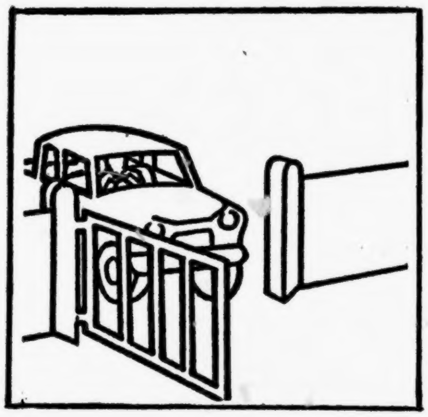
5.



Where is the block?

A. It is through the marbles.
B. It is among the marbles.
C. It is between the marbles

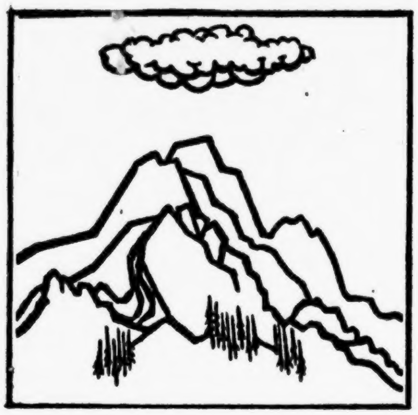
6.



Where is the car going?

A. It is going through the gate.
B. It is going into the gate.
C. It is going between the gate.

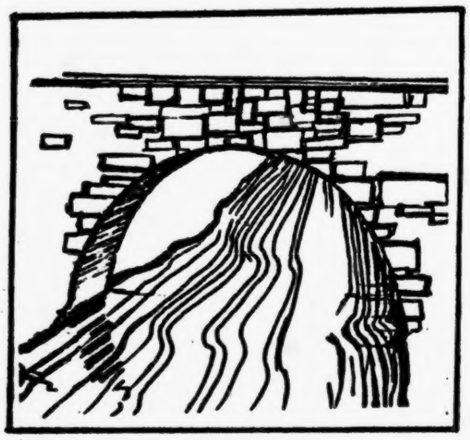
7.



Where is the cloud?

A. It is above the mountain.
B. It is on the mountain.
C. It is by the mountain.

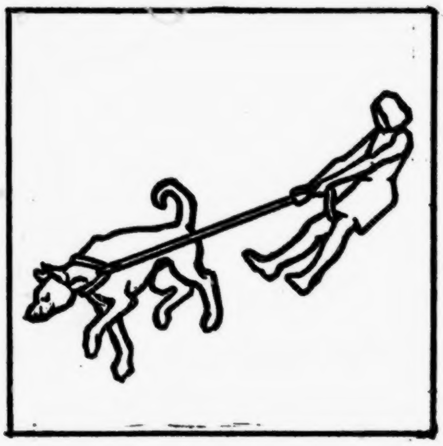
8.



Where is the stream?

A. It is with the bridge.
B. It is through the bridge.
C. It is under the bridge.

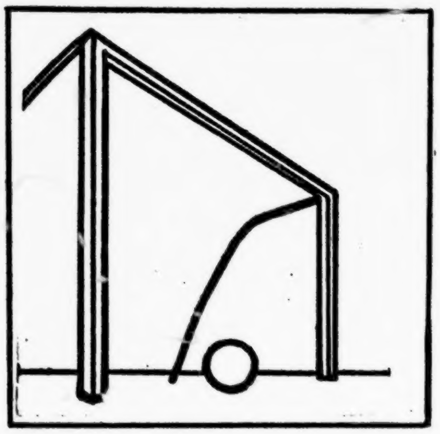
9.



Where is the girl?

A. She is near the dog.
B. She is over the dog.
C. She is behind the dog.

10.



Where is the ball?

A. It is among the goal posts.
B. It is between the goal posts.
C. It is over the goal posts.

Sub-Test VIII

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

For each question choose the appropriate answer from among those given. Here is an example of what to do.

Example:

Question: Are the children happy at school?

Answer:

[✓ A.] They are unhappy
B. Yes, they are not going.
C. Yes, they are at home.

The best answer is "They are unhappy", so you should put a ring around A. Now please turn over and do the following questions.

11. Did the children buy new clothes?

A. Yes, the children bought new clothes.
B. Yes, they bought new shoes.
C. No, they bought not.

12. Did father speak to the booking clerk?

A. No, he spoke to the manager.
B. No, mother spoke to the manager.
C. Yes, he spoke to the manager.

13. Won't Peter and Tom go to the seaside?

A. No, only Tom will go to the seaside.
B. No, Peter and Tom will go to the seaside.
C. Yes, Peter and Tom won't go to the seaside.

14. Does the hen lay a big egg?

A. No, the hen lays a big egg.
B. No, the hen lies a small egg.
C. Yes, the hen lays a big egg.

15. Will mother and Susan catch the train in the morning?

A. No, they don't.
B. No, they may catch it at night.
C. Yes, they do.

16. Would your team play better on a different field?

A. No. It would play worse.
B. Yes. It plays worse.
C. No. It would have played well.

17. Must the pupils stay here all day?

A. No. They mustn't.
B. They needn't.
C. They may not.

18. Have you had a good dinner today?

A. No. I had a poor dinner today.
B. No. I have a poor dinner today.
C. Yes. I had a good dinner yesterday.

19. Can't the people leave their car here?

    A. Yes, they can. They can't leave it.
    B. No, they can't. They can leave it in the other street.
    C. No. They may leave it safely.

20. Should I take my coat when it is cloudy?

    A. Yes. It will be too hot.
    B. Yes you will. You will find it useful.
    C. No, you shouldn't. It will be too heavy.

Sub-Test VIII

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

The following passage tells a very simple story. At certain points in the story there are blanks and immediately following the blank you are offered the choice of three ways of completing the sentence in which the blank occurs. These alternatives are lettered A or B or C. Choose the alternative which you think is the correct one for that sentence and circle the letter which is placed before it.

Here is an example:

Question:

The dog walked ______
A. fastly
B. most slow
[✓ C.] slowly
along the road.

The correct alternative is "slowly" and therefore you should circle C.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

A. quite sure
Peter and John were not 21. B. quite surely how they should
C. much sure

A. beautifulest
spend the 22. B. more beautiful afternoon. John asked:
C. beautiful

A. fastly
"Couldn't we go for a 23. B. fastest walk in the
C. fast

A. pleasant A. how much
24. B. more pleasant country?" Peter then asked:" 25. B. how long
C. pleasantest C. how many

A. As long as
hours are you willing to walk?" " 26. B. So long as we do not
C. More long as

A. very much
get 27. B. much tired", answered his brother. They then
C. very

talked about how much food they should take with them. "We do not

A. a few
need a lot", one of them said. "We need only 28, B. a little pieces
C. few

A. little A. Soonly
of bread, and 29. B. a little water." 30. B. Fairly soon
C. a few C. Fair soon

A. a good
they came to a meadow which they thought was 31. B. a well place
C. a goodly

A. sudden
for a picnic. But 32. B. suddenly they met the
C. most sudden

A. ugly A. always
33. B. uglier animal they had 34. B. never seen. He
C. ugliest C. ever

A. bigger
was very 35. B. much bigger than a bull. They were
C. much big

A. very badly A. as fastly
36. B. very bad frightened and they ran home 37. B. fastly
C. much badly C. as fast as

A. a lot
they could and arrived 38. B. much late.
C. very

Sub-Test VIII

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS

In the following test you are given a sentence and then three statements. Only one of these statements gives the meaning of the key sentence. The statements are lettered A, B and C. Circle the letter next to the statement which you think gives the real meaning of the key sentence.

Example:

Question: Mary is very busy. She always studies at night.

Answer: This sentence means that:

[✓ A.] she studies every night,
B. she often studies at night,
C. she never studies during the day.

The sentence does not say that Mary only studies during the night. But it does say that she works at night always, that is, every night. So the correct version of the key sentence is "she studies every night". Therefore you should circle A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

39. My shoes are just big enough for me.

It means that
A. they are too big,
B. they are too small,
C. they fit.

40. The work of these men and women is good.

We are talking about
A. one man only,
B. more than one man,
C. one woman only.

41. This car is less expensive than that one.

The first car is
A. cheaper than the other one,
B. as expensive as the other one,
C. the same price.

42. He hasn't seen her for two days.

The sentence means that
A. he saw her two days ago,
B. he saw her yesterday,
C. she saw him today.

43. The dog was liked by the man.

This means that
A. the dog liked the man,
B. the man liked the dog,
C. the man was cruel.

44. I know who teaches the class.

The sentence means that
A. I know who the teacher is,
B. I know who the pupils are,
C. nobody teaches the class.

45. I studied English for only thirty minutes before lunch.

The sentence means that
A. I studied English for thirty minutes this morning,
B. I am still studying English,
C. I have to study English for a little longer.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test IX

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test IX

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

One word in each question has been underlined and one word has been left out. From the answers given find the missing word, which should be the opposite of the word underlined. Here is an example.

Example:

Mr. Brown's car is not fast, but.......

A. large
B. long
C. small
[✓ D.] slow
E. dirty

The opposite of fast is slow, so you should put a ring round D.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. The woman hasn't got black gloves. They are.....
A. warm
B. white
C. little
D. old
E. lost

2. Is your friend a fat boy? No he is..............
A. round
B. short
C. thin
D. large
E. tall

3. Return ticket, or...............................
A. soon
B. several
C. single
D. final
E. spent

4. Toby is not a little dog. He is ....
A. big
B. fat
C. nice
D. small
E. smelly

5. I did not find him unhappy. On the contrary
he was ....
A. tired
B. hungry
C. gay
D. angry
E. sad

6. After the rather rainy spring time we would
like to have a .... summer.
A. short
B. heavy
C. cloudy
D. dry
E. showery

7. In this restaurant the dishes are dirty.
I like them ....
A. bright
B. full
C. clean
D. light
E. unbroken

8. You don't need expensive tickets .... ones
will do.
A. whole
B. handy
C. tidy
D. cheap
E. sold

Sub-Test IX

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

The following passage tells a very simple story. At certain points in the story there are blanks and immediately following the blanks you are offered the choice of three ways of completing the sentence in which the blank occurs. These alternatives are lettered A, B and C. Choose the alternative which you think is the correct one for that sentence and circle the letter which is placed immediately before it.

Here is an example:

Question

The dog walked _______
A. fastly
B. most slow
[✓ C.] slowly
along the road.

The correct alternative is "slowly" and therefore you should put a circle round C.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

Last year I went for a holiday to __9.__
A. the U.S.
B. U.S.
C. a U.S.
and

__10.__
A. the Britain.
B. Britain.
C. a Britain.
We travelled by __11.__
A. a plane
B. plane
C. the plane
and we

had meals several times while we were flying. __12.__
A. At nine o'clock
B. Nine o'clock
C. On nine o'clock

in the morning we arrived at __13.__
A. the London airport
B. London airport
C. London's airport
and we had

__14.__
A. the breakfast
B. breakfast
C. a breakfast
which we did not like very much. I wanted

__15.__
A. bread
B. a bread
C. the bread
and honey with some coffee. During our stay in

Britain we saw a great deal of the countryside. __16.__
A. Grass
B. The grass
C. Grasses

grew everywhere, but __17.__
A. grass
B. grasses
C. the grass
in the valleys we walked

through was the greenest of all. We also went to places in London where

__18.__
A. those rich
B. rich
C. the rich
lived in very large houses. We also visited the

docks where ships were loading __19.__
A. a coal.
B. the coal.
C. coal.
I hope to return

__20.__
A. the next year
B. next year
C. this next year
but I shall need __21.__
A. some
B. a
C. the
money to

enjoy myself there.

Sub-Test IX

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In the following test you are given a sentence and then three statements. Only one of these statements gives the meaning of the key sentence. The statements are lettered A, B and C. Circle the letter before the statement which you think gives the real meaning of the key sentence.

Example:

Question: Mary is very busy. She always studies at night.

Answer: This sentence means that:

[✓ A.] she studies every night,
B. she often studies at night,
C. she never studies during the day.

The sentence does not say that Mary only studies during the night. But it does say that she works at night always, that is, every night. So the correct version of the key sentence is "she studies every night". Therefore you should circle A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

22. John is a friend of mine.

It means that John is
A. one of my friends,
B. not my friend,
C. a friend of everybody.

23. What are you studying?

The time in question is
A. today,
B. yesterday,
C. last year.

24. I like the coffee in your house.

It means that
A. he likes any coffee,
B. he likes that coffee,
C. he only drinks coffee in our house.

25. All the books are in *his* room.

His could mean
A. John's,
B. Mary's,
C. his parents'

26. The teacher said: "Don't talk in class."

He asked us
A. not to talk to each other,
B. not to speak English,
C. to talk quietly.

27. The news is good today.

This means that
A. all the news is good,
B. the new pieces are good,
C. there is no news.

28. The people are hungry always.

This means that
A. men are hungry,
B. all are hungry,
C. they are not hungry now.

29. The tall man with dark hair is a doctor.

It means that
A. he has one dark hair,
B. his hair is long,
C. the doctor is tall.

30. Can't you read English? Yes, I can read English and French, but I can't speak English.

It means that

A. he can read English,
B. he can't read English,
C. he can't read French.

31. It isn't easy for me to understand English or French.

The sentence means that

A. he is not good at English,
B. it is hard for him to hear,
C. he is good at French.

Sub-Test IX

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it.

Example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad.
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks

Answer:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

32\.

My brother Robert wakes up at seven o'clock in the morning. He goes into the bathroom, cleans his teeth, has a bath, and washes his face and hands. Then he dresses, that is to say, he puts on his clothes. He drinks a cup of tea and eats some bread and butter. He goes to school at half past seven. Before he goes, he says good-bye to his father and mother, and they say good-bye to him. Robert comes home from school at three o'clock. Sometimes he plays cricket or tennis before dinner. In the evening he does his homework. At nine o'clock he says goodnight, undresses and goes to bed. He sleeps till seven o'clock in the morning.

(i) What does Robert do immediately before leaving for school?

A. Has breakfast.
B. Says good-bye to father and mother.
C. Brushes his teeth.
D. Dresses.

(ii) The best name for this story is:

A. A day with Robert.
B. Getting ready for School.
C. An English Schoolboy.
D. Robert goes to School.

(iii) What is the first thing that Robert does in the morning?

A. Gets up.
B. Cleans his teeth.
C. Wakes up.
D. Goes into the bathroom.

(iv) Robert gets up:

A. before seven o'clock,
B. before eight o'clock,
C. after eight o'clock,
D. at half past eight.

(v) Robert does his homework:

A. before nine o'clock,
B. after nine o'clock,
C. before playing,
D. after dinner.

33.

Dorothy leaned her chin upon her hand and looked at the scarecrow. His head was a black sack stuffed with straw, with eyes, nose and mouth painted on it to look like a face. An old blue hat was on his head, and the rest of him was a blue suit of clothes, which had also been stuffed with straw. The scarecrow was high over the corn on a pole. On his feet were some old blue boots, such as every man wore in this country.

While Dorothy was looking into the funny painted face of the scarecrow, she was surprised to see one of the eyes slowly wink at her. She thought she must have been mistaken at first, but soon he nodded his head to her in a friendly way. Then she climbed down from the fence and walked up to him, while her dog ran around the pole and barked...............

(i) What was the first thing that the scarecrow did?

A. Winked at Dorothy.
B. Had old boots.
C. Looked surprised.
D. Nodded his head.

(ii) Blue seems to have been the favourite:

A. colour,
B. suit of clothes,
C. boots,
D. eyes.

(iii) What was inside the scarecrow's head?

A. Rags,
B. Bones,
C. Wood,
D. Straw.

(iv) The scarecrow's head was placed on:

A. the fence.
B. the corn.
C. a stone.
D. a pole.

(v) Dorothy was surprised to see:

A. a scarecrow,
B. that the face was painted,
C. that the eyes moved,
D. that the clothes were blue.

POPULATION II

English As A Foreign Language

Sub - Test X

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully. Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test X

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

In this test you are asked to match words which are opposite in meaning. You have two columns of words - those on the left have letters before them, and those on the right have numbers before them. There is a blank column between these two columns of words. Find the two words which are opposite in meaning and in the blank column put the number of the word which is opposite in meaning to the word which is lettered a, the number of the word which is lettered b, and sc on, so that every one of the five words in the left hand column has a number after it in the blank column.

Here is an example:

a.	high	5	1.	soft
b.	white	4	2.	slow
c.	hard	1	3.	wet
d.	fast	2	4.	black
e.	dry	3	5.	low
			6.	clever

When you have read these words you will find that the opposite of high is low, so you would put 5 in the blank column after high. The opposite of white is black, number 4, the opposite of hard is soft, number 1, the opposite of fast is slow, number 2, and the opposite of dry is wet, number 3.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1.

a. go	☐	1. come
b. shut	☐	2. bring
c. hate	☐	3. love
d. give	☐	4. throw
e. catch	☐	5. take
		6. open

2.

a. evening	☐	1. answer
b. summer	☐	2. midday
c. question	☐	3. night
d. day	☐	4. midnight
e. noon	☐	5. winter
		6. morning

3.

a. down	☐	1. under
b. carelessly	☐	2. early
c. below	☐	3. up
d. late	☐	4. above
e. there	☐	5. thoroughly
		6. here

4.

a. always	☐	1. nowhere
b. frequent	☐	2. none
c. everywhere	☐	3. nothing
d. everything	☐	4. seldom
e. all	☐	5. never
		6. ever

5.

a.	clear	☐	1.	glad
b.	bright	☐	2.	sleepy
c.	open	☐	3.	dull
d.	gay	☐	4.	shut
e.	wakeful	☐	5.	obscure
			6.	sad

6.

a.	tall	☐	1.	thin
b.	big	☐	2.	wide
c.	fat	☐	3.	short
d.	deep	☐	4.	shallow
e.	broad	☐	5.	little
			6.	narrow

7.

a.	rough	☐	1.	well
b.	blunt	☐	2.	sick
c.	ill	☐	3.	full
d.	empty	☐	4.	sharp
e.	lazy	☐	5.	smooth
			6.	diligent

8.

a.	minor	☐	1.	younger
b.	least	☐	2.	senior
c.	inferior	☐	3.	major
d.	junior	☐	4.	most
e.	hindmost	☐	5.	foremost
			6.	superior

9.

a.	multiply	☐	1.	defence
b.	combine	☐	2.	accept
c.	subtract	☐	3.	separate
d.	reject	☐	4.	add
e.	offence	☐	5.	divide
			6.	attack

10.

a.	begin	☐	1.	collect
b.	gather	☐	2.	lose
c.	accept	☐	3.	conclude
d.	find	☐	4.	fail
e.	succeed	☐	5.	refuse
			6.	spend

Sub-Test X

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each of the following questions a statement is made about what has been said by some person. The statement is followed by three versions of what might have been the actual words that person used. Choose the correct version and circle the letter in front of the correct version, that is, A or B or C.

Example:

Question: The girl told me that her mother was going on holiday.

Answer:

A. "I am going on holiday."
B. "You are going on holiday. '
[✓ C.] "She is going on holiday."

The girl was speaking about her mother and the words the girl would have used about her mother are "She is going on holiday". Therefore you would circle C.

Now turn over and work through the following questions.

11. The scientist discovered a way to propel the rocket to the moon.

A. dispel
B. protect
C. project
D. reject
E. protest

12. The general was deprived of his rank.

A. arrived
B. deposed
C. depend
D. arrest
E. imposed

13. We wish to select the best man for the games.

A. elect
B. collect
C. correct
D. secrete
E. erect

14. A base has to be established to support the expedition during the long winter.

A. dispose
B. suppose
C. repose
D. comfort
E. supply

15. During his illness the doctor will confine him to his room.

A. refine
B. define
C. restrict
D. construct
E. compose

Sub-Test X

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

A. Sad.
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

16.

One of the most interesting birds I have seen is the Indian Tailor Bird. It is a small olive green bird that does not look at all unusual, yet it has a most unusual way of making its nest. The birds work together in pairs, first they find a leaf, the right size, and make holes along the edges with their beaks. Through these holes they thread grass. One bird pushes the thread from the outside, while the other bird sits in the nest and pushes it back until the edges of the leaf are sewn together to make a kind of bag, still hanging on the tree, in which the Tailor Bird lays its eggs.

(i) Why is the Tailor Bird so intersting?

A. It has such beautiful colours.
B. The birds are very unusual.
C. Because they are in pairs.
D. Because their nests are not made in the usual way.

(ii) The Tailor Bird has its nest:

A. in grass,
B. in a bush,
C. in a wall,
D. on a tree.

(iii) It is an unusual bird because of:

A. the colour of its wings,
B. the song it sings,
C. the way it builds its nest,
D. its large size.

(iv) The Tailor Birds work in pairs because:

A. one is needed to guard the nest,
B. they can hunt for more food,
C. they build a nest together,
D. they need company.

(v) The nest is made of:

A. clay or mud
B. small twigs
C. a hole in the tree,
D. leaves and grass.

17.

It was already dark when Fred, George, John, and Tom got back from their unsuccessful day's fishing. They had taken the youngest child with them. They were very hungry, of course, and had long since finished the sandwiches and bananas their mother had packed for them before they left home that morning. "Well," said Mother, looking at her five sons, "even if you haven't caught any fish, you look better for a day out in the fresh air. Now Peter, you must be in bed when your father comes home at 9 o'clock, so you have just half-an-hour in which to wash, eat and get upstairs. The rest of you can stay u until 9.30, but no later."

(i) The youngest boy was called:

A. John,
B. Tom,
C. Fred,
D. Peter,
E. George.

(ii) How many fish had the boys caught?

A. Three.
B. None.
C. Ten.
D. Nine.
E. Two.

(iii) At about what time did the boys come home?

A. 7.30 a.m.
B. 8.15 a.m.
C. 8.30 p.m.
D. 9.00 p.m.

(iv) The mother thought the day in the country:

A. was a waste of time,
B. had done them good,
C. had been a risky adventure,
D. had made them sleepy.

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population II

Sub-Tests 11 and 12 (Listening)

Booklet containing text to be translated and inserted on tape and also text of English already on tape.

The tape script is in this booklet. The parts with a line down the left-hand margin are to be translated into the mother-tongue, recorded and then spliced in the appropriate place onto the tape which has been sent to you and which includes the spoken English only. The text of the spoken English is also included in this booklet for your information. There are no lines next to the English texts which are already on the tape.

Note Please note that within the passages to be translated into the mother-tongue there are sample questions and answers. These, of course, will have to remain in English and will have to be recorded in English at the National Center.

SUB-TEST 11

Section A

Dictation

In this test you will hear a short piece of prose read to you in English. After the passage has been read through once, it will be repeated in short sections of two or three words at a time. After each short section you will be given time to write down as correctly as you can what you have heard. It will then be read through a third time, and you can then, if you wish, correct your copy. There is no need to hurry. Please write legibly.

Now listen to this first reading:--

Mary's Birthday

Mary decided to have a small party for her birthday. So she invited five of her school friends, and also two of her cousins. Mary's mother baked a beautiful cake for her daughter's birthday and stuck ten candles on it. All the guests who came to her party brought her a birthday present. She received a pretty blouse that she liked very much. Another friend brought her a lovely book with pretty pictures in it. The book was about a little girl and her family. Mary enjoyed the book very much. That night before going to bed Mary kissed her mother and thanked her for arranging such an enjoyable party.

The passage will now be read a second time in short sections. You are asked to write down what you have heard after each short section.

Mary's Birthday

Mary decided / to have a small party / for her birthday./ So she invited / five of her school friends, / and also two / of her cousins. / Mary's mother baked / a beautiful cake / for her daughter's birthday / and stuck / ten candles on it. / All the guests / who came / to her party / brought her / a birthday present. / She received / a pretty blouse / that she liked very much. / Another friend / brought her a lovely book / with pretty pictures in it. / The book was about / a little girl / and her family./ Mary enjoyed the book / very much. / That night / before going to bed / Mary kissed her mother / and thanked her / for arranging / such an enjoyable party.

Sub-Test 11

Section A

The passage will now be read a third time, this time straight through. Listen carefully to this third reading and correct anything you think you have written down wrong.

Mary's Birthday

Mary decided to have a small party for her birthday. So she invited five of her school friends, and also two of her cousins. Mary's mother baked a beautiful cake for her daughter's birthday and stuck ten candles on it. All the guests who came to her party brought her a birthday present. She received a pretty blouse that she liked very much. Another friend brought her a lovely book with pretty pictures in it. The book was about a little girl and her family. Mary enjoyed the book very much. That night before going to bed Mary kissed her mother and thanked her for arranging such an enjoyable party.

Sub-Test 11

Now look at Section B.

In each of these questions you will see a picture and while you are looking at the picture you will be asked to listen to three words being spoken to you. Listen carefully and then decide which of the three words you have heard is the correct one to use with the picture you were looking at. If it is the first word, circle A on your score sheet; if it is the second word, circle B, and if it is the third word, circle C. You will now have an example before you try the questions.

Example: Look at your booklet and you will see as an example a picture of a 'lock'. At the same you will hear the words: 'look', 'lack', and 'lock'. The third word is the correct one to use with the picture, so you would circle C.

Now look at the first picture of the questions and listen for the first three words.

1. A. hid B. head C. heed
2. A. bed B. bid C. bad
3. A. cut B. coat C. caught
4. A. bull B. bowl C. ball
5. A. shoot B. shot C. shut
6. A. star B. stir C. store
7. A. pear B. poor C. peer
8. A. think B. sink C. zink
9. A. read B. wreath C. wreathe
10. A. cat B. cab C. cap
11. A. sheep B. seep C. cheap
12. A. wall B. ball C. fall
13. A. sad B. sat C. sack
14. A. egg B. ache C. eight
15. A. yet B. yet C. jet
16. A. wash B. waltz C. watch

Sub-Test 11

Now look at Section C.

This test is meant to discover whether you understand what you will hear. The questions will consist of a sentence or very short paragraph which will be spoken. In your test booklet you will find corresponding to each of these questions, three statements in your own language. Select the one which refers correctly to the sentence you heard. If it is the first circle A, if the second, circle B, and if the third, circle C. Here is an example. Listen to the following sentence:--

"My parents are in Argentina".

Now look in your booklet and you will see three sentences in your own language. The correct alternative is the first, so you would circle A. The test begins now. Listen to the first sentence.

1. John went to the store. He bought some coffee. He gave the man 40c. for it. Why did John go to the store?
2. John said "How many trips have you taken to Mexico?" Charles said, "Four".
3. The letter-carrier said, "I am sorry not to have a letter for John to-day."
4. John and Mary are at a table in a restaurant. John says, "Where do you live now?" Mary says, "On State Street." John says, "Why did you leave the High Street?" Mary says, "I didn't like it."
5. Mary spent 2 months in California.
6. I went to a party last night. There were 15 people at the party.
7. John enjoys studying his lessons.
8. John went to the telephone and called the taxi company. He said "Can you send a taxi to 18, State Street?" The girl in the taxicab office said, "right away".
9. John is studying English. He thinks it is a hard language to learn.
10. If John had a $1,000, he could buy an automobile.
11. Charles is having a party to-day to celebrate his sixth birthday. How old is Charles?
12. There are 5 children in the family. They go to school every day. They go in their automobile. How many children are there in the family?
13. John came home at 4 o'clock. He looked for his mother. He looked for his sister. He didn't find anybody at home.
14. Mr. Smith has a bad cold.
15. I had dinner at the restaurant at 6 o'clock. I was very hungry. Where did I have dinner?

Sub-Test 11

16. John went to the store. He looked at some shoes and a hat. He didn't like anything he saw. He didn't buy anything.

17. Mary bought a hat a few days ago.

18. I go to Church every Sunday.

19. I am going to have a good time on my vacation.

20. Mr. Smith taught in a school in Florida.

SUB - TEST 12

SECTION A

NOTE TO NATIONAL CENTERS:--

This section is the same as Section A of Sub-Test 11, and will not be repeated here.

Now look at Section B

In each of the questions in this test you will hear three words. Listen carefully and decide whether the three words are the same, or whether they are different. Sometimes the first and the second are the same. If so, circle A. Sometimes the first and third are the same, if so, circle B. If the second and third are the same circle C. If they are all the same, circle D, and if they are all different, circle E. Here is an example. Listen to these three words:--

it eat it

The first word is the same as the third, so you would circle B. Here is another example:- Listen to these three words:

take take take

All three words are the same, so you would circle D.
The test begins now.

1.	A. bead	B. bid	C. bed
2.	A. bid	B. bead	C. bed
3.	A. pen	B. pan	C. pen
4.	A. pane	B. pen	C. pen
5.	A. cut	B. coat	C. cot
6.	A. caught	B. caught	C. caught
7.	A. ball	B. ball	C. bowl
8.	A. bull	B. bull	C. bowl
9.	A. luck	B. luck	C. luck
10.	A. look	B. luck	C. luke
11.	A. stir	B. star	C. star
12.	A. pear	B. pier	C. pear
13.	A. sink	B. zink	C. think
14.	A. tens	B. tense	C. tens
15.	A. thigh	B. die	C. thigh
16.	A. wreathe	B. wreath	C. reed
17.	A. cap	B. cab	C. cab
18.	A. bin	B. pin	C. pin
19.	A. see	B. she	C. she
20.	A. wish	B. witch	C. witch
21.	A. fine	B. vine	C. wine
22.	A. life	B. life	C. live
23.	A. sad	B. sad	C. sat
24.	A. came	B. dame	C. tame
25.	A. pick	B. pig	C. pick
26.	A. gain	B. cane	C. gain
27.	A. joke	B. joke	C. joke
28.	A. virgin	B. virgin	C. version
29.	A. ship	B. gyp	C. chip
30.	A. batch	B. bash	C. badge

Sub-Test 12

Now look at Section C.

In the questions that follow you are asked to listen carefully to the way the voice rises and falls in the sentences to be repeated to you. You will hear in each question three sentences the words of which all are the same. Sometimes the voice of the speaker rises and falls in the same way in two sentences, sometimes in all three, and sometimes it will rise and fall differently in all three sentences. If the first and second are the same, circle A; if the first and third, circle B, if the second and third circle C. If all three are the same, circle D, and if they are all different, circle E.

Here is an example:-

A. He's often very sleep$\overset{/}{y}$.
B. He's often very sleepy.
C. He's often very sleep$\overset{/}{y}$.

A and C are the same, so you should circle B.

1. A. Helen lives at home.
B. Helen lives at home.
C. Helen lives at home?

2. A. It rains in August?
B. It rains in August
C. It rains in August?

3. A. Does your brother study in the library?
B. Does your brother study in the library?
C. Does your brother study in the library?

4. A. He rides his bicycle to school.
B. He rides his bicycle to school.
C. He rides his bicycle to school.

5. A. We're late, aren't we?
B. We're late, aren't we?
C. We're late, aren't we?

6. A. You aren't angry, are you?
B. You aren't angry, are you?
C. You aren't angry, are you?

Sub-Test 12

7. A. Doesn't she live in London?
   B. Doesn't she live in London?
   C. Doesn't she live in London?

8. A. Haven't you finished it yet?
   B. Haven't you finished it yet?
   C. Haven't you finished it yet?

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population II

Sub-Test 11 (Listening)

Print the name of your school ________________________

Print your own name ________________________

SUB-TEST 11

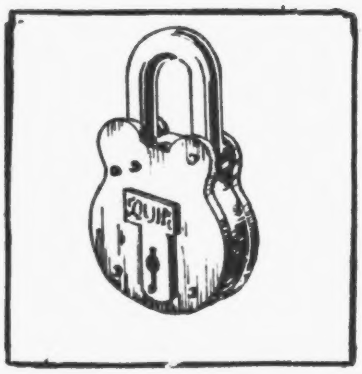
SECTION A

Do not write here

Dictation

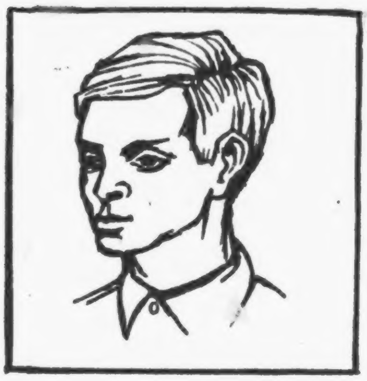
SECTION B

Example:-



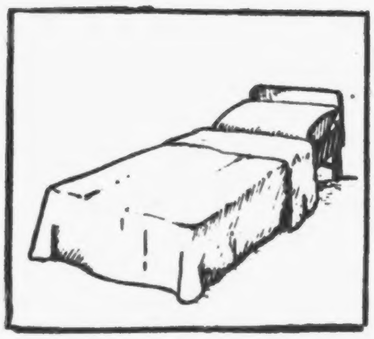
A.	B.	[✓ C.]
look	lack	lock

1.



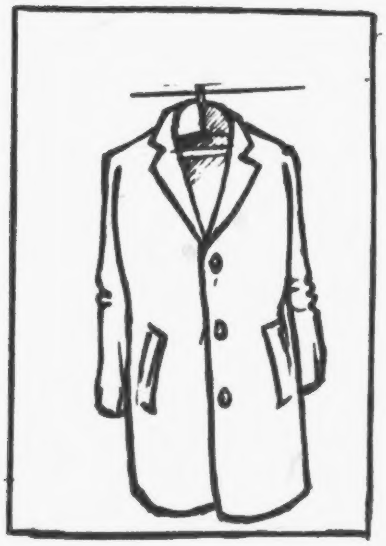
A.	B.	C.
hid	head	heed

2.



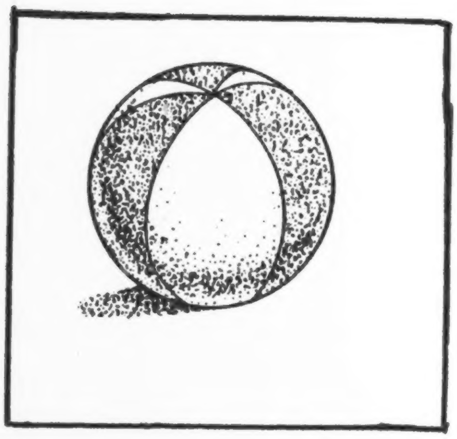
A.	B.	C.
bed	bid	bad

3.



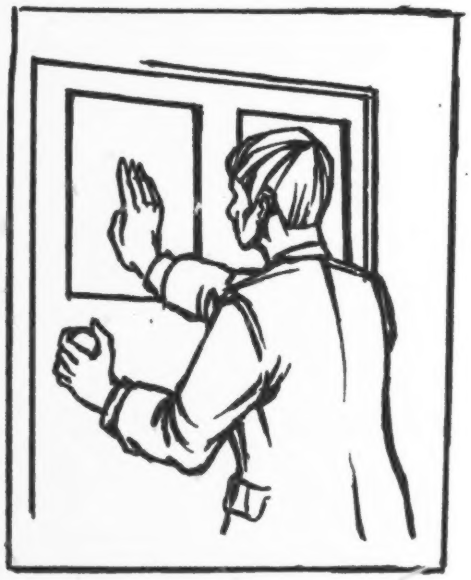
A.	B.	C.
out	coat	caught

4.



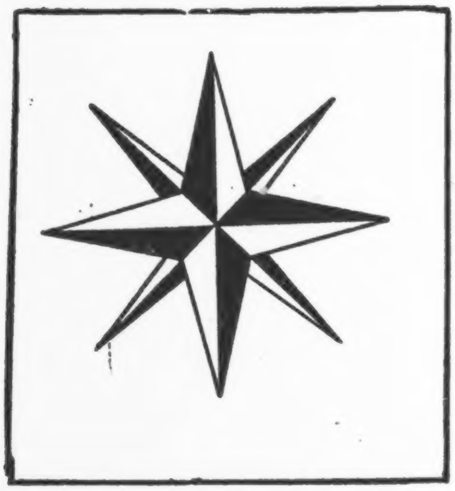
A.	B.	C.
bull	bowl	ball

5.



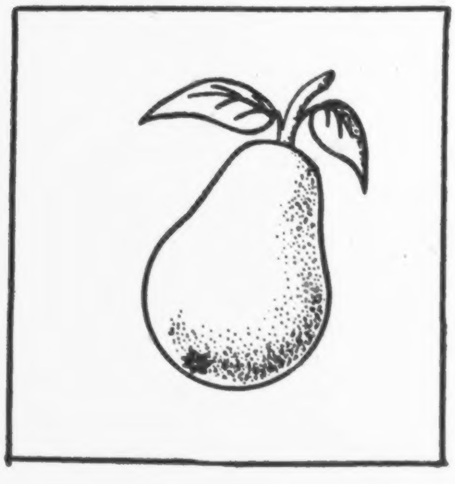
A.	B.	C.
shoot	shot	shut

6.



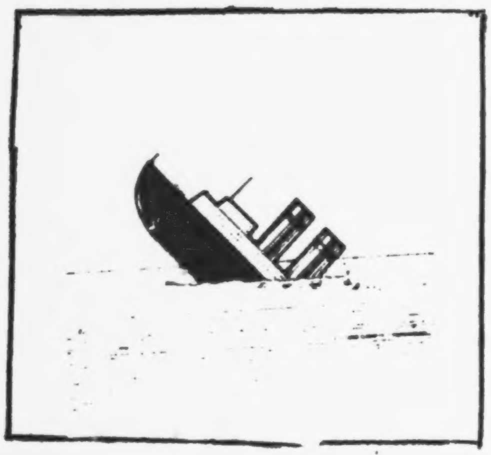
A.	B.	C.
star	stir	store

7.



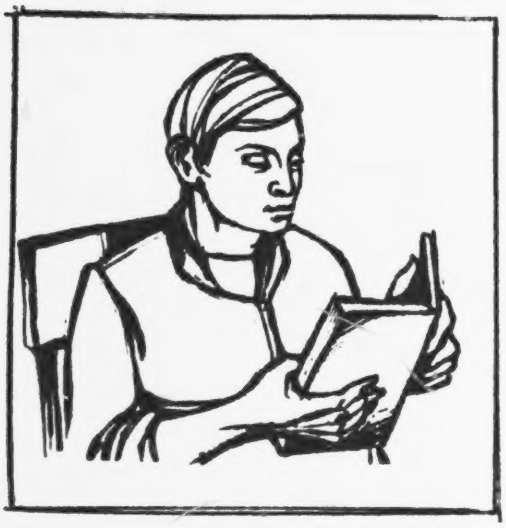
A.	B.	C.
pear	poor	peer

8.



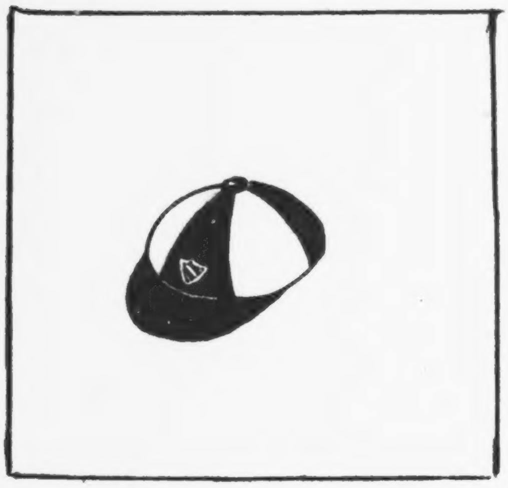
A.	B.	C.
think	sink	zink

9.



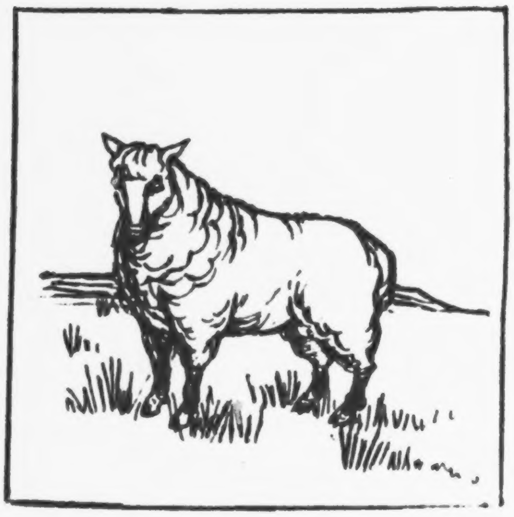
A.	B.	C.
read	wreath	wreathe

10.



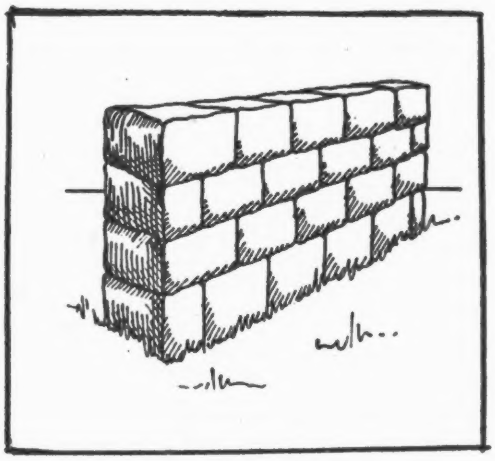
A.	B.	C.
cat	cab	cap

11.



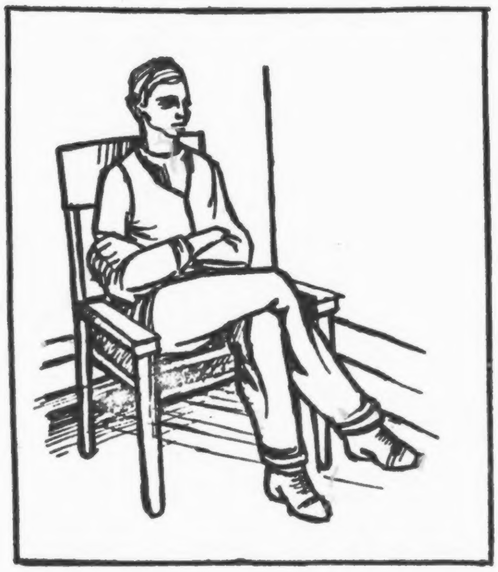
A.	B.	C.
sheep	seep	cheap

12.



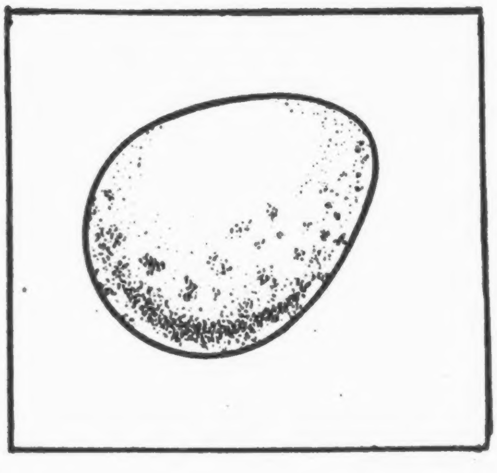
A.	B.	C.
wall	ball	fall

13.



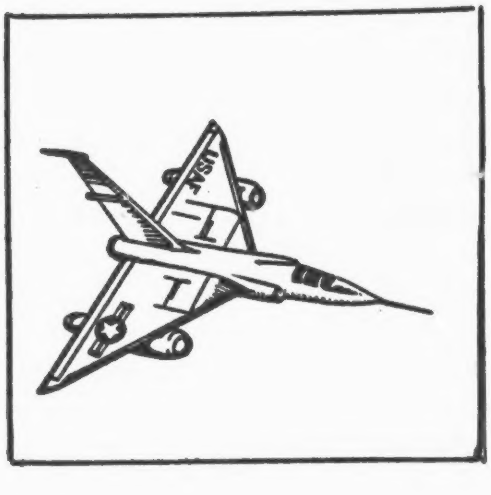
A.	B.	C.
sad	sat	sack

14.



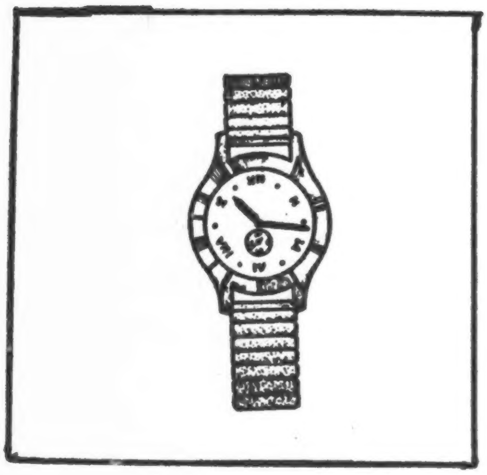
A.	B.	C.
egg	ache	eight

15.



A.	B.	C.
yet	yet	jet

16.



A.	B.	C.
wash	waltz	watch

Sub-Test 11

Section C

Example:-

A. My father and mother are in Argentina.
B. My friends are in Argentina.
C. My relatives are in Argentina.

1. A. to buy some coffee
B. for 40c
C. to the man

2. A. Charles has never been to Mexico.
B. Charles has been in Mexico four times.
C. Charles has been in Mexico four years.

3. A. The letter carrier had a letter for John.
B. The letter carrier did not have a letter for John.
C. The letter carrier was not sorry.

4. A. Mary lives in the High Street.
B. Mary lives at a restaurant.
C. Mary lives on State Street.

5. A. Mary worked in California two months.
B. Mary is now in California.
C. Mary lived in California two months.

6. A. There were five people at the party.
B. There were fifteen people at the party.
C. There were fifty people at the party.

7. A. John never studies.
B. John likes to study.
C. John does not like to study.

8. A. she would send a taxi immediately.
B. she could not send a taxi.
C. she did not understand the street number.

9. A. John thinks English is important.
B. John thinks English is easy.
C. John thinks English is difficult.

10. A. John had a thousand dollars.
B. John had an automobile for a thousand dollars.
C. John can buy an automobile for a thousand dollars.

11. A. six years
B. sick
C. six boys and girls

12. A. every day
B. five
C. in their automobile

13. A. John found his mother
B. John found his sister
C. John found nobody

14. A. The weather is cold.
B. Mr. Smith does not like the weather.
C. Mr. Smith is sick.

15. A. at six o'clock
B. at the restaurant
C. because I was hungry

16. A. John bought a hat.
B. John bought nothing.
C. John bought a hat and some shoes.

17. A. Mary bought a hat last year.
B. Mary bought a hat recently.
C. Mary bought a hat today.

18. This indicates--
A. I am in the habit of going to Church on Sunday.
B. I am going to Church this Sunday.
C. I am not going to Church.

19. A. I'm enjoying myself.
B. The weather is good.
C. It is two o'clock.

20. A. Mr. Smith was a teacher.
B. Mr. Smith as a student.
C. Mr. Smith was a director.

END of TEST

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

POPULATION II

SUB - TEST 12 (Listening)

Print the name of your school ______________________________

Print your own name ______________________________

SUB-TEST 12

SECTION A

Do not

write here

Dictation

24. A B C D E

25. A B C D E

26. A B C D E

27. A B C D E

28. A B C D E

29. A B C D E

30. A B C D E

Sub-Test 12
Section B

Example:-

(a) it eat it

A [✓ B] C D E

(b) take take take

A B C [✓ D] E

1. A B C D E
2. A B C D E
3. A B C D E
4. A B C D E
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E
7. A B C D E
8. A B C D E
9. A B C D E
10. A B C D E
11. A B C D E
12. A B C D E
13. A B C D E
14. A B C D E
15. A B C D E
16. A B C D E
17. A B C D E
18. A B C D E
19. A B C D E
20. A B C D E
21. A B C D E
22. A B C D E
23. A B C D E

24. A B C D E

25. A B C D E

26. A B C D E

27. A B C D E

28. A B C D E

29. A B C D E

30. A B C D E

SECTION C

Example:-

A [✓ B] C D E

1. A B C D E

2. A B C D E

3. A B C D E

4. A B C D E

5. A B C D E

6. A B C D E

7. A B C D E

8. A B C D E

END OF TEST

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test I

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-test I

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

In each question of this test you will find three words, which are divided into syllables. In some questions the three words have the main stress on the same syllable. In other questions the stress may be on different syllables. Read the words carefully and decide whether the stress comes on the same syllable in the three words or on different syllables. If the stress is the same syllable in the first and second words, circle A; if in the first and third words, circle B; if the stress comes on the same syllable in the second and third words, circle C. If the three words have the stress on the same syllable, circle D; and if the stress comes on different syllables in each of the three words, circle E.

EXAMPLE:

Question:

(i) re-ply

(ii) co-rrect

(iii) re-ceive

Answer:

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
[✓ D.] all are the same
E. none are the same

If you read these words carefully, you will find that the stress comes on the same syllable, namely the second, in each case. Therefore you would circle D.

Now please turn over and do the following questions.

1. (i) daugh-ter
(ii) ob-serve
(iii) vis-it

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

2. (i) Tues-day
(ii) be-come
(iii) suc-ceed

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

3. (i) ex-pect
(ii) ans-wer
(iii) be-fore

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

4. (i) how-ev-er
(ii) to-geth-er
(iii) gen-tle-man

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

5. (i) af-ter-noon
(ii) beau-ti-ful
(iii) po-ta-to

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

6. (i) in-ven-tion
(ii) im-por-tant
(iii) de-vel-op

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

7. (i) ac-tiv-i-ty
(ii) ir-reg-u-lar
(iii) e-lec-tri-cal

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

8. (i) in-hab-i-tant
(ii) in-de-pen-dent
(iii) un-der-stand-ing

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

9. (i) rea-son-a-ble
(ii) en-ter-tain-ment
(iii) de-liv-er-y

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

10. (i) basket ball
(ii) picture book
(iii) happy hour

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

11. (i) city hall
(ii) flower box
(iii) writing pad

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

12. (i) window sill
(ii) son-in-law
(iii) baby-doll

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

Sub-test I

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

This test consists of a series of items in which statements are changed into questions. You are given a statement and this is followed by three possible ways of changing it into a question. Choose the correct form of the question and put a ring around the letter next to it.

Example:

Questions: " I play football well".

Answer:

A. Did I play football well?
[✓ B.] Do I play football well?
C. Does I play football well?

The correct answer is "Do I play football well?". so you should put a ring around B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

13. "You ought to go to church on Sundays."

A. Did you go to church on Sundays?
B. Do you go to church on Sundays?
C. Ought you to go to church on Sundays?

14. "They had been to London."

A. Been they to London?
B. Do they have been to London?
C. Had they been to London?

15. "The children went to school."

A. Did the children go to school?
B. Go the children to school?
C. Went the children to school?

16. "The master left the classroom."

A. Did the master left the classroom?
B. Do the master left the classroom?
C. Did the master leave the classroom?

17. "It aroused their curiosity."

A. Did it arouse their curiosity?
B. Aroused it their curiosity?
C. Does it arouse their curiosity?

18. "The discoverer wrote a book about his discoveries."

A. Did the discoverer wrote a book about his discoveries?
B. Wrote the discoverer a book about his discoveries?
C. Did the discoverer write a book about his discoveries?

19. "The porters wore white trousers."

A. Do the porters wore white trousers?
B. Did the porters wear white trousers?
C. Did the porters wore white trousers?

20. "The elephants are fed with buns at the zoo."

A. Do the elephants feed with buns at the zoo?
B. Feed the elephants with buns at the zoo?
C. Are the elephants fed with buns at the zoo?

21. "I am sure you will want something to eat on the train."

A. Are you sure you will want something to eat on the train?
B. Should you want something to eat on the train?
C. Surely you will want something to eat on the train?

Sub-test I

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

Look at the three sentences in the example below. Decide all three sentences have the same meaning or only two have the same meaning or none of them has.

Example:

Question:
(i) I shall go there alone.
(ii) I am the only person who is going.
(iii) I shall be lonely.

Answer:
[✓ A.] (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. None mean the same.

Since sentences (i) and (ii) have the same meaning you should put a ring around A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

22. (i) There's the dog that has bitten your child.
(ii) Your child has been bitten by that dog.
(iii) Your child is following the dog.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

23. (i) This year has been one of great difficulties.
(ii) This year has been a very difficult one.
(iii) We had a great difficulty this year.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

24. (i) The man you saw there was my father.
(ii) My father saw you there.
(iii) My father was seen by you.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

25. (i) We had left London three weeks before.
(ii) It was now three weeks since we had left London.
(iii) It was three weeks before we left London.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the asame.
E. none mean the same.

26. (i) Mary had not done very much. No more had John.
(ii) Mary and John had not done very much.
(iii) Mary had not done more than John.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. None mean the same.

27. (i) John has not been here lately.
(ii) John has been here. He was not late.
(iii) It is a long time since John was here.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

28. (i) She lives in one of these three houses.
(ii) She lives in this house or in one of the houses next to it.
(iii) She owns three houses.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

29. (i) It's the deer that have eaten all my young plants.
(ii) All my young plants have been eaten by deer.
(iii) My plants were eaten by deer.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

30. (i) They had not seen one another for ten years.
(ii) Ten years had passed since they had seen each other.
(iii) They had not met at the end of ten years.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

31. (i) As for John, he did as much as was possible.
(ii) He did all that he could do for John.
(iii) John did his best.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same.
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

Sub-test I

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS

In the following test you are given a sentence and then three statements. Only one of these statements gives the meaning of the key sentence. The statements are lettered A., B., or C. Circle the statement which you think gives the real meaning of the key sentence.

EXAMPLE:

Question:

Mary is very busy. She always studies at night.

Answer:

This sentence means that:

[✓ A.] She studies every night.
B. She often studies at night.
C. She never studies during the day.

The sentence does not say that Mary only studied during the night. But it does say that she worked at night always, that is, every night. So the correct version of the key sentence is "She studies every night." Therefore you circle A.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

32. The tall man with the dark hair is a doctor.

It means that:
A. he has one dark hair,
B. his hair is long,
C. the doctor is tall.

33. Can't you speak English? No, I can read English and French, but I can't speak English.

This means that:
A. he can read English,
B. he can't read English,
C. he can't read French.

34. I knew that Mary had taken the bus to Manchester.

This means that:
A. Mary was staying at Manchester,
B. Mary had travelled to Manchester,
C. Mary was carrying something to Manchester.

35. There were fewer apples on the table than I had bought.

This means that:
A. I thought that there would be better apples there,
B. there were bigger apples on the table,
C. I thought that there should be more apples there.

36. You ought to tell the truth no matter what happens.

This means that:
A. You will tell the truth to everybody,
B. you should tell the truth always,
C. you may tell the truth sometimes.

37. Jack said that he did want to come.

This means he said:
A. "I don't think I shall come."
B. "I really would like to come."
C. "I think I shall come."

38. The teacher said to the pupil, "You may not go."

This means that:
A. The teacher thinks the pupil does not want to go,
B. the pupil is not able to go,
C. the teacher will not allow the pupil to go.

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test II

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-test II

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS:

Each of the items in this test consists of three sentences and in each of the three sentences one word is underlined. Sometimes the word is stressed in the same way in two sentences and sometimes it is stressed in the same way in all the sentences, sometimes it is stressed differently in all three sentences.

If stress is the same in the first and second sentences circle A; if it is the same in the first and third, circle B; if it is the same in the second and third, circle C; and if it is the same in all three, circle D. If the stress is different in all three, circle E.

EXAMPLE:

Question:

(i) George Washington was a rebel
(ii) Students often rebel
(iii) To rebel can often be dangerous

Answer:

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
[✓ C.] (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

In these three sentences the word rebel is underlined, and it is stressed on the first syllable in the first sentence and on the second in the second and third sentences. Therefore ii and iii are the same. You should circle C.

Now work through the following questions.

1. (i) The purchase price of this article is about 12/-shillings.
(ii) I shall purchase this book when I have the money.
(iii) If you buy this you will have made a good purchase

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

2. (i) He must progress more rapidly.
(ii) Helen's progress in English is remarkable.
(iii) Work hard if you wish to progress.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

3. (i) It is an unkind comment.
(ii) Teachers comment on textbooks.
(iii) Did you understand the comment?

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

4. (i) The soldier's record is impressive.
(ii) They had the latest record for sale.
(iii) Please record everything that is said.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

5 (i) He must first of all survey the land.
(ii) The school board found his survey useful.
(iii) The conclusions of this survey are extremely clear.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

6. (i) Permit me to open the door for you.
(ii) The police will not permit demonstrations.
(iii) He tried to enter without a permit.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

7. (i) The increase in the world's population is a great problem.
(ii) That is a good way to increase your vocabulary.
(iii) The prices must not increase.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same.
B. (i) and (iii) are the same.
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same.
D. all are the same.
E. none are the same.

8. (i) The Prime Minister took part in the debate.
(ii) The law was passed without debate.
(iii) There is no time to debate the question.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

9. (i) John wants to perfect his knowledge of English.
(ii) Peter's pronunciation is nearly perfect.
(iii) A perfect example is very difficult if not impossible to find.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

10. (i) Any major conflict is bound to involve many nations.
(ii) The idea you expressed yesterday seems to conflict with what you now say.
(iii) Political parties may reveal conflicts which are very serious for us all.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

Sub-test II

SECTION B

DIRECTION:

The following passage tells a very simple story. At certain points in the story there are blanks and immediately following the blanks you are offered the choice of three ways of completing the sentence in which the blank occurs. These alternatives are lettered A or B or C. Choose the alternative which you think is the correct one for that sentence and circle the letter which is place before.

EXAMPLE:

Question: The dog walked ________
A. fastly
B. most slow } along the road.
C. slowly

The correct alternative is slowly, so you should put a circle round C.

Now turn over and work through the questions that follow.

A. quite sure
Peter and John were not ____11.____ B. quite surely how they should
C. much sure

A. beautifulest
spend the ____12.____ B. more beautiful afternoon . John asked,
C. beautiful

A. fastly
"Couldn't we go for a ____13.____ B. fastest walk in the
C. fast

A. pleasant
____14.____ B. more pleasant country ?" Peter then asked,
C. pleasantest

A. How much
____15.____ B. How long hours are you willing to walk?"
C. How many

A. As long as A. very much
____16.____ B. So long as we do not get ____17.____ B. much tired,"
C. More long as C. very

answered his brother. They then talked about how much food they should take with them. "We do not need a lot", one of them said. "We only need ______

A. a few A. little
____18.____ B. a little pieces of bread, and ____19.____ B. a little water."
C. few C. a few

A. Soonly
____20.____ B. Fairly soon they came to a meadow which they thought was
C. Fair soon

A, a good A. sudden
____21.____ B. a well place for a picnic. But ____22.____ B. suddenly
C. a goodly C. most sudden

A. ugly
they met the ____23.____ B. uglier animal they had ____24.____ A. always seen.
C. ugliest B. never
C. ever

A. bigger
It was very ____25.____ B. much bigger than a bull. They were
C. much big

A. very badly A. as fastly
____26.____ B. very bad frightened and they ran home ____27.____ B. fastly
C. much badly C. as fast as

A. a lot
they could and arrived ____28.____ B. much late.
C. very

Sub-test II

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS:

In each of the following items a word or phrase is omitted, and you are offered four alternatives from which to choose the one you thi best fits the sentence and should be used to complete it. Remember that you are asked to choose the most effective word or phrase bearing in mind the style of the sentence into which it should go. Circle A, B, C, or D according to which you choose.

EXAMPLE:

Question:

"So you are ready to go on your holiday, sir. I _______ you have good weather."

Answer:

A. think
[✓ B.] sincerely hope
C. feel
D. wonder

Of these alternatives the one which would normally be used and fel to be suitable is sincerely hope. Therefore you would circle B.

Now work through the following questions.

29. "Well," said the farmer, "I _______ it's maybe 'bout a mile."

A. should imagine
B. really think
C. reckon
D. should say off hand

30. The sun like a great red wheel, sank in the west. Its _______ of crimson streaked across the western sky.

A. spires
B. lines
C. rays
D. spokes

31. The old man was immensely fat, and he wore large overshoes. He _______ across the field like a duck.

A. stalked
B. waddled
C. rolled
D. loped

32. "It is my considered opinion" said the professor, "that the coronation of Charlemagne is of the greatest significance. In fact I _______ that no other date in history is more important."

A. figure
B. calculate
C. believe
D. estimate

33. Through the trees the sun's _______ reached everywhere.

A. long fingers
B. reflection
C. light
D. spires

34. The car _______ down the highway like an arrow.

A. sped
B. shot
C. tore
D. flashed

35. He skated on the ice with great confidence and _______ quickly out of view.

A. passed
B. went
C. moved
D. dashed

36. She entered like a queen, and her fine blond hair was gathered on her head __________ .

A. like a crown
B. like a crowning glory
C. like a halo
D. like a Germanic goddess

37. The jet plane flashed through the sky ________ .

A. like a fiery dragon
B. like a silver bird
C. like a flying carpet
D. like a sparrow

38. The stream was ________ by a fallen log.

A. crossed
B. bridged
C. covered
D. transversed

Sub-test II

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad.
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

Answer:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

39. My brother Robert wakes up at seven o'clock in the morning. He goes into the bathroom, cleans his teeth, has a bath, and washes his face and hands. Then he dresses, that is to say, he puts on his clothes. He drinks a cup of tea and eats some bread and butter. He goes to school at half past seven. Before he goes, he says good-bye to his father and mother, and they say good-bye to him. Robert comes home from school at three o'clock. Sometimes he plays cricket or tennis before dinner. In the evening he does his homework. At nine o'clock he says good-night, undresses and goes to bed. He sleeps till seven o'clock in the morning.

(i) What does Robert do immediately before leaving for school?

A. Has breakfast.
B. Says good-bye to father and mother.
C. Brushes his teeth.
D. Dresses.

(ii) The best name for this story is:

A. A day with Robert,
B. Getting ready for school,
C. An English School Boy,
D. Robert goes to school.

(iii) What is the first thing that Robert does in the morning?

A. Gets up.
B. Wakes up.
C. Cleans his teeth.
D. Goes into the bathroom.

(iv) Robert gets up:

A. before 7 o'clock
B. befcore 8 o'clock
C. after 8 o'clock
D. at half past 8 o'clock

(v) Robert does his homework:

A. before 3 o'clock
B. after 9 o'clock
C. before playing
D. after dinner

40. John O'Connor flew in to Shannon airport in the west of Ireland. He was returning after fifteen years in America, and he went by car to the little village where he had lived as a boy.

Gone was the sleepy Ireland he remembered. The first thing he saw in the village was a new transistor factory started by some Japanese. In the local pub he happened to meet his old friend, Riley, who told him that since 1958, industries, built largely with foreign money, had been growing up all over the place. He pointed to the Dutch piano factory on the other side of the river. Riley's daughter was working as a secretary in an American carpet factory a few miles away and had to go there by bus every day. There were French and English factories too, but the Germans dominated and were also buying up a lot of land. On the whole, the villagers did not mind these invaders, although old Riley had not been very pleased when he found a locked gate kept him away from his favourite fishing ground.

They hoped that the tourists would still come for the fishing, and at the local hotel, which once had only packed lunches and boiled mutton to offer the visitors, they now had a menu worthy of a Paris restaurant. O'Connor was surprised when he got an American sized beef steak there one day. Life in the old country was definitely improving.

(i) Most of the foreigners who had come to Ireland were:

A. Americans,
B. English,
C. French,
D. Germans,
E. Irish.

(ii) Riley's daughter:

A. lived a few miles away,
B. worked on the other side of the river,
C. worked as a secretary in America,
D. worked in a factory,
E. made carpets.

(iii) O'Connor:

A. saw his friend across the river,
B. arranged to meet his friend,
C. visited a Dutch piano factory,
D. found his friend in the pub,
E. had often been to the pub since 1958.

(iv) On his return to Ireland O'Connor found that:

A. Ireland was sleepy,
B. his friend was working in a Dutch factory,
C. there were more foreign industries,
D. his friend had been building industries with foreign money,
E. there were more Irish industries.

(v) A good name for this passage is:

A. Sleepy Ireland,
B. A Flying Visit,
C. Ireland for the Irish,
D. An American Visitor,
E. Ireland Awakes.

(vi) The Irish villagers:

A. were not unfriendly towards the foreigners,
B. bought land and went fishing,
C. took the foreigners fishing,
D. wanted more Americans to come,
E. looked the gates to keep the foreigners out.

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test III

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-test III

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS:

Each of the items in this test consists of three sentences and in each of the three sentences one word is underlined. Sometimes the word is stressed in the same way in two sentences and sometimes it is stressed in the same way in all the sentences; sometimes it is stressed differently in all three sentences.

If stress is the same in the first and second sentences circle A; if it is the same in the first and third, circle B; if it is the same in the second and third, circle C; and if it is the same in all three, circle D. If the stress is different in all three, circle E.

EXAMPLE:

Question:

(i) George Washington was a rebel.
(ii) Students often rebel.
(iii) To rebel can often be dangerous.

Answer:

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
[✓ C.] (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

In these three sentences the word rebel is underlined, and it is stressed on the first syllable in the first sentence and on the second in the second and third sentences. Therefore ii and iii are the same. You should circle C.

Now work through the following questions.

1. (i) He is a new convert to the political party.
(ii) I want to convert dollars to gold.
(iii) I have tried hard to convert him to my views.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

2. (i) I object to this method of doing things.
(ii) The object of our learning English is to be able to speak it.
(iii) If there are too many objects in the room it looks untidy.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

3. (i) Black and white produce a striking contrast.
(ii) If you contrast our work you will see that mine is better.
(iii) The designer tries to produce a contrast between the objects in the picture.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

4. (i) Britain must export more of her goods.
(ii) If we are to make a profit we must seek more exports.
(iii) Export industries are important in most countries.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

5. (i) Did you read the account of the incident.
(ii) The football match was postponed on account of the bad weather.
(iii) You will be asked to account for your bad behaviour.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

x3

6. (i) We received considerable support from other people.
(ii) You must supply more information in support of your claim.
(iii) You support your local team, don't you?

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

7. (i) I shall present the prizes to the best students.
(ii) I have no knowledge of his present whereabouts.
(iii) The present which I hoped to receive did not arrive.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

8. (i) When you travel abroad you have to produce a passport.
(ii) The cost of the produce of our farm is not very high.
(iii) I want to see you produce this play well.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

9. (i) The shopkeeper wants to transfer his account to another bank.
(ii) The transfer of goods by air is becoming increasingly popular.
(iii) The club had to pay a high transfer fee for him.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

10. (i) You have been asked to relay this message.
(ii) Do you belong to the athletics relay team.
(iii) The workers have to re-lay the pipe line.

A. (i) and (ii) are the same
B. (i) and (iii) are the same
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same
D. all are the same
E. none are the same

Sub-test III

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS:

The following passage tells a very simple story. At certain points in the story there are blanks and immediately following the blanks you are offered a choice of three ways of completing the sentence in which the blank occurs. These alternatives are lettered A or B or C. Choose the alternative which you think is the correct one for that sentence and circle the letter which is placed immediately before it.

EXAMPLE:

Question: The dog walked ________
A. fastly
B. most slow
C. slowly
along the road.

The correct alternative is slowly, so you should put a circle round C.

Now turn over and work through the questions that follow.

A. the U.S. A. the Britai
Last year I went for a holiday to ___11.___ B. U.S. and ___12.___ B. Britain.
C. a U.S. C. a Britain.

A. a plane
We travelled by ___13.___ B. plane and we had meals several times while we
C. the plane

A. at nine o clock
were flying. ___14.___ B. Nine o clock in the morning we arrived at ___15.
C. On nine o clock

A. the London airport A. the breakfast
B. London airport and we had ___16.___ B. breakfast which we did not li
C. London's airport C. a breakfast

A. bread
very much. I wanted ___17.___ B. a bread and honey with some coffee.
C. the bread

During our stay in Britain we saw a great deal of the country side.

A. Grass A. grass
18. B. The grass grew everywhere, but ___19.___ B. grasses in the valleys we
C. Grasses C. the grass

walked through was the greenest of all. We also went to places in London

A. those rich
where ___20.___ B. rich lived in very large houses. We also visited the
C. the rich

A. a coal.
docks where ships were loading ___21.___ B. the coal . I hope to return ___22.
C. coal.

A. the next year A. some
B. next year but I shall need ___23.___ B. a money to enjoy myself
C. this next year C. the

there.

Sub-test III

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS:

Choose from the list of words following this passage the one word or phrase which can best be used in place of the word or phrase underlined. The underlined word or phrase is numbered. More than one may be correct, but you are asked to decide which is the most suitable as well as correct.

EXAMPLE:

The first phrase which is underlined in the passage is conscious of. It is marked (X) because it is used as an example. Look for the answer marked X after the passage. From the five alternatives given, choose the one which can be substituted for "conscious of". This is "aware of". Therefore you should put a ring around C. Now continue with the passage.

No girl is more conscious of (X) her outward appearance, lavishes more care on (24) her looks, than the typical American girl of suburb or city. From the age of fourteen or earlier, her store (25) of cosmetics swells, her clothes budget rockets (26) her experimentations with her hair, face, nails, skin, body assume (27) obsessive proportions.

And here probably is where the rule of diminishing returns sets in. The more she thinks of herself, the more she lavishes care on herself, the less she gives to others.

Watch her sometimes on a date, or on the street, or at a party. See how often she pats (28) her hair, strains (29) for glimpses of herself in a mirror, smoothes her dress, assumes (30) poses of allure.

She may be talking to a man and looking at him: but behind this outward attention (31) the gaze is inward: "How do I look? How am I doing?" (32) Rather than: "What does he like? What is he like?"

And the perceptive (33) man knows this. This is what he means when he says, often to our annoyance (34), that European and Asian women are more feminine, that they flatter a man's ego (35). He maintains (36) that these girls are more interested in him than they are in themselves. And if the American girl objects (37) that this is nonsense, the reminder (38) could be that, certainly, the American girl is interested in him as an accessory (39) a potential (40) husband, and instrument of security, rather than as a fellow individual - himself. She has learned the lessons of the self-confident (41) advice-givers, the women who write books and syndicated columns on the fine art of snaring (42) the male, by hook or by crook (43).

X. A. keen on
B. familiar with
[✓ C.] aware of
D. ambitious about
E. anxious about

24. A. has higher demands on
B. takes more trouble over
C. wastes more money on
D. takes better care of
E. is more particular about

25. A. heap
B. treasure
C. collection
D. shop
E. fund

26. A. breaks down
B. increases
C. bursts
D. flows over
E. shoots up

27. A. presume
B. have
C. make
D. take on
E. possess

28. A. does
B. combs
C. touches
D. brushes
E. sprays

29. A. stretches her neck
B. looks
C. leans forward
D. turns arcund
E. pauses

30. A. avoids
B. repeats
C. keeps up
D. adopts
E. imagines

31. A. strategy
    B. affection
    C. interest
    D. appearance
    E. curiosity

32. A. "What are my chances?"
    B. "What effect am I creating?"
    C. "How does he like me?"
    D. "How far can I go with him?"
    E. "How can I impress him?"

33. A. knowledgeable
    B. intelligent
    C. experienced
    D. intuitive
    E. sensitive

34. A. irritation
    B. surprise
    C. embarrassment
    D. shame
    E. amazement

35. A. please a man
    B. make a man feel important
    C. steal a man's heart
    D. fascinate a man
    E. build up a man's self-respect

36. A. believes
    B. pretends
    C. swears
    D. declares
    E. presumes

37. A. says
    B. protests
    C. insists
    D. declares
    E. answers

38. A. reason
    B. explanation
    C. reply
    D. argument
    E. objection

39. A. an attraction
B. a he-man
C. an investment
D. a complement
E. an assistant

40. A. powerful
B. possible
C. expectant
D. progressive
E. promising

41. A. self-conscious
B. self-made
C. self-centred
D. self-admiring
E. self-assured

42. A. cheating
B. fooling
C. tempting
D. trapping
E. charming

43. A. for love or money
B. dead or alive
C. willing or unwilling
D. at any cost
E. by fair means or foul

Sub-test III

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS:

Look at the three sentences in the example below. You will find that two of them have the same meaning while the third, although it looks as if it meant the same thing, is different. In the questions that compose this test you will find that sometimes two sentences and sometimes three sentences mean the same. In some questions it may be that all the three sentences mean different things.

If the first and second mean the same, circle A; if one and three mean the same, circle B; if two and three mean the same, circle C and if all three sentences mean the same, circle D. If they are all different, circle E.

EXAMPLE:

Question:	(i)	I shall go there alone
	(ii)	I am the only person who is going
	(iii)	I shall be lonely
Answer:	[✓ A.]	(i) and (ii) mean the same
	B.	(i) and (iii) mean the same
	C.	(ii) and (iii) mean the same
	D.	i, ii and iii mean the same
	E.	they are all different in meaning.

Since i and ii have the same meaning you should circle A.

Now work through the following questions in the same way.

44. (i) His father had been there. So had his mother.
(ii) His father and his mother had both been there.
(iii) Only his mother had been there.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same.
D. (i),(ii) and (iii) mean the same.
E. none mean the same.

45. (i) We went to school every other day, except Sundays.
(ii) We went to school all the days in the week, except on Sundays.
(iii) Apart from Sunday, we went to school on alternate days.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i),(ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

46. (i) I thought I had seen the car and the girl driving it before.
(ii) I thought I had seen the car and its driver before.
(iii) I saw the girl before I saw the car.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i),(ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

47. (i) The lost books were found there by us.
(ii) The books that the boy had lost were not to be found anywhere.
(iii) We could not find the boys' lost books anywhere.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

48. (i) I found my lost spectacles in this room.
(ii) The pair of spectacles that I have lost must be in this room.
(iii) I must have lost my spectacles in this room.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

49. (i) We had not given enough to the poor.
(ii) The poor man had not got enough from us.
(iii) There are enough poor people for us to feed.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

50. (i) Both John's brothers and sisters were there to see him.
(ii) John's two brothers and his sisters were there to see him.
(iii) John was visited by his brother and sister.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

51. (i) Richard was going into the house, when I enterd the garden.
(ii) At the moment that I entered the garden Richard was inside the house.
(iii) Richard was entering the house as I went into the garden.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same.

52. (i) Have you found your school bag John? It's nearly nine o'clock. You'll have to run for it.
(ii) Run for your school bag, John, if you don't want to be late. It is nearly nine o'clock.
(iii) Get your school bag and hurry to school, John, or you'll be late. It's nearly nine o'clock.

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i),(ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

53. (i) Am I to put on my trousers, which you have found here?
(ii) What have you done with the pair of trousers that I put there?
(iii) I put my trousers there. What have you done with them?

A. (i) and (ii) mean the same
B. (i) and (iii) mean the same
C. (ii) and (iii) mean the same
D. (i), (ii) and (iii) mean the same
E. none mean the same

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test IV

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-test IV

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS:

Each question tells you about something somebody said. From the answers given, choose that one which gives the words which would have been used. Here is an example.

EXAMPLE:

Question: The girl told me that her mother was going on holiday.

Answer:

A. "I am going on holiday."
B. "You are going on holiday."
[✓ C.] "She is going on holiday."

The girl would have said about her mother: "She is going on holiday" and therefore you should put a ring around C.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. Her husband said that he would give her everything she asked for.

   A. "He will give her everything you ask for."
   B. "I gave her everything she asked for."
   C. "I will give you everything you ask for."

2. The policeman asked if I was standing in the middle of the room when it happened.

   A. "Was I standing in the middle of the room?"
   B. "Did he stand in the middle of the room?"
   C. "Were you standing in the middle of the room?"

3. My father said that he thought I smoked too much for a young boy.

   A. "I think you smoke too much for a young boy!"
   B. "He thinks you smoke too much for a young boy."
   C. "I think I smoke too much for a young boy."

4. She answered that her hair was cut because she wished to play the part of Peter Pan in the play.

   A. "Your hair was cut because you wish to play Peter Pan."
   B. "Her hair was cut because she wishes to play Peter Pan.
   C. "My hair was cut because I wish to play Peter Pan."

5. The lady said that she always bought her presents in November.

   A. "I always bought my presents in November."
   B. "I always buy my presents in November."
   C. "You always buy your presents in November."

Sub-test IV

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS:

The object of this test is to construct a paragraph on "Magazines and Civilisation". Each of the eleven groups of sentences has four sentences and you are asked to select one sentence from each of the groups. The test is one of style: all the sentences are correct but one sentence in each of the groups is better than the others from the point of view of vocabulary and the order of the words.

In order to help you choose the best sentence please read the first group of four sentences.

[✓ A.] A conspicuous feature of the great railroad terminals of the world is the newspaper and magazine stand.
B. In the great railroad terminals of the world is to be found a conspicuous feature - the newspaper and magazine stand.
C. The newspaper and magazine stand of the great railroad terminals of the world is a conspicuous feature.
D. In the great railroad terminals of the world is to be found the newspaper and magazine stand, which is a conspicuous feature.

The sentences are all the same in meaning and they state that a very easily seen object on the platforms of the great railway stations of the world is the stand where magazines are sold. There is one sentence which states this fact clearly and simply and that is the first sentence. All the other three sentences are poor sentences, either because the order of the words is awkward, or because there is repetition or ambiguity. Therefore you would choose the first sentence in the group and circle A.

Now choose the sentence in every group which is most like this first sentence in style. Circle the letter A, B, C or D according to which you choose in each group.

Now turn over and continue.

6. A. Before starting on a journey, the average citizen arms himself with plenty of literature, which he skims for information or recreation, depending on his mental urge.
   B. Depending on his mental urge before starting on a journey, the average citizen arms himself with plenty of literature, which he skims for information or recreation.
   C. The average citizen arms himself with plenty of literature, depending on his mental urge, which he skims for information or recreation before starting on a journey.
   D. The average citizen arms himself with plenty of literature, which he skims for information or recreation, depending on his mental urge, before starting on a journey.

7. A. So, in a larger sense, through the devious journey of life, the kind of literature which best meets his need at the time is picked up by the man who can read.
   B. So the kind of literature which best meets his needs at the time is picked up by the man who can read, through the devious journey of life, in a larger sense.
   C. So, in a larger sense, through the devious journey of life, the man who can read learns to pick up the kind of literature which best meets his needs at the time.
   D. So the man who can read, in a larger sense learns to pick up, through the devious journey of life, the kind of literature which best meets his needs at the time.

8. A. Just as there is a magazine on the stands for every taste, so there is a book for every mood in the library.
   B. Just as there is a book in the library for every mood, so there is a magazine on the stands for every taste.
   C. There being many tastes, there is a magazine for each on the stands, just as there is a book for every mood in the library.
   D. Just as there is a book for every mood in the library, one will also find on the stands a magazine to suit every taste.

9. A. Indexing contemporary civilization are the very names of these magazines.
   B. Contemporary civilization itself is indexed by the very names of these magazines.
   C. The very names of these magazines is an index of contemporary civilisation.
   D. The very names of these magazines gives an index to contemporary civilisation.

10. A. Some of them are unsavory reminders of fiction's back alleys, gutters, and sewers.
B. Fiction's back alleys, gutters, and sewers remind us of some of them.
C. One is reminded of fiction's back alleys, gutters and sewers by some of them.
D. One cannot get away from the unpleasant fact that some of them stand as rather unsavory reminders of fiction's back alleys, gutters and sewers.

11. A. One's mentality is challenged by some of them.
B. Then, too, some challenge one's mentality.
C. Others issue a challenge to one's mentality.
D. One's mentality, even, is challenged by others among them.

12. A. "Pause, stranger," they seem to say, "and think."
B. "Pause, stranger." They seem to say. "And think."
C. "Pause, stranger." They seem to say, "and think."
D. "Pause, stranger," they seem to say. "And think."

13. A. Offered here, for every social ill and maladjustment that troubles civilization, are solutions and even panaceas.
B. Here are offered solutions and even panaceas for every social ill and maladjustment that troubles civilization.
C. For every social ill and maladjustment that troubles civilization, here are offered solutions and even panaceas for it.
D. Every social ill and maladjustment that troubles civilization has offered here solutions and even panaceas.

14. A. If a man knows how to pick his periodicals, he can keep not only well informed, but also aware of the numerous intellectual cross-currents of his times.
B. If a man knows how to pick his periodicals, he can be kept not only well informed, but also aware of the numerous intellectual cross-currents of his times.
C. If a man knows how to pick his periodicals, he can keep not only well informed, the intellectual cross-currents of his time will also be presented to him.
D. If a man knows how to pick his periodicals he can not only keep well informed, but also aware of the intellectual cross-currents of his times.

15. A. In fact, the plain fact of the matter is that it is not an overstatement of the fact to assert that those who would understand their own times and interpret them properly must read the magazines.
B. That reading the magazines is a must for those who would understand their own times and interpret them properly is not an overstatement of the case.
C. In fact, asserting that those who would understand their own times and interpret them properly must read the magazines is not an overstatement of the case.
D. In fact, it is no overstatement of the case to assert that those who would understand their own times and interpret them properly must read the magazines.

Sub-test IV

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS:

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad
[✓ B.] Happy
C. Nervous
D. Lazy

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

16. The favourite occupation of many thousands of English families is sailing. England has a very long coastline with many harbours and estuaries which are sheltered from the ocean and make ideal stretches of water for sailing in small boats. Most amateur sailors belong to sailing clubs, from which they can borrow boats. Many people have also small sailing boats of their own which can easily be handled by one or two persons.

There is no more delightful way of spending a summer afternoon than taking out a boat and gliding gently along over the blue water. You have escaped from the town, with its noise and crowds of hurrying people. You are by yourself or with a chosen friend. The wind fills the sails and the little craft moves along without effort. The only sound to be heard is the gentle splash of the waves as the bow cuts through them.

Most sailing boats have two triangular sails: a big one called the mainsail and a small one called the jib. The mainsail is behind the mast and the jib is in front of it. The bottom of the mainsail is attached to a kind of horizontal mast called a boom. The ropes which are used to hoist and lower the sails are called halyards. The ropes which are used to let out or draw in the sails, according to the direction and strength of the wind are known as sheets.

(i) There are many amateur sailors in England because:

A. there are so many sailing boats,
B. Englishmen like moving along without effort,
C. there are good harbours sheltered from the sea,
D. England has many large lakes,
E. Englishmen do not like motor boats.

(ii) The bow is the same as:

A. the back part of the boat,
B. the horizontal mast,
C. the upper part of the mainsail,
D. the front part of the boat,
E. a type of sailing boat.

(iii) When hoisting the mainsail, you have to use:

A. the jib,
B. the halyard,
C. the boom,
D. the sheets,
E. the splash.

(iv) Sailing is attractive because it is:

A. cheap.
B. peaceful,
C. dangerous,
D. expensive,
E. safe.

17.

John O'Conner flew in to Shannon Airport in the west of Ireland. He was returning after fifteen years in America, and he went by car to the little village where he had lived as a boy.

Gone was the sleepy Ireland he remembered. The first thing he saw in the village was a new transistor factory started by some Japanese. In the local pub he happened to meet his old friend, Riley, who told him that since 1958 industries, built largely with foreign money, had been growing up all over the place. He pointed to the Dutch piano factory on the other side of the river. Riley's daughter was working as a secretary in an American carpet factory a few miles away in the other direction and had to go there by bus every day. There were French and English factories too, but the Germans dominated and were also buying up a lot of land. On the whole, the villagers did not mind these invaders, although old Riley had not been very pleased when he found a locked gate kept him from his favourite fishing ground.

They hoped that the tourists would still come for the fishing, and at the local hotel, which once had only packed lunches and boiled mutton to offer to the visitor, they now had a menu worthy of a Paris restaurant. O'Conner was surprised one day when he got an American sized beef-steak there. Life in the old country was definitely improving.

(i) Most of the foreigners who had come to Ireland were:

A. Americans,
B. English,
C. French,
D. German,
E. Irish.

(ii) Riley's daughter:

A. lived a few miles away,
B. worked on the other side of the river,
C. worked as a secretary in America,
D. worked in a factory,
E. made carpets.

(iii) O'Conner:

A. saw his friend across the river,
B. arranged to meet his friend,
C. visited a Dutch piano factory,
D. found his friend in the pub,
E. had often been to the pub since 1958.

(iv) On his return to Ireland O'Conner found that:

A. Ireland was sleepy,
B. his friend was working in a Dutch factory,
C. there were more foreign industries,
D. his friend had been building industries with foreign money,
E. there were more Irish industries.

(v) A good name for this passage is:

A. Sleepy Ireland,
B. A Flying Visit,
C. Ireland for the Irish,
D. An American Visitor,
E. Ireland Awakes.

(vi) The Irish villagers:

A. were not unfriendly towards the foreigners,
B. bought land and went fishing,
C. took the foreigners fishing,
D. wanted more Americans to come,
E. locked the gates to keep the foreigners out.

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test V

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.

2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.

3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.

4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.

5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.

6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test V

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Each sentence has three words or phrases missing. These are given in the answers. Arrange the words or phrases in the right order and put a ring around the letter next to the right order.

Example:

Question: Mary is a _____ _____ _____.

(i) girl
(ii) tall
(iii) with blue eyes.

Answer:

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
[✓ B.] (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

The answer is "tall girl with blue eyes", so you should put a ring around B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. We ______ ______ ______ study tomorrow.

(i) going
(ii) to
(iii) are

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

2. I know John, I ______ ______ ______.

(i) him
(ii) visited
(iii) yesterday

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

3. Did Mary ______ ______ ______ English?

(i) to
(ii) speak
(iii) learn

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E, (iii), (ii), (i)

4. He ______ ______ ______ every day.

(i) speak English
(ii) makes
(iii) the pupils

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

5. **He** ______ ______ ______.

(i) to me
(ii) the questions
(iii) reads

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

6. **The pupils always** want to learn ______ ______ ______.

(i) mean
(ii) the new words
(iii) what

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

7. **They have** ______ ______ ______.

(i) very clever
(ii) three
(iii) sons

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

8. **John wants to know what** ______ ______ ______.

(i) is
(ii) it
(iii) time

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B, (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

9. I _____ _____ _____.

(i) in the afternoon
(ii) never
(iii) study

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

10. The _____ _____ _____ is a doctor.

(i) man
(ii) with blond hair
(iii) tall

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

Sub-Test V

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS

In each of the items in this test there is a sentence with one word underlined. Beneath the sentence you are given five words. Select from these five words the one word which you think can best be used instead of the underlined word in the sentence, and circle the letter which is placed before that word.

Here is an example:

Question: He does not want the job so it is likely that he will decline the offer.

Answer:
A. include
B. incline
C. instruct
D. refine
[✓ E.] refuse

The only word of the five which could be used appropriately instead of decline is refuse. So you would circle E.

Now turn over and work through the following questions.

11. Her husband said that he would give her everything she asked for.

A. "He will give her everything you ask for."
B. "I gave her everything she asked for."
C. "I will give you everything you ask for."

12. The policeman asked me if I was standing in the middle of the room when it happened.

A. "Was I standing in the middle of the room?"
B. "Did he stand in the middle of the room?"
C. "Were you standing in the middle of the room?"

13. My father said that he thought I smoked too much for a young boy.

A. "I think you smoke too much for a young boy!"
B. "He smokes too much for a young boy."
C. "I think I smoke too much for a young boy."

14. She answered that her hair was cut because she wished to play the part of Peter Pan in the play.

A. "Your hair was cut because you wish to play Peter Pan."
B. "Her hair was cut because she wishes to play Peter Pan."
C. "My hair was cut because I wish to play Peter Pan."

15. The lady said that she always bought her presents in November.

A. "I always bought my presents in November."
B. "I always buy my presents in November."
C. "You always buy your presents in November."

Sub-Test V

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each of the items of this test a sentence is printed, from which a word or several words have been omitted. After the sentence you are given three alternatives from which to choose one to fill the blank in the key sentence. Choose the correct words and circle the letter which comes before the alternative you have chosen.

Here is an example:

Question: Who is entering the school building? The children ________.

Answer:

[✓ A.] are
B. do
C. will

The correct alternative to choose here is "are". Therefore you should put a ring around A.

Now turn over and work through the following questions.

16. He could not know my name ______________.

A. because he was my friend,
B. if he had seen it on the door of my room,
C. because he had never heard of me before.

17. Whoever was in the park must have seen the accident happen _________.

A. because he was there,
B. if he was not there,
C. because he was not there.

18. The book ______________ last week.

A. can be for,
B. shall be paid for,
C. was paid for.

19. He _______ have fallen into the water, if I had not taken his arm.

A. may,
B. should,
C. would.

20. You __________ do your homework if you want to pass the exam.

A. may,
B. should,
C. will.

21. If she _________ come, tell her that I am out.

A. could,
B. should,
C. would.

22. The ship ______ have left yesterday, but the weather was too bad.

A. can,
B. shall,
C. would.

23. The teacher got angry when the pupil said: "Can I go now?" Of course, he ________ have said: "May I go now please?"

A. might,
B. would,
C. should.

24. Why _______ you go by train? It's easier to go by car.

    A. did,
    B. do,
    C. don't.

25. When _______ your father have his birthday? I should like to give him a present.

    A. can,
    B. does,
    C. would.

26. If he had worked harder he _____ have been at the top of his class very soon.

    A. can,
    B. will,
    C. might.

27. He'd beat the other man, the boxer thought, _____________.

    A. when the man got up,
    B. when the man had not come,
    C. if he had just a bit of luck.

Sub-Test V

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS

In the following test you are given a sentence and then three statements. Only one of these statements gives the meaning of the key sentence. The statements are lettered A, B and C. Circle the letter before the statement which you think gives the real meaning of the key sentence.

Here is an example:

Question: "Thank you, sir, you are most kind."

Answer: This means
A. you are the kindest of all,
B. you are often kind to me,
[✓ C.] you are very kind.

The third alternative is the one which gives the meaning of the key sentence, so you should circle C.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

28. Mary is very busy. She always studies at night.

This means that
A. she never studies at night,
B. she often studies at night,
C. she never studies during the day.

29. John is a friend of mine.

This means that
A. he is one of my friends,
B. he is not my friend,
C. he is a friend of everybody.

30. What are you studying?

The time in question is
A. today,
B. yesterday,
C. last year.

31. I like the coffee in your house.

This means that
A. he likes any coffee,
B. he likes our coffee,
C. he only drinks coffee in our house.

32. All the books are in his room.

His could mean
A. John's,
B. Mary's,
C. his parents'.

33. The teacher said "Don't talk in class".

He asked us
A. not to talk to each other,
B. not to speak English,
C. to talk quietly.

34. The news is good today.

This means that
A. all the news is good,
B. the new pieces are good,
C. there is no news.

35. The people are hungry always.

It could mean that
A. some men and women are hungry always,
B. only the men are hungry,
C. they are hungry now.

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test VI

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.
2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.
3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.
4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.
5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.
6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-Test VI

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS

Each sentence in the questions of this test has three words or phrases missing. These words or phrases are given in the answers which are printed below the sentence. Arrange the words or phrases in the right order and put a ring around the letter next to the right order.

Here is an example:

Question: Mary is a _____ _______ _______.

(i) girl
(ii) tall
(iii) with blue eyes

Answer:
A. (i), (iii), (ii)
[✓ B.] (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

The complete sentence you are to make is:

Mary is a tall girl with blue eyes.

Therefore the right order of the missing words is (ii) - tall, (i) - girl (iii) - with blue eyes. So you should circle B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. This test is ______ ______ ______.

(i) easy
(ii) to understand
(iii) for our class

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

2. These shoes are ______ ______ ______.

(i) enough
(ii) for me
(iii) big

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

3. I ______ ______ ______.

(i) yesterday
(ii) here
(iii) arrived

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

4. I'm sorry that the question ______ ______ ______.

(i) was not
(ii) enough
(ii) clear

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

5. John knows ______ ______ ______.

(i) is
(ii) this
(iii) whose pen

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii),
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

6. These are ______ ______ ______.

(i) questions
(ii) to answer
(iii) very difficult

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

7. Please tell me ______ ______ ______.

(i) where
(ii) to buy
(iii) a ticket

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

8. We passed ______ ______ ______.

(i) on the corner
(ii) a girl
(iii) standing

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

9. I ______ ______ ______ music.

(i) always
(ii) shall
(iii) love

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

10. He ______ ______ ______.

(i) seldom
(ii) mistakes
(iii) makes

A. (i), (iii), (ii)
B. (ii), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (i)
D. (iii), (i), (ii)
E. (iii), (ii), (i)

6

11. I think it appropriate ______________.

    A. to make my position clear,
    B. to show my position forth,
    C. to unroll my position,
    D. to produce my position.

12. He read several newspapers and magazines so that he would be well informed __________.

    A. concerning worldly goings on,
    B. on the modern, contemporary scene,
    C. about world events.
    D. concerning the happenings which occured in the world's affairs.

13. The student reported that ______________.

    A. he had a schedule that started at 7.40 in the morning and didn't return until 4.30 that afternoon,
    B. his schedule's beginning was 7.40 in the morning and its end was 4.30 in the afternoon,
    C. his schedule kept him busy from 7.40 in the morning until 4.30 in the afternoon.
    D. beginning at 7.40 in the morning and ending at 4.30 in the afternoon was what his schedule was.

14. Some who were famous in their own times would find it difficult ______________.

    A. to achieve success today,
    B. to succeed successfully today,
    C. to come off well today,
    D. at being successful today.

15. In the first act of Death of a Salesman, Bigg's longing for popularity is ____________.

    A. brought out to be very important,
    B. emphasised,
    C. standing out,
    D. laid stress on.

16. Working during vacations is a good idea for any young man who likes a little adventure and ____________.

A. who wants to save money,
B. to save money,
C. wanting to save money,
D. who is desirous of making some money.

17. In 1929 the country suffered a period of economic depression ________________.

A. unlike anything it had ever experienced before,
B. and was the likes of which it had never witnessed before,
C. and before it had never had this,
D. while before the likes of this depression had not been.

18. Undoubtedly women work hard today, but their work _________.

A. is not so much an amount of physical strength as it was fifty years ago,
B. physically is less than fifty years ago,
C. fifty years ago was a greater amount physically,
D. requires less physical strength than it did fifty years ago.

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad.
B. Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
D. once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

19.

Dorothy leaned her chin upon her hand and looked at the scarecrow. His head was a black sack stuffed with straw, with eyes, nose and mouth painted on it to look like a face. An old, blue hat was on his head, and the rest of him was a blue suit of clothes, which had also been stuffed with straw. The scarecrow was high over the corn on a pole. On his feet were some old blue boots, such as every man wore in this country.

While Dorothy was looking into the funny painted face of the scarecrow, she was surprised to see one of the eyes slowly wink at her. She thought she must have been mistaken at first, but soon he nodded his head to her in a friendly way. Then she climbed down from the fence and walked up to him, while her dog ran around the pole and barked ......

(i) What was the first thing that the scarecrow did?

A. Winked at Dorothy.
B. Had old boots.
C. Looked surprised,
D. Nodded his head.

(ii) Blue seems to have been the favourite:

A. colour,
B. boots,
C. suit of clothes,
D. eyes.

(iii) What was inside the scarecrow's head?

A. Rags.
B. Bones.
C. Wood.
D. Straw.

(iv) The scarecrow's head was placed on:

A. the fence,
B. the corn,
C. a stone,
D. a pole.

(v) Dorothy was surprised to see:

A. a scarecrow,
B. that the face was painted,
C. that the eyes moved,
D. that the clothes were blue.

20.

The bell rang at two o'clock, but while the boys marched into school for their lessons, the girls got into the bus which was standing outside the school yard, glad that it was their turn to visit the swimming-pool in the nearby town. The bus driver joked with them "All fares, please!", as they got in and pretended to collect money, but everyone was quiet while Miss Brown made sure that all the pupils were present. As the bus moved off they grinned out of the windows at the boys, who had to wait till the following Thursday for their baths, began a sing-song and settled down to enjoy the ride.

Twenty minutes later the bus came to a standstill in the centre of the town opposite a modern building which stood opposite the cinema. One of the older girls led the way to the ticket office and by the time that Miss Brown reached it, all of her pupils had paid their sixpences and had gone down to the basement to change. A man in uniform came through a door over which were the words "to the pool", and said to Miss Brown that if she would wait a minute, he would fetch a scarf which one of the boys had left upstairs in their dressing room the week before.

The sun shone through the glass roof above the pool of green water. In each corner of the hall were stairs up to seats where the public could sit and watch. The girls began to appear in their bathing suits and caps, but they could not yet jump into the water. First they went to the wash room where they had a lot of fun under the showers until Miss Brown came, and then they had to hurry up.

Two men, dressed in thick white pullovers, blue trousers and rubber boots, came out of the office as soon as the girls were in the water. The younger of the two men walked up to the deep end where some of the girls were already swimming, but the other stayed at the shallow end where most of the pupils were eagerly waiting to show him what they could remember from his last lesson two weeks ago. Four new girls still stood beside the pool, too frightened to go in. Miss Brown spoke to them gently and at last succeeded in getting them into the water beside her where they played games and grew a little less afraid.

(i) After the girls had paid their money they went:

A. through a door,
B. downstairs,
C. upstairs,
D. into the water.
E. to the showers.

(ii) How often did the girls go swimming?

A. Once a fortnight.
B. Every Thursday.
C. Twice a week.
D. Every afternoon.
E. Once a year.

(iii) What did the girls do before the bus drove off?

A. They bought their tickets.
B. They started to sing.
C. They looked out of the window.
D. They sat quietly as Miss Brown made sure everyone was there.
E. They paid their money.

(iv) Who taught the girls how to swim?

A. Both the men in white pullovers.
B. The man at the deep end.
C. Miss Brown.
D. The man in uniform.
E. The older man.

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test VII

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.
2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.
3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.
4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.
5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.
6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-test VII

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you are given a sentence from which a word or several words have been ommitted. Following this sentence you are given four alternatives from which you have to choose the one which you think could be used most suitably to fill the blank in the key sentence. When you have chosen the correct answer circle the letter placed in front of your choice, that is A or B or C or D.

EXAMPLE:

Questions: Because he had little education his knowledge of the subject was _______.

Answer:

[✓ A.] limited
B. small in quantity
C. minor
D. not large at all

The sentence is best completed by choice A and the sentence would then read:

Because he had little education his knowledge of the subject was limited.

As you see from this example the test is one of style not of correct grammar. For instance "small in quantity" would be correct but no one who speaks English well would use that phrase in such a sentence. What you have to do therefore is to decide not only what is correct but what a speaker of good English would normally use.

Now work through the following items.

1. Because of his popularity, his policies ________.

   A. have taken a good foothold in the eyes of the people,
   B. were pleasurable in the eyes of the people,
   C. were favourably inclined by the people,
   D. gained favour with the people.

2. Too many students do not know what the significance of the Olympic Games ________.

   A. stands for,
   B. is,
   C. signifies,
   D. represents.

3. He complained that the government ________.

   A. tends to lean on the military standpoint heavily,
   B. in military matters heavily accepts their viewpoints,
   C. accepts too readily the military point of view,
   D. leans on the military viewpoints too much.

4. When he was asked, the coach expressed the opinion that________.

   A. for older people swimming is better exercise than rowing,
   B. to swim is better exercise than to row for older people,
   C. older people should swim rather than to row for exercise,
   D. swimming is better exercise for older people than to row.

5. His friend took him aside and gave him advice on proper manners and ________.

   A. to remember to be prompt,
   B. a reminder to be prompt,
   C. remembering to be prompt,
   D. a promptness reminder.

6. We must study hard ________.

   A. to get our purpose,
   B. to attain our objectives,
   C. to accomplish our success,
   D. to gain our objects.

7. He associated those characteristics with ________.

   A. aristocrat Americans,
   B. higher-classed Americans,
   C. upper-class Americans,
   D. highly born Americans.

8. Automobile production in the last ten years has increased ______.

   A. highly,
   B. on a large scale,
   C. infinitely,
   D. greatly.

9. Because of excessive devotion to her work and neglect of her health she was ill ________.

   A. for a vast majority of her life,
   B. mostly,
   C. for many of the times,
   D. for much of her life.

Sub-test VII

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS:

In each item you are given a passage and sets of questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and put a ring around the letter next to it. Here is an example:

Passage: There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic."

Question: (i) How does John's mother feel because John is careful?

Answer:

A. Sad.
[✓ B.] Happy.
C. Nervous.
D. Lazy.

The correct answer is that "his mother is glad". She is happy, so you should put a ring around B.

Question: (ii) Before crossing the road, John looks:

A. once to the right,
B. once to the left and once to the right,
C. once to the right and twice to the left,
[✓ D.] once to the left and twice to the right.

The correct answer is "once to the left and twice to the right", so you should put a ring around D.

Now turn over and work through the questions which follow.

13. She sat at the back of the class. She was a very quiet girl and you did not often notice her or hear her voice. Nobody guessed that Pamela often sat dreaming. During one lesson, she thought she was an air hostess in a big air liner, smiling at the passengers. During another lesson, she saw herself dressed in white, walking up the aisle in church and holding a bunch of flowers.

One day in a geography lesson she thought she was a Chinese girl with long black hair and carrying her little brother on her back. Pamela did not hear when the teacher asked her the name of the biggest river in China, and she was so surprised to see the teacher standing beside her, looking angry.

(i) What happened when the teacher asked Pamela a question?

A. She did not hear the question.
B. She told her teacher that she was ill.
C. She told the teacher the name of a river in China.
D. She smiled at the teacher.
E. She went to the back of the class.

(ii) The best name for this story is:

A. Travelling,
B. The Guessing Game,
C. In a Chinese Air Liner,
D. An English Lesson,
E. Day Dreams.

(iii) Pamela:

A. has long black hair,
B. smiles at the passengers,
C. does not listen during lessons,
D. goes to church,
E. wears a white dress.

(iv) Pamela was:

A. a talkative girl,
B. easily noticed,
C. imaginative,
D. attentive.

(v) The teacher:

A. did not bother about Pamela,
B. questioned Pamela,
C. punished Pamela,
D. was pleased with Pamela.

14. Do we, then, consider Bentham's political speculations useless? Far from it. We consider them only one-sided. He has brought out into a strong light, has cleared from a thousand confusions and misconceptions, and pointed out with admirable skill the best means of promoting, one of the ideal qualities of a perfect government - identity of interest between the trustees and the community for whom they hold their power in trust. This quality is not attainable in its ideal perfection, and must, moreover, be striven for with a perpetual eye to all other requisites; but those other requisites must still more be striven for, without losing sight of this; and, when the slightest postponement is made of it to any other end, the sacrifice, often necessary, is never unattended with evil. Bentham has pointed out how complete this sacrifice is in modern European societies; how exclusively, partial and sinister interests are the ruling power there, with only such check as is imposed by public opinion; which being thus, in the existing order of things, perpetually apparent as a source of good, he was led by natural partiality to exaggerate its intrinsic excellence. This sinister interest of rulers, Bentham hunted through all its disguises, and especially through those which hide it from the men themselves who are influenced by it.

(i) The writer thought Bentham's ideas:

A. interesting,
B. unpracticable,
C. biased.

(ii) Bentham:

A. advanced novel ideas,
B. expressed more clearly ideas that have always been important,
C. was confused in his thinking.

(iii) According to the writer, good government involves:

A. doing what the rulers demand,
B. agreement by the rulers with the views of the people,
C. partnership between the people and rulers.

(iv) Bentham said:

A. good government has to take into account very many considerations and demands some sacrifices,
B. sacrifice is unnecessary and evil,
C. people do not need to strive a great deal to obtain good government.

(v) In Bentham's day the governments of Europe:

A. were fair and just,
B. favoured one group of people more than others,
C. were only partly successful.

(vi) Bentham:

A. was opposed to the rulers of his time,
B. only described and did not criticise the political ideas of his time,
C. agreed with the views of the political leaders of Europe.

(vii) Misconceptions in this passage are:

A. prejudices,
B. poor people,
C. misunderstandings.

(viii) Other requisites in this passae are:

A. other things we need to buy,
B. other advantages we obtain,
C. other things which are necessary.

(ix) Natural partiality in this passage means:

A. the usual and normal practice,
B. the best part,
C. the prejudices one can expect.

(x) Intrinsic excellence in this passage means:

A. the very best ideas,
B. natural goodness,
C. the expected success.

Sub-test VII

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS:

Each question consists of five sentences, which are intended to make a paragraph. As the sentences stand at present they are not in a suitable order to make an intelligible paragraph and you are asked to put these sentences in a suitable order.

If the order of the sentences is:

2,1,3,5,4 circle A
2,4,3,1,5 circle B
2,5,3,1,4 circle C
3,2,4,1,5 circle D
3,5,4,1,2 circle E

EXAMPLE:

1. It further examines the personal ties of the men who have made European policy.
2. Here is a book.
3. It examines the main aspects of European policy for the last decade.
4. It then relates the two.
5 It is a remarkable book.

Answer.

A. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4
B. 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
C. 2, 5, 3, 1, 4
D. 3, 2, 4, 1, 5
E. 3, 5, 4, 1, 2

The writer of the paragraph is referring to a book, (2 "Here is a book") and he says that it is good (5 "It is a remarkable book"). He then goes on to tell us what the book is about (3 "It examines the main aspects of European policy"). It also does something else, (1 "It examines the personalities") and then the book, we are told (4 "relates these two things".). The order of the sentences for the paragraph would be therefore: 2,5,3,1,4. So you should circle E.

Now do the following questions.

10. 1. The result of the first is that it is very bad for me to go to church now.
2. We went to church twice on Sunday.
3. I was born in the usual way forty-three years ago, and brought up in a way that was not unusual for persons born at that time.
4. We also had morning prayers with a Bible reading every day.
5. The result of the second is that I was amazed three weeks ago when in a class I was teaching I found a senior who had never heard of Joshua.

A. 2,1,3,5,4
B. 2,4,3,1,5
C. 2,5,3,1,4
D. 3,2,4,1,5
E. 3,5,4,1,2

11. 1. Bait your hook with a worm or minnow.
2. It is easy to catch fish in this lake.
3. Then drop your line over the side and wait.
4. You will have a fine fish dinner in an hour or so.
5. It will not be long before the line pulls.

A. 2,1,3,5,4
B. 2,4,3,1,5
C. 2,5,3,1,4
D. 3,2,4,1,5
E. 3,5,4,1,2

12. 1. Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities adds a historical setting to adventure.
2. Of course, many boys prefer the traditional tales of old, such as Robin Hood, or stories of King Arthur's Court.
3. There are many fine books for boys.
4. If one prefers adventure to humour, the stories of R.L. Stevenson should please.
5. Mark Twain, for example, has written stories such as Tom Sawyer containing a gentle humour.

A. 2,1,3,5,4
B. 2,4,3,1,5
C. 2,5,3,1,4
D. 3,2,4,1,5
E. 3,5,4,1,2

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

Sub-Test VIII

1. This test has a lot of different questions, which are divided into sections.
2. Before each section, special instructions are given, as well as one or two examples which show how to answer the problems. Read the examples carefully before you begin each section.
3. If you do not understand what you are asked to do, raise your hand and the examples will be explained to you.
4. Work fast, but carefully, Do not spend too much time on a single question. Answer all questions. If you are not sure of the answer, you can guess.
5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the best of the correct answers. These will be made clear to you at the beginning of the section.
6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Sub-test VIII

SECTION A

DIRECTIONS:

In each of the items of the following test an adjective is given on the left hand side and to the right of that word are printed a column of five nouns. In each item four of the nouns can be used quite appropriately with the adjective but one noun would be wrong. Decide which of the nouns would be wrong if it were used with the adjective on the left hand side, and circle the letter which is placed before that noun.

EXAMPLE:

Sweet	A. drink
	B. girl
	C. chocolate
	D. smile
	E. flight

It would be quite correct to speak of a sweet drink, or a sweet girl or a sweet chocolate, or a sweet smile, but no one would usually speak of a sweet flight. Therefore you would circle E because E is the wrong noun to use with that adjective.

Now work through the other items.

Sub-test VIII

SECTION B

DIRECTIONS:

In each question a word or words is missing.
From the answers given choose the one which fits in.

EXAMPLE:

Question: Let _______ go home soon.

Answer:

A. we
B. us
C. us to

The correct answer is "us" so you should put a ring around B.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

1. Rough
A. course
B. behaviour
C. tone
D. texture
E. temperature

2. Severe
A. disease
B. threat
C. climate
D. adventure
E. style

3. awkward
A. person
B. question
C. gait
D. situation
E. sight

4. smart
A. child
B. dress
C. trick
D. pain
E. flower

5. soft
A. fellow
B. water
C. voice
D. touch
E. perfume

6. gentle
A. colour
B. reprimand
C. sigh
D. sleep
E. behaviour

7. raw
A. skin
B. wind
C. expression
D. sigh
E. food

8. mild
A. road
B. temper
C. climate
D. weather
E. flavour

9. He never stops ________ that car of his.

   A. of washing
   B. wash
   C. washing

10. I am tired of _______ you what you ought to do.

   A. to tell
   B. telling
   C. tell

11. They all went home after ______ his speech.

   A. heard
   B. to hear
   C. hearing

12. The police _______ for the two gangsters yesterday.

   A. be looking
   B. looking
   C. were looking

13. Their furniture _______ next week.

   A. be sold
   B. will be sold
   C. sold

14. The stairs ______ too steep for her. She cannot go up.

   A. are
   B. be
   C. will be

15. We saw the bag _______ into the water.

   A. falls
   B. to fall
   C. fall

16. Did you hear her _________?

   A. to sing
   B. sings
   C. singing

17. We should like ________ a story.

A. you to tell us
B. you tell us
C. it that you told us

18. Let __________.

A. we go home
B. us go home
C. us to go home

19. The parents did not want ________________.

A. their child operate on
B. that their child was operated on
C. their child to be operated on

20. He wanted me __________ it for him.

A. painting
B. paint
C. to paint

21. She let me ________ it away.

A. taking
B. to take
C. take

22. The English language _______ all over the world.

A. is hearing
B. is heard
C. heard

23. The different stress on words such as "to conduct" and "conduct" is carefully _____________.

A. distinguishing
B. distinguish
C. distinguished

24. One should have a good dictionary _______ when in doubt about the meaning of a word.

A. consulting
B. consulted
C. to consult

25. Some dictionaries have more than 1500 pages and are too large _______ in your pocket.

    A. to carry
    B. carrying
    C. be carried

26. Prepositions are _________ very carefully.

    A. studied
    B. to study
    C. studying

27. It is generally believed that English is an easy language ________________.

    A. learning
    B. to learning
    C. to learn

Subtest VIII

SECTION C

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you are given a sentence from which a word or several words have been omitted. Following this sentence you are given four alternatives from which you have to choose the one which you think could be used most suitably to fill the blank in the key sentence. When you have chosen the correct answer circle the letter placed in front of your choice, that is A or B or C or D.

EXAMPLE:

Questions: Because he had little education his knowledge of the subject was ________.

Answer:

A. limited
B. small in quantity
C. minor
D. not large at all.

The sentence is best completed by choice A and the sentence would then read:

Because he had little education his knowledge of the subject was limited.

As you see from this example the test is one of style not of correct grammar. For instance "small in quantity" would be correct but no one who speaks English well would use that phrase in such a sentence. What you have to do therefore is to decide not only what is correct but what a speaker of good English would normally use.

Now work through the following items.

28. Many of these cylinders used to have minor flaws _______.

A. and which are are now detected by x-ray .
B. whose presence is x-ray discovered now .
C. that are now revealed by x-ray examination ,
D. examinable by x-ray detection currently.

29. Early in life he developed wide interests which helped his studies _________.

A. immensely
B. not a little
C. beyond comparison
D. to great extremes

30. Mary was described as a graceful dancer _________.

A. and an excellent pianist as well,
B. and who was also an excellent pianist,
C. but also an excellent pianist in addition,
D. but she played the piano excellently.

31. He argued that ________.

A. he put enough time into studying as the average student,
B. his studying times were what the average student does,
C. he spent as much time studying as the average student does,
D. the amount of his studying times was the average student's.

32. If the official had thought his decision over carefully and had not acted so rashly ________.

A. his outcome would have been quite different,
B. his would have been a different fate,
C. his outcome would be different,
D. a differing fate would probably have come to him.

33. He made the mistake of joining the two clubs which took a great deal of time ________.

    A. which he could have been studying in,
    B. from which he might have studied,
    C. which was studying time to him,
    D. that he could have used for study.

34. To move from one country to another is ___ _____.

    A. a great jump in everyone's lives,
    B. to be different for everybody,
    C. a hard factor for almost everyone,
    D. an experience almost everyone finds difficult.

35. The region had long pursued an agricultural way of life and, as history will verify that __________.

    A. the majority were successful as agricultural prominence goes,
    B. the majority of its inhabitants had been successful farmers,
    C. the majority inhabitants were successful farmers,
    D. the successful farmers were the majority agricultural-wise.

Sub-test VIII

SECTION D

DIRECTIONS:

Each question consists of five sentences, which are intended to make a paragraph. As the sentences stand at present they are not in a suitable order to make an intelligible paragraph and the question you are asked is to put these sentences in a suitable order. If the order of the sentences is

2,1,3,5,4 circle A
2,4,3,1,5 circle B
2,5,3,1,4 circle C
3,2,4,1,5 circle D
3,5,4,1,2 circle E

EXAMPLE:

Question:
1. It further examines the personalities of the men who have made European policy.
2. Here is a book.
3. It examines the main aspects of European policy for the last decade.
4. It then relates the two.
5. It is a remarkable book.

Answer:

A. 2,1,3,5,4
B. 2,4,3,1,5
C. 2,5,3,1,4
D. 3,2,4,1,5
E. 3,5,4,1,2

The writer of the paragraph is referring to a book (2,"Here is a book") and he says that it is good (5. "It is a remarkable book"). He then goes on to tell us what the book is about (3. "It examines the main aspects of European policy".) It also does something else (1."It examines the personalities etc."), and then the book, we are told, (4."relates these two things"). The order of the sentences for the paragraph would be therefore 2,5,3,1,4. So you should circle C.

Now turn over and do the following questions.

36. 1. Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities adds a historical setting to adventure .
2. Of course, many boys prefer the traditional tales of old, such as Robin Hood or stories of King Arthur's Court.
3. There are many fine books for boys.
4. If one prefers adventure to humour, the stories of R.L. Stevenson should please.
5. Mark Twain for example has written stories such as Tom Sawyer containing a gentle humour.

A. 2,1,3,5,4.
B. 2,4,3,1,5.
C. 2,5,3,1,4.
D. 3,2,4,1,5.
E. 3,5,4,1,2.

37. 1. However, unlike the poet, the advertising man is highly paid, and must produce endlessly.
2. Advertising is like poetry in many respects.
3. And like the poet, the advertising man uses alliteration, rhythm, and at times rhyme to achieve his effects.
4. Thus it is not surprising that advertising men produce more trash than do poets.
5. It employs figuative language to intensify one's sense of the real.

A. 2,1,3,5,4.
B. 2,4,3,1,5.
C. 2,5,3,1,4.
D. 3,2,4,1,5.
E. 3,5,4,1,2.

38. 1. There was much game hanging outside the shops, and the snow powdered in the fur of the foxes and the wind blew their tails.
2. In the fall the war was always there, but we did not go to it any more.
3. With the dark the street lights came on, and it was pleasant along the streets looking in the window.
4. It was cold then in Milan and the dark came very early.
5. The deer hung still and heavy and empty, and small birds blew in the wind and the wind turned their feathers.

A. 2,1,3,5,4.
B. 2,4,3,1,5.
C. 2,4,3,1,5.
D. 3,2,4,1,5.
E. 3,5,4,1,2

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population IV

Sub-Tests 9, 10, 11, 12 (Listening)

Booklet containing text to be translated and inserted on tape and also text of English already on tape.

The tape script is in this booklet. The parts with a line down the left-hand margin are to be translated into the mother-tongue, recorded and then spliced in the appropriate place onto the tape which has been sent to you and which includes the spoken English only. The text of the spoken English is also included in this booklet for your information. There are no lines next to the English texts which are already on the tape.

Note Please note that within the passages to be translated into the mother-tongue there are sample questions and answers. These, of course, will have to remain in English and will have to be recorded in English at the National Center.

SUB-TEST 9

Section A

In each of these questions you will see a picture and while you are looking at the picture you will be asked to listen to three words being spoken to you. Listen carefully and then decide which of the three words you have heard is the correct one to use with the picture you were looking at. If it is the first word, circle A on your score sheet; if it is the second word, circle B, and if it is the third word, circle C. You will now have an example before you try the questions.

Example: Look at your booklet and you will see as an example a picture of a 'lock'. At the same time you will hear the words: 'look', 'lack', and 'lock'. The third word is the correct one to use with the picture, so you would circle C.

Now look at the first picture of the questions and listen for the first three words.

1.	A.	hid	B.	head	C.	heed
2.	A.	bed	B.	bid	C.	bad
3.	A.	cut	B.	coat	C.	caught
4.	A.	bull	B.	bowl	C.	ball
5.	A.	shoot	B.	shot	C.	shut
6.	A.	star	B.	stir	C.	store
7.	A.	pear	B.	poor	C.	peer
8.	A.	think	B.	sink	C.	zink
9.	A.	read	B.	wreath	C.	wreathe
10.	A.	cat	B.	cab	C.	cap
11.	A.	sheep	B.	seep	C.	cheap
12.	A.	wall	B.	ball	C.	fall
13.	A.	sad	B.	sat	C.	sack
14.	A.	egg	B.	ache	C.	eight
15.	A.	yet	B.	yet	C.	jet
16.	A.	wash	B.	waltz	C.	watch

Sub-Test 9

Now look at Section B.

In each question in this test you will hear a sentence. The voice may rise or it may fall towards the end of the sentence, and at the same time a word or two words may be emphasised within the sentence. You are being asked to decide, for each sentence that you hear, whether the voice rises or falls and whether a word or a group of words is emphasised or not. If the voice falls and there is also emphasis, circle A; if the voice falls and no words are emphasised, then circle B. If the voice rises and words are emphasised, circle C, and if the voice rises and no words are emphasised, then circle D.

Here is an example. Listen:-

"I will never sing it again".

In the sentence you have just heard, the voice falls towards the end and the word never was emphasised. So you would mark A.

Now listen to the following sentences and do the same.

1. Where do you come from?
2. Where do you come from?
3. When is our meeting?
4. What's the time?
5. Did you say, "What's the time?"
6. Good Morning.
7. Do you believe that?
8. I doubt it very much indeed.
9. You ought not to be out today.
10. You alone are likely to succeed.
11. Do you like to go shopping?
12. Would you like to go shopping?
13. Ought he not to be out today?
14. Your friend is older than you, isn't he?
15. Is he older than you and John?

Sub-Test 9

Now look at Section C.

In this test you will hear for each item, a sentence, or a short paragraph. In your test booklet you will also see for each item three statements. Select the one which you think is the correct answer, and circle A, B or C, according to whether the correct sentence is the first, second, or the third.

Here is an example. Listen to this sentence:-

"If I had expected to hear a good singer, I would have been disappointed."

Now in your booklet, you will find that of the three sentences, the second is the correct answer, because in the sentence you heard, the speaker suggested that he had not expected a good singer, and that he was therefore not disappointed with the one he heard.

Therefore, you would circle B.

Now listen to the questions and answer them by circling your answers in your booklet.

1. There are ten boys in the class. Most of the boys are going to the concert.
2. This is September. Dr. Smith has been in the United States two months.
3. John said to Charles, "Please remind me to telephone the doctor."
4. There is a strike at the automobile factory.
5. Mary doesn't want anything but a bicycle.
6. John had some letters to write. He decided to put off writing the letters.
7. Mary is a lucky girl.
8. I ran across a girl I knew on the street one day.
9. Charles wanted to buy a book. The cost of the book was a dollar. Charles looked in his pocket. He didn't have any money.
10. If I pass this course I will be admitted to the medical school.

Sub-Test 9

Now look at Section D.

In each of the items of the following test young people, Ann and Bill, are having a conversation. After each item of conversation, you will be given three statements which you should listen to very carefully. Sometimes only one statement is correct, sometimes two of them are correct. If the first is correct, circle A; if the second, circle B; if the third circle C; if the first and second are correct, circle D; if the second and third are correct, circle E.

Here is an example. Listen to the following conversation:-

Ann "I don't like mathematics, it's so difficult."
Bill "I don't agree at all, I must say."

You will hear three statements:-

A. Ann doesn't like mathematics.
B. Bill likes mathematics.
C. Ann and Bill don't like mathematics.

In the conversation we heard Ann say that she didn't like mathematics, and Bill say that he thought differently. Therefore, the two sentences A and B are correct versions of the meaning of the conversation. You would therefore circle D.

Now the test begins. Listen to this first piece of conversation.

1. **Ann** I wonder why everybody should have to take mathematics.
Bill Because everybody needs it, I suppose.

A. Bill thinks that mathematics is a useful subject.
B. Ann thinks that mathematics is a useful subject.
C. Ann and Bill both think that mathematics is a useful subject.

2. **Ann** Girls would do much better to learn how to cook, sew and so on.
Bill That would hardly be enough in our time.

A. Ann thinks that girls only need to know how to keep house.
B. Bill thinks that girls only know how to keep house.
C. Ann thinks that girls know better than boys how to keep house.

3. **Ann** Have you seen Danny Kaye's latest picture? Wasn't it funny?
Bill Yes, I've seen it. What was so funny about it?

A. Ann thinks the film was funny.
B. Bill thinks the film was not funny.
C. Ann and Bill both think the film was not funny.

Sub-Test 9

4. **Ann** Betty and Tom are getting married next month. They'll make a wonderful couple.
   Bill I wonder. What are they supposed to live on?

   A. Ann thinks that getting married is wonderful.
   B. Bill thinks that people should have a secure income before they get married.
   C. Bill does not approve of marriage.

5. **Ann** Tom will graduate next spring and Betty is going to take a job. Besides their parents can help to support them.
   Bill Undoubtedly they can, but I don't think they should.

   A. Bill thinks that parents should support their children even when they are married.
   B. Bill thinks that Betty should not take a job.
   C. Ann doesn't think it wrong for parents to support their grown up children.

6. **Ann** Let's drop the subject. You'll call round later, won't you?
   Bill I'm sorry. But I'm engaged all night.

   A. Bill is going to call Ann later.
   B. Bill is busy all night.
   C. Bill wanted to talk about something else.

7. **Ann** By the way, I haven't seen Lucy Baines lately. I wonder if she's ill.
   Bill I wouldn't know. I hardly know her.

   A. Bill believes that Lucy is ill.
   B. Ann hasn't seen Lucy for a long time.
   C. Ann is sure Lucy is ill.

8. **Bill** Say, Ann, could you spare me a few dollars? I really could use them.
   Ann Why, Bill, you should be ashamed of yourself, spending money like that.

   A. Ann has no money left.
   B. Ann thinks that Bill spends too much money.
   C. Ann would like to borrow some money from Bill.

9. **Bill** What! You know that this is the first time I've ever had to do this.
   Ann All right. But just you see to it that this won't become a habit.

   A. Bill is always asking people to lend him some money.
   B. Ann refused to lend any money to Bill.
   C. Bill had never before borrowed any money.

Sub-Test 9

10. **Bill** Thank you, Ann. I really ought to be back in my quarters reading for my next exam. How I hate them!
Ann Bill, you do surprise me. I thought you didn't mind exams.

A. Bill always succeeded in his exams.
B. Bill was against exams.
C. Ann was for exams.

11. **Bill** You thought I liked exams, did you? Well, now you know, and I'm not going to change my mind about them.
Ann We'll see after you get the best possible grade again.

A. Bill is a poor student.
B. Bill is a bright student.
C. Ann is against exams because she is not a good student.

12. **Bill** Talking of exams, Dick Taylor had a third try at his Latin yesterday. We all believed that he would pass after all that preparation.
Ann So did I. Well, it's one of those unfortunate things that are bound to occur now and then.

A. Bill hopes that Dick passed his exam.
B. Bill knows that Dick didn't pass his exam.
C. Ann believes that Dick passed his exam.

SUB-TEST 10

SECTION A

In each of the questions in this test you will hear three words. Listen carefully and decide whether the three words are the same, or whether they are different. Sometimes the first and the second are the same. If so, circle A. Sometimes the first and third are the same, if so, circle B. If the second and third are the same circle C. If they are all the same, circle D, and if they are all different, circle E. Here is an example. Listen to these three words:-

it eat it

The first word is the same as the third, so you would circle B. Here is another example:- Listen to these three words:

take take take

All three words are the same, so you would circle D.
The test begins now.

Note to National Centers: To see the words spoken in English on the tape for this Section, please refer to Section B of Sub-Test 12 for Population II. The tests are the same.

Sub-Test 10

Now look at Section B.

In each of the following questions, you will hear a sentence and at the end of the sentence, one word will be repeated. Listen carefully, and then look at your test booklet where you will see printed three sentences relating to each of the sentences you have listened to. Only one of the three printed sentences is a correct interpretation of the key sentence. Choose the correct alternative and circle A or B or C according to whether the correct sentence is the first the second or the third.

Here is an example. Listen to this sentence and the word which is repeated:-

"My father always uses a pen." Repeat "pen".

In your booklet you will read three sentences. The correct one is "My father likes to write" because the word pen refers to something with which we write. So you would circle B.

Now listen to the first sentence of the test.

1.	The lady said it was a lovely tale.	tale
2.	She has a very fine rope.	rope
3.	He went to get a lock.	lock
4.	This ship is white.	ship
5.	We live in a port.	port
6.	Can you tell me the price, please?	price
7.	I want you to fetch the grass immediately.	grass
8.	A new horse has been bought.	horse
9.	He is attending to the food.	food
10.	We knew straight away he was sinking	sinking

Sub-Test 10

Now look at Section C.

In each of the items of the following test two young people, Ann and Bill, are having a conversation. After each item of conversation you will be given three statements, which you should listen to very carefully. Sometimes only one statement is correct, sometimes two of them are correct. If the first is correct, circle A; if the second, circle B; if the third circle C; if the first and second are correct, circle D; if the second and third are correct, circle E.

Here is an example. Listen to the following conversation:-

Ann "I don't like mathematics, it's so difficult."

Bill "I don't agree at all, I must say."

You will then hear three statements:-

A. Ann doesn't like mathematics.
B. Bill likes mathematics.
C. Ann and Bill don't like mathematics.

In the conversation we heard Ann say that she didn't like mathematics, and Bill say that he thought differently. Therefore the first and second are both correct, and you should circle D.

Now the test begins. Listen to this first piece of conversation.

1. **Ann** Do you know something? I'm going to give a party and invite Dick, too. He should forget about Latin and see people for a change.

   Bill It's a magnificent idea. I hope he doesn't feel embarrassed about failing his Latin exams.

   A. Dick has spent a lot of time on Latin.
   B. Dick wanted to give a party.
   C. Bill knew that Dick wouldn't like Ann's plan.

2. **Ann** I don't think we need to worry about that. After all, we all know each other.

   Bill You'd better make sure that nobody ever mentions Latin during the party. That would spoil everything.

   A. Ann is worried about how the party will succeed.
   B. Bill feels worried about how the party will succeed.
   C. Ann thinks that Bill will spoil the party.

Sub-Test 10

3. Ann: I'll take care of that. I'll call on everybody personally and tell them to mind what they say.

Bill: Fine. But don't let them get the impression that they're supposed to sit tongue-tied all the time.

A. Ann wants somebody to make a speech.
B. Ann is going to make several phone calls.
C. Bill doesn't want the guests to be silent.

4. Ann: A party like that takes a lot of preparation. I'll need somebody to decorate the house.

Bill: You can count on me.

A. Ann is going to do everything by herself.
B. Ann is going to decorate the house.
C. Bill is going to decorate the house.

5. Ann: Oh! I can't ask you to do that.

Bill: It would be a pleasure.

Ann: Well, if you insist.

A. Ann won't allow Bill to help her.
B. Bill is glad to help Ann.
C. Ann asked Bill to help her.

6. Ann: I appreciate it, Bill. I really do. There are a thousand things to attend to before everything is ready for the party.

Bill: That's something we men can never understand. Why on earth should women take so much trouble in arranging a party for old friends.

A. Ann finds it an easy task to give parties.
B. Bill thinks that arranging parties for old friends should be simple.
C. Bill says that parties are a nuisance.

7. Ann: Yes, you men are all alike. You can't possibly understand that our honour as a hostess is at stake. Yet it is the most simple fact in the world. Even you should realize that.

Bill: We don't judge people by what kind of parties they give. Other things weigh more in our judgment.

A. Bill says that parties are a heavy burden.
B. Ann claims that parties are very important for women.
C. Ann says that all men look exactly like each other.

Sub-Test 10

8. Ann — Let's not talk about that. We shouldn't argue about matters of taste. It is a matter of taste, isn't it?

Bill — Well, I grant you that in a sense it is.

A. Ann doesn't want to talk to Bill.
B. Ann claims that Bill has no taste.
C. Bill says that Ann is partly right.

9. Ann — Do let's talk about something else, Have you read or heard anything interesting?

Bill — Rather. What do you think of Senator MacTavish's speech last night? Wasn't it something?

A. Bill says that he has not read anything interesting
B. Bill thinks that the Senator's speech was good.
C. Bill says that the Senator's speech was worth nothing.

10. Ann — Politics! Don't you know by now that I'm not keen on politics. It's just simply beyond me.

Bill — Nonsense! Politics is really a simple game when you observe it closely. It's mostly repetition of old phrases.

A. Bill claims that women can't understand politics.
B. Ann claims that she is not interested in politics.
C. Ann thinks that politics is for simple people, only.

SUB-TEST 11

SECTION A

In the questions that follow you are asked to listen carefully to the way the voice rises and falls in the sentences to be repeated to you. You will hear in each question three sentences the words of which all are the same. Sometimes the voice of the speaker rises and falls in the same way in two sentences, sometimes in all three, and sometimes it will rise and fall differently in all three sentences. If the first and second are the same, circle A; if the first and third, circle B, if the second and third, circle C. If all three are the same, circle D, and if they are all different, circle E. Here is an example:-

A. He's often very sleepy.
B. He's often very sleepy.
C. He's often very sleepy.

A and C are the same, so you should circle B.

1. A. Helen lives at home.
   B. Helen lives at home.
   C. Helen lives at home.

2. A. It rains in August?
   B. It rains in August.
   C. It rains in August?

3. A. Does your brother study in the library?
   B. Does your brother study in the library?
   C. Does your brother study in the library?

4. A. He rides his bicycle to school.
   B. He rides his bicycle to school.
   C. He rides his bicycle to school.

5. A. We're late, aren't we?
   B. We're late, aren't we?
   C. We're late, aren't we?

Sub-Test 11

6. A. You aren't angry, are you?
   B. You aren't angry, are you?
   C. You aren't angry, are you?

7. A. Doesn't she live in London?
   B. Doesn't she live in London?
   C. Doesn't she live in London?

8. A. Haven't you finished it yet?
   B. Haven't you finished it yet?
   C. Haven't you finished it yet?

Sub-Test 11

Now look at Section B.

In each item of this test you will hear a sentence and you will read in your test booklet three sentences only one of which is a correct interpretation of the sentence you heard. Listen carefully to the key sentence and then choose whichever of the three sentences in your booklet is the correct interpretation and circle A or B or C according to whether the first, the second, or the third is correct.

Here is an example. Listen to this sentence:-

"I have seen you somewhere before".

In your booklet you will find that the third is correct, since "I have seen you" is the same as "I have met you". Therefore you would circle C.

Now listen to the following sentences and circle the letter next to the correct interpretations in your booklet.

1. The man was blind
2. It is only a little way to go.
3. He was walking along very fast.
4. Tom was the best pupil in the class.
5. He has made a lot of money by writing.
6. He is very happy at his work.
7. I meet him in the morning, the afternoon and at night.
8. Mr. Smith has come to live near us.
9. I can see from your face that you are unhappy.
10. Everybody knows him in this town.
11. I've told you once already that he is a stranger to me.

Sub-Test 11

Now look at Section C.

In this test you will hear two short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation, a third voice (a man's voice) will ask a question about what was said in the conversation and offer four alternative answers. After you have listened to the conversation and the question on the conversation, decide which of the four alternatives you have heard is the right answer to the question. Then circle A or B or C or D in your test booklet, according to whether the right answer is the first, the second, the third or the fourth alternative you heard.

Here is an example:-

Man: Are you still planning to leave for New York on Monday?

Woman: I'm afraid not. My husband found out he'll be at a meeting until late afternoon, so we won't be able to get started until the following day.

Third Voice: On what day does the woman expect to leave for New York?

A. Sunday
B. Monday
C. Tuesday
D. Wednesday

The correct answer is the third alternative, namely Tuesday. Therefore you would circle C in your test booklet. Now listen to the following conversations and questions and then circle the right answers in your booklet.

1. **Man** I'm really very sorry you didn't enjoy the movie. Did your husband feel the same way about it?
Woman No, quite the opposite.
3rd V. HOW DID THE WOMAN AND HER HUSBAND FEEL ABOUT THE MOVIE?

A. He liked it, but she didn't.
B. She liked it, but he didn't.
C. Both of them liked it.
D. Neither of them liked it.

Sub-Test 11

2. Man — Is Helen's brother still in the hospital?
Woman — That's what her boyfriend told me when I happened to meet him yesterday.
3rd V. — WHAT NEWS DID THE MAN LEARN FROM THE WOMAN?

A. That Helen is still in the hospital.
B. That Helen's friend is still in the hospital.
C. That Helen's brother is still in the hospital.
D. That Helen's boy is still in the hospital.

3. Man — Will you have a chance to pick up my coat at the cleaner's today? I'd do it myself, but I promised the children I'd take them to the beach, and I'm sure we won't get back until dinner.
Woman — I'll be glad to. I have to go the Post Office this afternoon anyhow, and I can get it on the way.
3rd V. — WHAT DID THE MAN SAY HE WOULD DO FOR THE WOMAN?

A. Take the children to the beach.
B. Get her coat from the cleaner's.
C. Take her and the children to dinner.
D. Get something at the Post Office.

4. Woman — I'd like two tickets please. One for myself and one for my little boy. He's eight years old.
Man — If he's only eight, he can get in for half price. That will be a dollar fifty altogether.
3rd V. — HOW MUCH DID THE WOMAN'S TICKET COST?

A. Fifty cents.
B. Seventy-five cents.
C. Eighty cents.
D. One dollar.

5. Man — I thought you were planning to spend your vacation in Boston. What made you change your mind and go to Chicago?
Woman — We were originally going to spend some time with my sister, but she went to Europe this summer, and so we visited George's parents instead.
3rd V. — HOW DID THE WOMAN SPEND HER VACATION?

A. She visited George's parents in Chicago.
B. She visited her sister in Boston.
C. She visited George's parents in Boston.
D. She visited her sister in Chicago.

Sub-Test 11

6. Man I see what the trouble is; there's a nail coming through the left heel. If you'll just have a seat, I can fix this while you wait.

Woman Oh, wonderful. And while I'm here, I'd like to pick up another pair of laces.

3rd V. WHERE DID THIS CONVERSATION MOST PROBABLY TAKE PLACE

A. In a doctor's office.
B. In a clothing store.
C. In a shoe repair shop.
D. In a furniture store.

7. Woman I understand you've decided to buy a house.

Man That was the original idea, but after we priced a few, we decided that the old apartment wasn't so bad after all.

3rd V. WHAT NEWS DID THE WOMAN HEAR FROM THE MAN?

A. That he has decided to look for a house.
B. That he is moving to a new apartment.
C. That he has bought a house.
D. That he is not moving.

8. Man The candy bars are 3d a piece.

Woman I'll take half-a-dozen. Here you are, I happen to have just the right change.

3rd V. HOW MUCH MONEY DID THE WOMAN GIVE THE MAN?

A. One shilling.
B. Two shillings.
C. One shilling and 6d.
D. Two shillings and 6d.

9. Man I can either give you two in the third row centre, or two on the aisle about three-quarters of the way back.

Woman Hmmmm. I don't know which to take. If I'm too close it hurts my neck, and if I'm in the back I can't seem to hear very well.

3rd V. WHERE DID THIS CONVERSATION MOST PROBABLY TAKE PLACE?

A. In a bus station.
B. In a ticket office.
C. In a bank.
D. In a furniture store.

10. Man The man says the store closes at eight tonight.

Woman Oh dear! A half-hour doesn't give us much time to get all the things on this list.

3rd V. AT WHAT TIME DID THIS CONVERSATION TAKE PLACE?

A. Six thirty.
B. Seven o'clock.
C. Seven thirty.
D. Eight o'clock.

SUB-TEST 12

SECTION A

Each question consists of a question asked in your own language followed by three sentences in English. The words in the English sentences are all the same, and the answer to the question will be determined by listening to the way the voice rises and falls in the three sentences. Sometimes the voice will rise and fall in the same way in two of the sentences, sometimes in all three and sometimes all three sentences will be different. If the first and second are the same circle A, if the first and third circle B, if the second and third, circle C, if all three are the same circle D, and if they are all different, circle E. Here is an example:-

Which of these sentences express incredulity?

A. Teachers correct their students papers.
B. Teachers correct their students papers.
C. Teachers correct their students papers.

Sentences A and C express incredulity, so you would circle B in your booklet. Here is another example:-

Which of the sentences are questions?

A. Italians always sing.
B. Italians always sing.
C. Italians always sing.

The first and second sentences are intended to be questions, so you would circle A. The test begins now. Listen to this first question.

1. Which of these sentences are questions?

A. Father's taking a nap
B. Father's taking a nap
C. Father's taking a nap

2. Which of these sentences concern time primarily?

A. Did he work in a shop before Christmas
B. Did he work in a shop before Christmas
C. Did he work in a shop before Christmas

Sub-Test 12

|3. Which of these sentences are questions?

A. The town's on the sea

B. The town's on the sea

C. The town's on the sea

|4. Which of these questions requires yes or no as an answer?

A. Does the store sell chicken or meat?

B. Does the store sell chicken or meat?

C. Does the store sell chicken or meat?

|5. Which of these are real questions?

A. All girls love to dance, don't they?

B. All girls love to dance, don't they?

C. All girls love to dance, don't they?

|6. Which of these questions concern time primarily?

A. Did she lose her umbrella last night?

B. Did she lose her umbrella last night?

C. Did she lose her umbrella last night?

|7. In which of these is a question asked?

A. Peter's always happy, isn't he?

B. Peter's always happy, isn't he?

C. Peter's always happy, isn't he?

|8. Which of these questions requires yes or no as an answer?

A. Are you used to ice or snow?

B. Are you used to ice or snow?

C. Are you used to ice or snow?

Sub-Test 12

Now turn to Section B.

In each item of this test you will hear a sentence, and you will read in your test booklet three sentences only one of which is a correct interpretation of the sentence you heard. Listen carefully to the key sentence and then choose whichever of the three sentences in your booklet is the correct interpretation, and circle A, or B or C, according to whether the correct sentence is the first, second, or third.

Here is an example. Listen to the sentence:-

"The visitor has to go".

Now read the three sentences in your booklet. You will find that the correct one is the first, "He must go", which means the same as "He has to go". So you would circle A. Now listen to the first sentence of the test.

1. I want to know where he is.
2. You have bright sun here.
3. He shouts at the fox.
4. His uncle is a great artist.
5. Give me my trousers.
6. Listen! What is it? The mice.
7. That's her old shoe.
8. If he wrote an autobiography, it would be most interesting.
9. I'm sorry to disappoint you, I am completely bewildered by the reception.
10. The playwright says that his plays may be done in different ways, but it is clear that they would make no sense if one kept to the ordinary naturalism of the contemporary stage.
11. After riots in two American communities, the President of the United States said: "We have endured a week such as no nation should live through; a time of violence and tragedy."

Sub-Test 12

Now look at Section C.

In this test you will hear for each item a sentence or a short paragraph. In your test booklet you will also see, for each item three sentences. Select the one which you think is the correct answer and circle A, B or C, according to whether the correct sentence is the first, second or third.

Here is an example. Listen to this sentence:-

> "If I had expected to hear a good singer I would have been disappointed".

Now in your booklet you will find that of the three sentences, the second is correct, because in the sentence you heard, the speaker suggested that he had not expected a good singer and that he was not disappointed. Therefore you would circle B.
Now listen to the following sentences and circle the answers you choose in your booklet.

1. Mary sometimes goes to the store for her mother. She also prepares a dinner for the family. One afternoon she wanted to go to the store, but she had to study.

2. John said, "I'm tired of going to the movies on Saturdays. Let's go to a dance next Saturday".

3. The boys are going to the football game in spite of the weather.

4. If we had known we could have ridden, we would have gone.

5. Mr. Smith has been a salesman for many years. He liked his work from the start, although the hours are long and it is necessary to be on the road most of the time. His wife tried to get him to retire 10 years ago.

6. In English schools music is one of the principal studies. The schools are trying to encourage musically talented youngsters. They also give those who lack such ability a chance to acquire a taste for fine music through courses in music appreciation.

7. In Britain, parents who for one reason or another wish to send their children to a private school, may do so. These schools, as a rule, are not within the means of the ordinary family. However, they do have definite advantages for the exceptional child.

8. Mrs. Smith went to see her friend when she was ill. She took some fruit and some magazines. She read a story to her.

9. Mr. and Mrs. Smith came calling very late. The Jones family had all gone to bed except Mr. Jones. He talked to his guests for an hour, but he let them know he was annoyed, and he wasn't very tactful about it, either.

10. Mary has known Helen since she first came to this city to go to high school. They became acquainted when the principal asked them into his office to fill in some forms. Helen is much the better student.

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population IV

Sub-Test 9 (Listening)

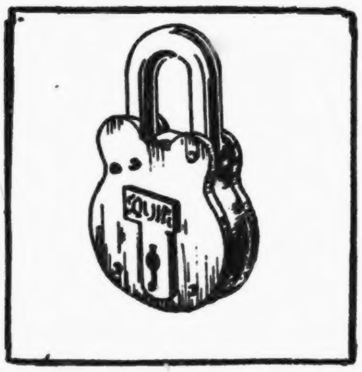
Print the name of your school ______________________________

Print your own name ______________________________

SUB-TEST 9

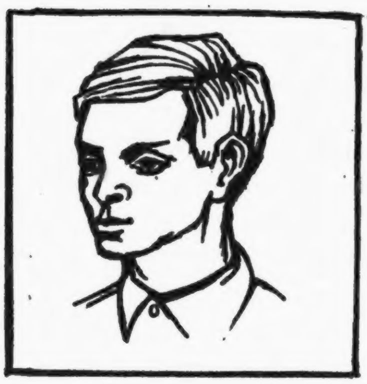
Example:

SECTION A



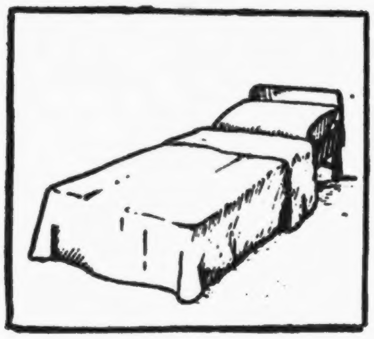
A.	B.	[✓ C.]
look	laok	lock

1.



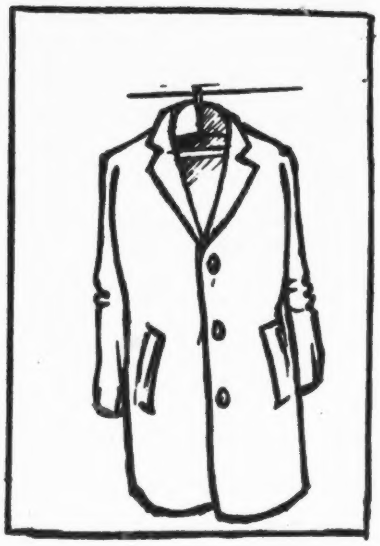
A.	B.	C.
hid	head	heed

2.



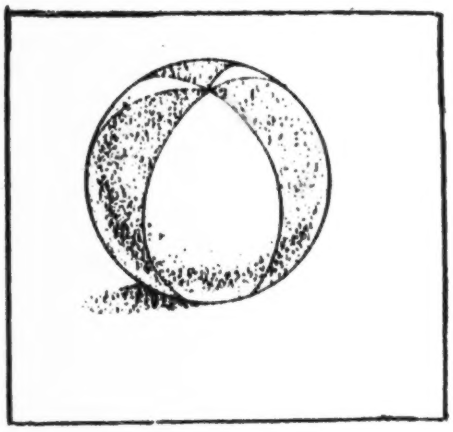
A.	B.	C.
bed	bid	bad

3.



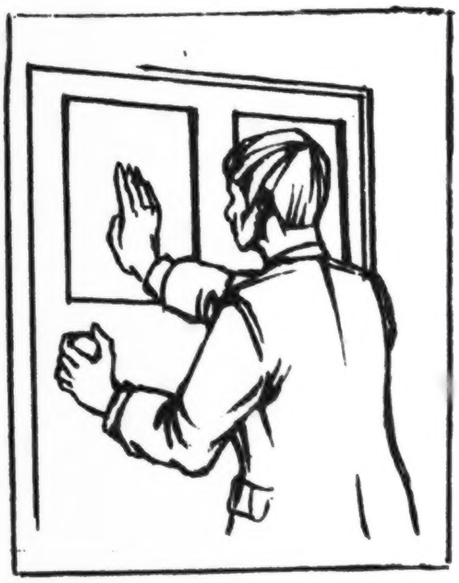
A.	B.	C.
out	coat	caught

4.



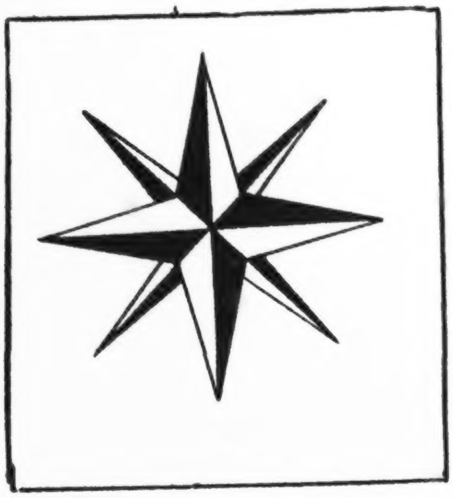
A.	B.	C.
bull	bowl	ball

5.



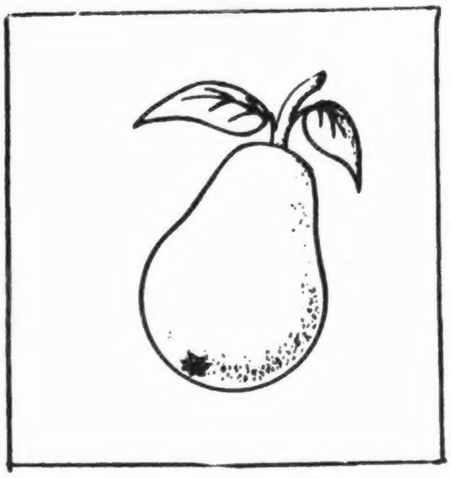
A.	B.	C.
shoot	shot	shut

6.



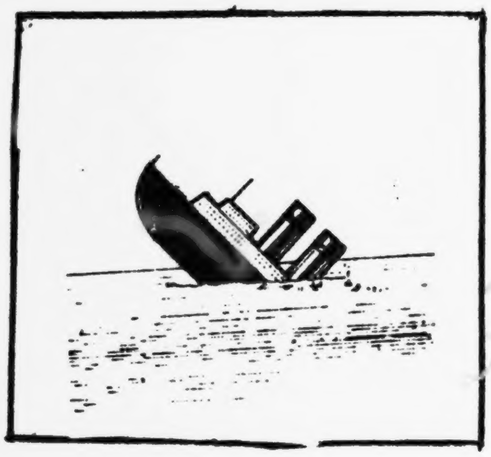
A.	B.	C.
star	stir	store

7.



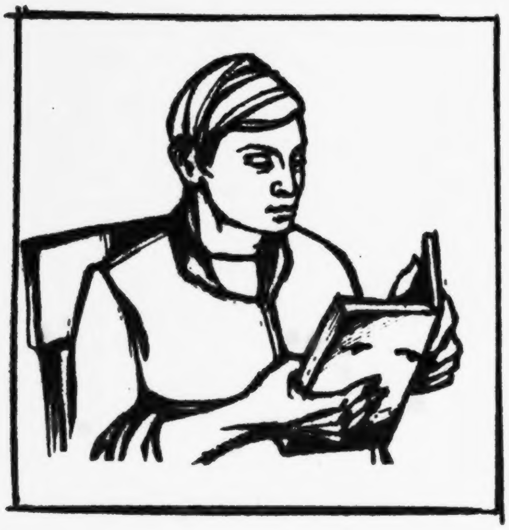
A.	B.	C.
pear	poor	peer

8.



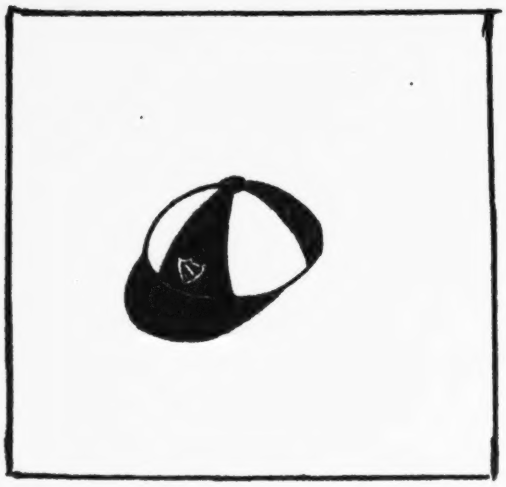
A.	B.	C.
think	sink	zink

9.



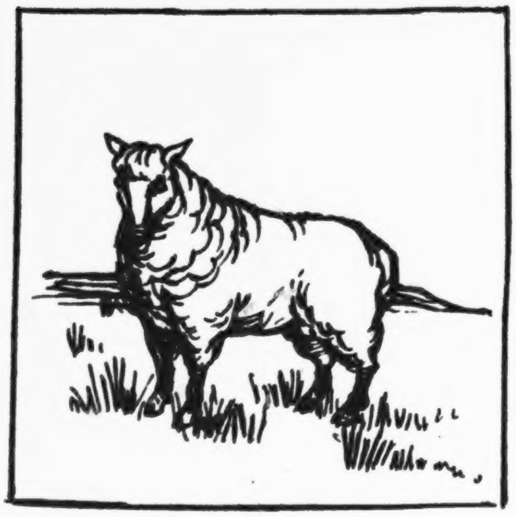
A.	B.	C.
read	wreath	wreathe

10.



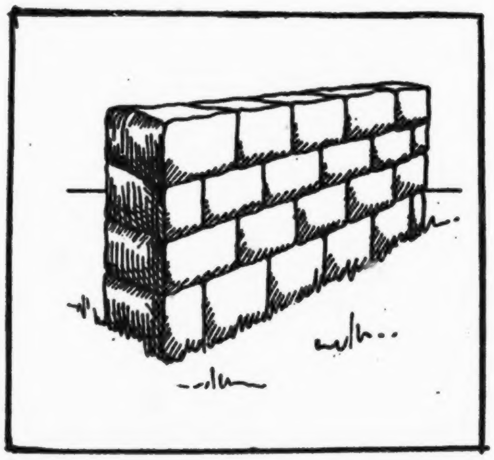
A.	B.	C.
cat	cab	cap

11.



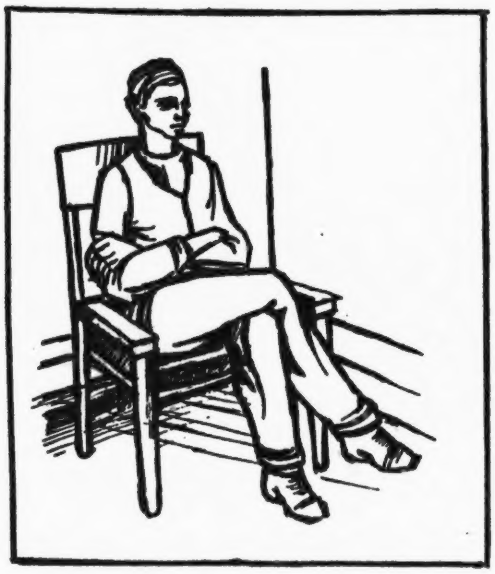
A.	B.	C.
sheep	seep	cheap

12.



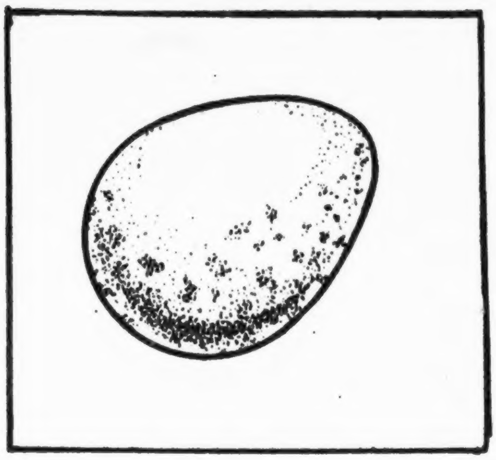
A.	B.	C.
wall	ball	fall

13.



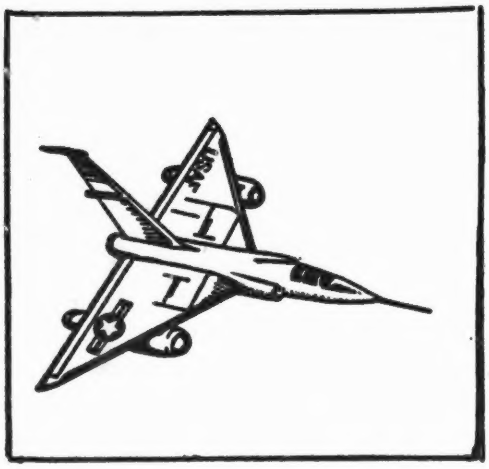
A.	B.	C.
sad	sat	sack

14.



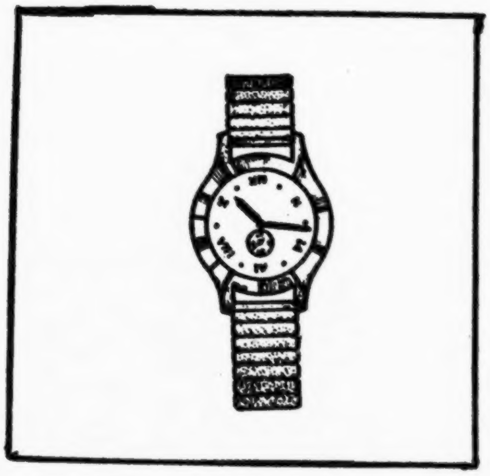
A.	B.	C.
egg	ache	eight

15.



A.	B.	C.
yet	yet	jet

16.



A.	B.	C.
wash	waltz	watch

Sub-Test 9

SECTION B

Example:- I will never sing it again.

[✓ A] B C D

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D
11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D

SECTION C

Example:-

A. He heard a good singer;
[✓ B.] The singer was not good;
C. He was disappointed.

1. A. 2 of the boys are going to the concert;
B. The majority of the boys are going to the concert;
C. It is necessary for the boys to go to the concert.

2. A. Dr. Smith arrived in the United States in July;
B. Dr. Smith left the United States in July;
C. Dr. Smith is now in his own country.

3. A. John has a good memory;
B. John remembered to telephone the doctor;
C. John wanted Charles to help him remember to telephone.

4. A. There is a doctor at the factory;
B. The men are working;
C. The men are not working.

5. A. Mary doesn't want a bicycle;
B. Mary wants nothing;
C. Mary wants only a bicycle.

6. A. John decided to write the letters;
B. John decided to postpone writing the letters;
C. John decided to place the letters in the mailbox.

7. A. Mary is attractive;
B. Mary is fortunate;
C. Mary is unfortunate.

8. A. I had a date with a girl;
B. I met a girl by accident;
C. I walked across the street with a girl.

9. A. Charles had no money;
   B. Charles had some money;
   C. Charles had $1.

10. A. I passed my course;
    B. I was admitted to the medical school;
    C. I may be admitted to the medical school.

Sub-Test 9

SECTION D

Example:-

A	Only statement A correct
B	Only statement B correct
C	Only statement C correct
[✓ D]	Only statements A and B correct
E	Only statements B and C correct

1.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
2.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
3.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
4.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
5.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct

6.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
7.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
8.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
9.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
10.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
11.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct
12.	A	Only statement A correct
	B	Only statement B correct
	C	Only statement C correct
	D	Only statements A and B correct
	E	Only statements B and C correct

END OF TEST

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population IV

Sub-Test 10 (Listening)

Print the name of your school ____________________

Print your own name ____________________

SUB-TEST 10

SECTION A

Example:-

(a) it eat it
A [✓ B] C D E

(b) take take take
A B C [✓ D] E

1. A B C D E
2. A B C D E
3. A B C D E
4. A B C D E
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E
7. A B C D E
8. A B C D E
9. A B C D E
10. A B C D E
11. A B C D E
12. A B C D E
13. A B C D E
14. A B C D E
15. A B C D E
16. A B C D E
17. A B C D E
18. A B C D E
19. A B C D E
20. A B C D E
21. A B C D E
22. A B C D E
23. A B C D E
24. A B C D E
25. A B C D E
26. A B C D E
27. A B C D E
28. A B C D E
29. A B C D E
30. A B C D E

Sub-Test 10

SECTION B

Example:-

A. My father reads a lot;
[✓ B.] My father likes to write;
C. Someone is enjoying the newspaper.

1. A. Someone is enjoying an interesting story.
B. Someone looks at a beautiful landscape.
C. Someone is happy about the weather.

2. A. Someone wants to tie something.
B. Someone admires a well dressed lady.
C. A lady has a pretty face.

3. A. He is going to shut the door.
B. He is going to light a fire.
C. He is going to build a hut.

4. A. Someone is interested in animals that provide wool.
B. Someone wants to travel in a white vessel.
C. Someone wants to dig a hole.

5. A. Some people live near the sea.
B. Some mice in a fairy tale live in a cooking utensil.
C. Some people live well.

6. A. He wanted to know what the reward is.
B. He wanted to know the cost.
C. He wanted to know the time.

7. A. He wants something which animals eat.
B. Someone wants to repair the windows.
C. The teacher is asking for the pupils.

8. A. They are moving to a new home.
B. A new animal is being used to draw the waggon.
C. A new rubber pipe is being used in the garden.

Sub-Test 10

9. A. Someone is inspecting part of your body.
   B. Someone is bringing something to wear.
   C. Someone is preparing a meal.

10. A. The boy had fallen into the water.
    B. The boy was trying to solve a problem.
    C. He was giving us some music.

Sub-Test 10

SECTION C

Example:-
A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
[✓ D] Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

1. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

2. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

3. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

4. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

5. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

Sub-Test 10

6. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

7. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

8. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

9. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

10. A Only statement A correct
B Only statement B correct
C Only statement C correct
D Only statements A and B correct
E Only statements B and C correct

END OF TEST

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population IV

Sub-Test 11 (Listening)

Print the name of your school ______________________________

Print your own name ______________________________

SUB-TEST 11

SECTION A

Example:-

A [✓ B] C D E

1. A B C D E
2. A B C D E
3. A B C D E
4. A B C D E
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E
7. A B C D E
8. A B C D E

Sub-Test 11

SECTION B

Example:-

A, I have heard you;
B. I have read your book;
C. I have met you.

1. A. He couldn't see anything;
   B. He couldn't hear anything;
   C. He couldn't speak.

2. A. It's very long;
   B. It's quite short;
   C. It's not narrow.

3. A. He was out in the street;
   B. He was in a room;
   C. He was in a barn.

4. A. Tom succeeded better than the others;
   B. Tom didn't succeed in the examination;
   C. Tom was the only pupil who didn't succeed.

5. A. He is a rich writer;
   B. He is a well known writer;
   C. He has written a lot of books.

6. A. He has a satisfying job;
   B. He is quite well;
   C. He is quite rich.

7. A. We eat three times a day;
   B. We have tea three times a day;
   C. We meet three times a day.

8. A. He'll live with us;
   B. He has just moved near our home;
   C. Mr. Smith is the name of our new teacher.

Sub-Test 11

9. A. You look very unhappy;
   B. You look very tired;
   C. There's no colour in your face.

10. A. He's not very heavy;
    B. He's a well known man;
    C. He has good manners.

11. A. I answer that I don't know him;
    B. I say again that I don't know him;
    C. I'm sorry that I don't know him.

Sub-Test 11

SECTION C

Example:- A B [✓ C] D

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population IV

Sub-Test 12 (Listening)

Print the name of your school ______________________________

Print your own name ______________________________

SUB-TEST 12

SECTION A

Examples:-

(i) A [✓ B] C D E

(ii) [✓ A] B C D E

1. A B C D E

2. A B C D E

3. A B C D E

4. A B C D E

5. A B C D E

6. A B C D E

7. A B C D E

8. A B C D E

Sub-Test 12

SECTION B

Example:-

[✓ A.] He must go;
B. He wants to go;
C. He went.

1. A. I am interested in this person;
B. I am interested in the place where he lives;
C. I know everything.

2. A. It's warm;
B. A clever boy is around;
C. Something is large.

3. A. He wants to be heard by the fox;
B. He wants to kill the fox;
C. He wants to see the fox.

4. A. His uncle writes books and paints pictures;
B. His uncle works in a circus;
C. His uncle is a craftsman.

5. A. He wants two pairs of trousers;
B. He is hungry;
C. He wants one pair of trousers.

6. A. They are standing at the door;
B. They are listening to a little animal;
C. They are listening to little animals.

7. A. A boy has a shoe;
B. A man has a shoe;
C. A woman has a shoe.

8. A. He has become old and weak;
B. He has become rich and famous;
C. He has had many kinds of experiences in life.

9. A. He didn't do what he had promised;
B. He began to talk;
C. He didn't know what to say.

| **Sub-Test 12**

10. A. He doesn't care about the way in which his plays are performed, and he is right;

B. In spite of the author's different statement on this question, his plays should not be produced in a naturalistic way;

C. He was very particular in giving directions for the production of his plays.

11. A. The President expressed the hope that no other nation might experience a similar domestic crisis;

B. The President is convinced that violence and tragedy cannot be avoided;

C. The President said that the United States had never before experienced such a shuddering uproar.

Sub-Test 12

SECTION C

Example:-

A. He heard a good singer;
[✓ B.] The singer was not good;
C. He was disappointed.

1. It was necessary for Mary to -
   A. study;
   B. go to the store;
   C. prepare dinner.

2. A. John wants to go to the movies;
   B. John wants to go to a dance;
   C. John wants to go to the movies Saturday.

3. A. The weather is good;
   B. The weather is bad;
   C. The boys are not going to the game.

4. A. We went;
   B. We did not go;
   C. We knew that we could ride.

5. A. Mr. Smith has always liked his work;
   B. Mr. Smith likes to travel;
   C. Mr. Smith retired 10 years ago.

6. A. Music education is confined to the talented;
   B. Music education is not confined to the talented;
   C. Talented children do not need encouragement.

7. A. Private schools are not good;
   B. The ordinary family can't afford a private school;
   C. Exceptional children do not attend private schools.

8. A. Mrs. Smith was glad to see her friend looking so well;
   B. It was good of Mrs. Smith to visit her friend;
   C. It was a good story.

Sub-Test 12

9. A. Mr. Jones was tactful;
   B. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were inconsiderate;
   C. All the Jones family were irritated.

10. A. Helen came to this city first;
   B. The girls met in the principal's office;
   C. Helen is the best student in the class.

END OF TEST

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The Writing and Speaking tests for both Populations II and IV are not yet ready. These will be sent as an Addendum to this Bulletin when they are ready.

CIVIC EDUCATION

Civic Education Pretest Form 1 A

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 36 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?
1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Why must we put stamps on our mail?

    1. To avoid paying a fine.
    2. To help stamp collectors in other countries.
    3. To pay the government for delivering mail.
    4. To show the government that we are good citizens.
    5. To show everyone that we know how to mail letters.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white, and red,
    4. black, red and gold,
    5. red, white, and blue.

3. Which of these is the best reason why there are laws in every nation?

    1. Because laws stop crimes from happening.
    2. Because criminals must be put in jail.
    3. Because most people are not honest.
    4. Because they help people to live together.
    5. Because people like to be told what to do.

4. Which of these is the highest or supreme law in your country?

    1. The laws of the United Nations.
    2. The laws of the Congress.
    3. The laws of Nature.
    4. Court laws.
    5. World laws.

5. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers'licenses.

6. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.

7. The system of government that now exists in most of Western Europe is known as:

   1. Socialism,
   2. Communism,
   3. Democracy,
   4. Fascism,
   5. Nationalism.

8. Whose job is it to see that the laws of your nation are carried out?

   1. The President,
   2. The military offficers,
   3. The legislators (Congressmen),
   4. The teachers,
   5. The firemen.

9. Who tries law breakers in your country?

   1. The courts,
   2. The police,
   3. The military,
   4. The legislators (Congressmen),
   5. The President.

10. Those who can vote in national elections in your country must be at least:

    1. 17 years old,
    2. 21 years old,
    3. 26 years old,
    4. 30 years old,
    5. 35 years old.

11. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

12. Which of these countries has a Communist government?

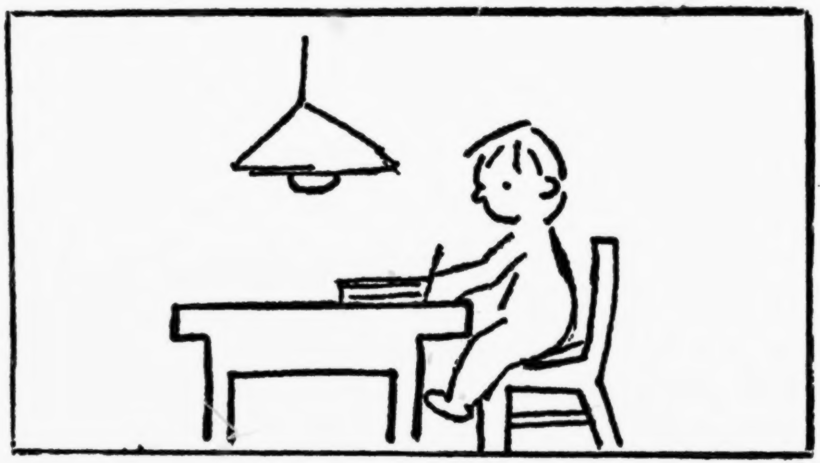
    1. The Soviet Union (Russia).
    2. Canada.
    3. Austria.
    4. Australia.
    5. Israel.

13. Which of the following is the most important job of the United Nations?

    1. To help poor nations of the world.
    2. To keep the peace.
    3. To help people learn to read and write.
    4. To do away with patriotism.
    5. To do away with nations.

14. Why must you go to school?

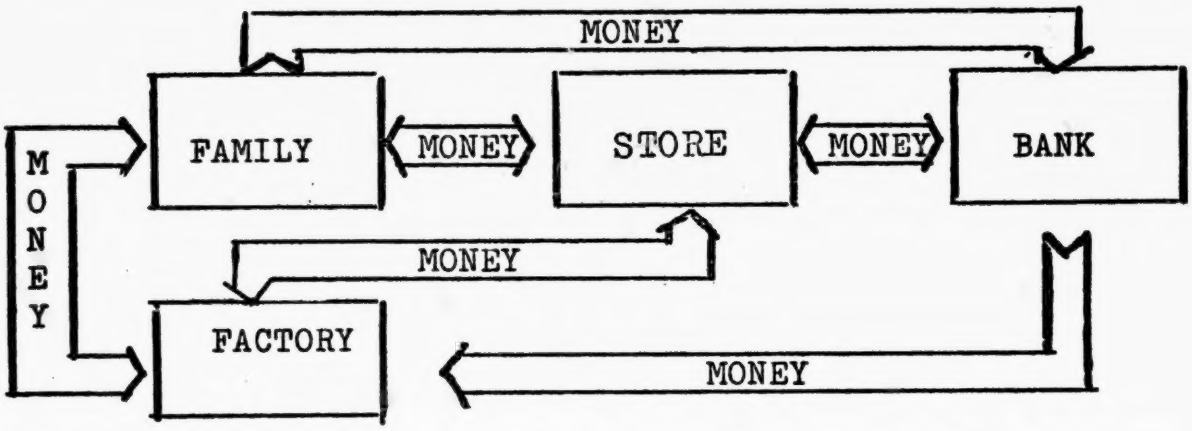
    1. The law says you must go.
    2. Your friends make you go.
    3. The teachers make you go.
    4. The school principal (headmaster) makes you go.
    5. Your classmates want you to come to school.



15. This is a picture of a boy named Louis who is studying his lessons. Why should he study?

    1. Because otherwise his parents will punish him.
    2. Because he will not have to work that way.
    3. Because he wants to prepare himself for life.
    4. Because he can make more friends that way.
    5. Because he can please the teacher that way.

The following graph refers to Questions 16-18:



16. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

17. Which of these things do you know from the drawing above?

1. The bank makes money.
2. Everyone in the family works in the store.
3. The bank usually loans money to the family.
4. Children in the family usually go to school.
5. The family may save its money in the bank.

18. Only four of the following sentences about the drawing are correct. Which one of these things do you NOT know from the drawing above?

1. The factory gets money from the bank.
2. The family buys things made at the factory.
3. The store gets money from the bank.
4. The bank loans money to the factory.
5. Someone in the family works in the bank.

---

19. Suppose that there has been a bad summer in a country like Canada or France. There are fewer tomatoes than usual for sale. People, however, are still asking for tomatoes. If this happens tomatoes will be :

1. sold at the usual price,
2. sold at a higher price,
3. sold at a lower price,
4. given away,
5. ploughed back into the ground.

20. There are many things in your government schools which students may use without paying anything for using them - like furniture, maps, paper, and so on. How are these things paid for?

    1. People pay taxes to the government.
    2. The teachers pay for them.
    3. The parents pay the principal (headmaster) of your school for them.
    4. The people who make these things give them to the schools without cost.
    5. Clubs, associations, and welfare organizations in your community donate these materials.

21. In which of the following areas of the world does the largest total number of people go hungry?

    1. Asia.
    2. North America.
    3. South America.
    4. The Middle East.
    5. Africa.

22. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

    1. A hospital.
    2. A factory.
    3. A society or community.
    4. A shopping center.
    5. A school.

23. What is the most important duty of the police in a community?

    1. To punish criminals.
    2. To hand over criminals to police centers.
    3. To put thieves in prison.
    4. To help people and protect their lives and properties.
    5. To arrest people and take them to court.

24. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

    Those interested in:

    1. medicine or dentistry,
    2. science or mathematics,
    3. history or social studies,
    4. foreign languages or reading,
    5. art or music.

Questions 25 -27

Now here is a little different kind of question.

Suppose that you formed a small club or organization at school. You would need certain people to do certain jobs. Match the following people in Column I with the job that they do in Column II. In the space on your answer sheet mark the number which stands for that job before the name of the person who does the job.

Column I

25. Treasurer
26. Secretary
27. Chairman

Column II

1. Controls or runs the club meeting.
2. Takes care of the club money.
3. Writes the notes of the club meeting.
4. Keeps the club members from speaking.
5. Punishes members and acts as the club judicial officer.

Questions 28 - 30 refer to the following:

In these questions, we want you to choose the numbers of the occupations in Column II which you think are nearest to that given in Column I. If you do NOT know the answer, mark 3 on your answer sheet. Here is an example:

Column I	Column II		
A soldier	■ 1. A policeman	☐ 2. An artist	☐ 3. Do NOT know

Choice 1 'Policeman' has been chosen because he is more like a soldier than an artist. If you did NOT know the answer, you would have chosen 3.

28. Column I — Column II

A judge — 1. A referee — 2. A dictator — 3. Do NOT know

29. Column I — Column II

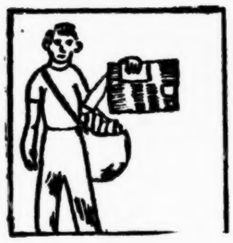
A statesman — 1. A diplomat — 2. An employer — 3. Do NOT know

30. Column I

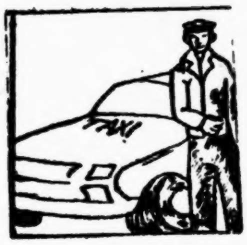
A chief executive (head of state) — 1. A governor or leader — 2. A citizen or follower — 3. Do NOT know

Questions 31 - 35 are based on the following drawings:

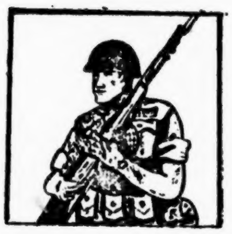
Example



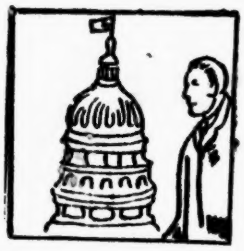
NEWSBOY



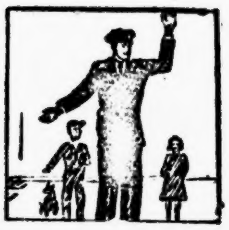
31. TAXI DRIVER



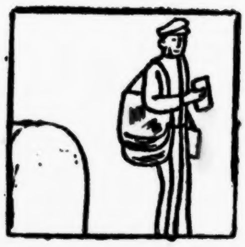
32. SOLDIER



33. CONGRESSMAN



34. POLICEMAN



35. MAILMAN

31. - 35 Which of these people are paid by the government (state) or usually work for the government (state) (local, regional, or national)? Mark 1 if the person works for the government (state) 2. if he does NOT work for the government (state) and 3. if you do NOT know if he works for the government (state). The first one is done for you. Number 2 is marked because a newsboy does NOT work for the government (state). However if you did NOT know the answer, you should have marked 3.

Example: A newsboy	☐ 1	■ 2	☐ 3
31. A taxi driver	1	2	3
32. A soldier	1	2	3
33. A congressman	1	2	3
34. A policeman	1	2	3
35. A mailman	1	2	3

36. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form 1 B

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 36 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?
1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

2b Chickens produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

Form I B

1. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white, and red,
    4. black, red and gold,
    5. red, white, and blue.

2. The student who clearly shows that he has **NOT** been a good citizen in the classroom is one who has:

    1. done only part of his homework,
    2. tried to destroy school furniture,
    3. broken a pane of glass by accident,
    4. been responsible for his team losing in a class game,
    5. misspelled some easy words.

3. Suppose that children decide by voting about their own rules for doing something in class. If so, they are acting in a way called:

    1. democratic,
    2. polite,
    3. sensible,
    4. friendly,
    5. childish.

Form I B

1. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white, and red,
    4. black, red and gold,
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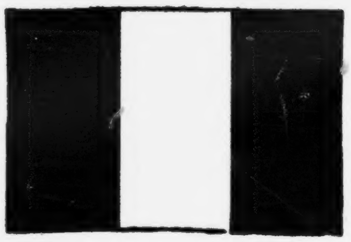
    1. done only part of his homework,
    2. tried to destroy school furniture,
    3. broken a pane of glass by accident,
    4. been responsible for his team losing in a class game,
    5. misspelled some easy words.

3. Suppose that children decide by voting about their own rules for doing something in class. If so, they are acting in a way called:

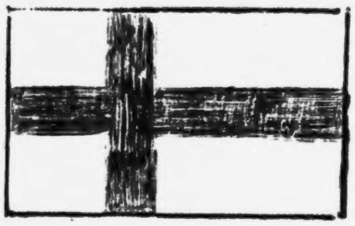
    1. democratic,
    2. polite,
    3. sensible,
    4. friendly,
    5. childish.

The next question refers to the following five flags:

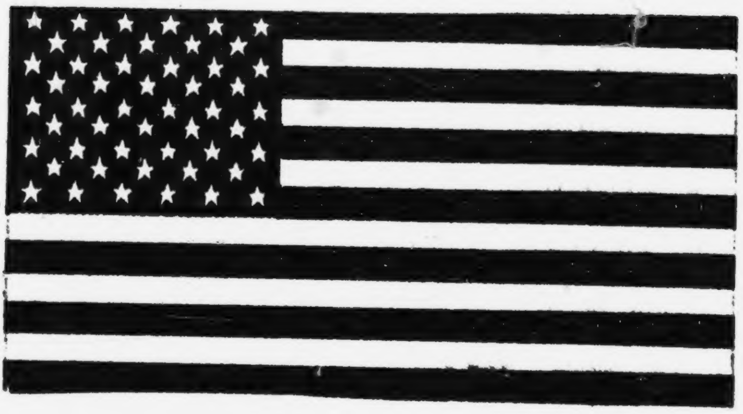
Flag A



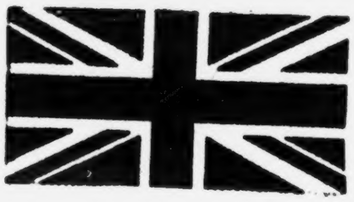
Flag B



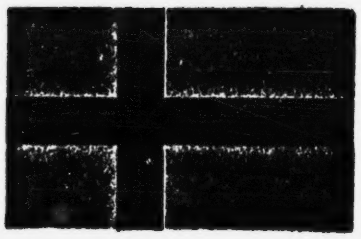
Flag C



Flag D



Flag E



4. **Which of these flags is your nation's flag?**

   1. **Flag A.**
   2. **Flag B.**
   3. **Flag C.**
   4. **Flag D.**
   5. **Flag E.**

---

5. Someone talking about the Constitution of your country would be talking about:

   1. the basic laws of your government and country,
   2. a recent law passed by Congress,
   3. the local laws of your town or city,
   4. the laws and rules of your school,
   5. the laws having to do with driving an automobile in your country.

6. In your country who signs a bill into law?

   1. The Secretary General.
   2. The Attorney General.
   3. The President.
   4. The Congressmen.
   5. The judges.

7. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

   1. Make postage stamps.
   2. Coin money.
   3. Make military uniforms and flags.
   4. Issue passports.
   5. Issue drivers' licenses.

8 Your national laws are made by the:

   1. attorneys,
   2. Congress,
   3. High Court,
   4. United Nations Organization,
   5. voters.

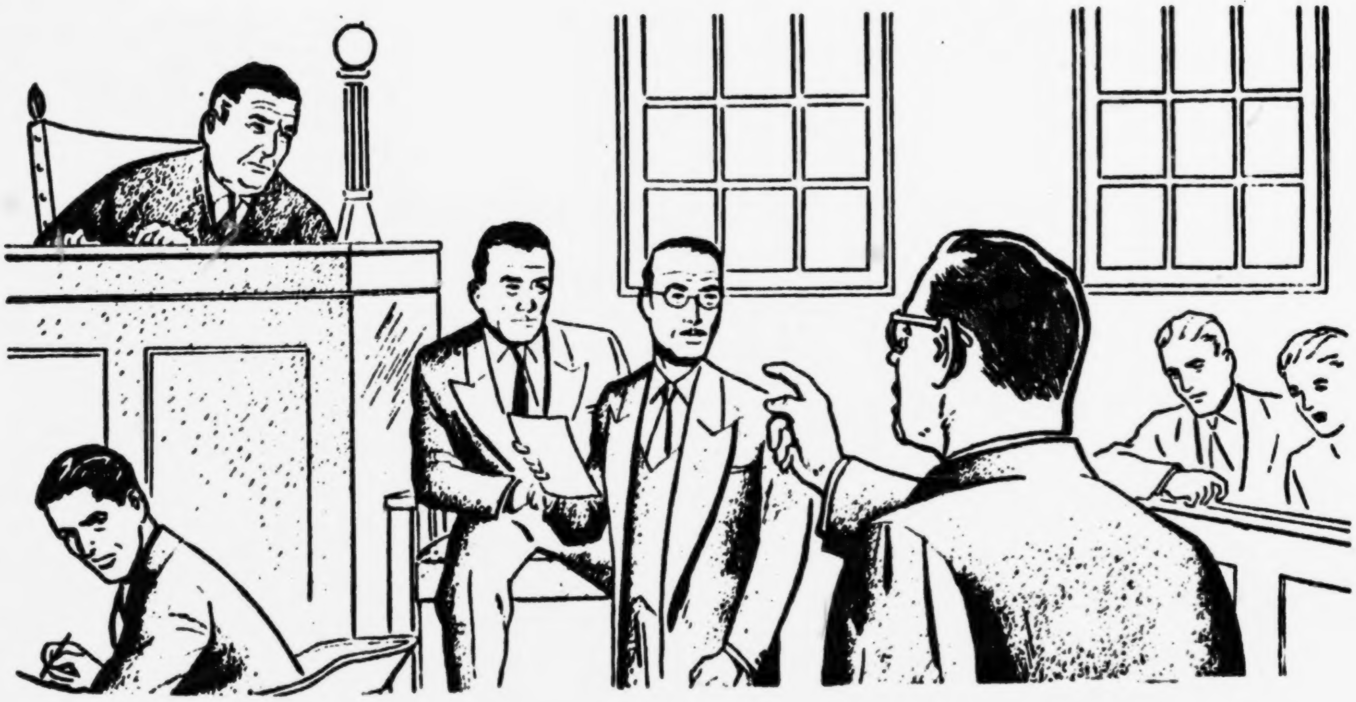
9. Who makes the laws in your country?

   1. The Courts.
   2. The Council.
   3. The Congress.
   4. The Department of Defense,
   5. The police.

10. A head of state or chief executive in government is one who:

   1. judges law breakers,
   2. carries out the laws,
   3. passes the laws,
   4. arrests law breakers,
   5. makes important military laws.

Question 11 refers to the following picture.



11. This is a picture of a:

    1. school,
    2. library,
    3. classroom,
    4. courtroom,
    5. hospital.

Questions 12 and 13 refer to the following

Rules are made by different people for different reasons. Some rules are made by governments for all people.

12. Which of these rules are made by the government (local, regional, or national)?

    1. Rules for table manners.
    2. Rules for playing games like football.
    3. Rules for cooking meat.
    4. Rules for the time to go to bed each night.
    5. Rules for the price of postage stamps.

13. Only four of these rules are made by the government. Which of these rules are NOT made by the government (local,regional,or national)?

    1. Rules about the number of years you must go to school.
    2. Rules about voting.
    3. Rules about the standards or quality of drugs and medicines.
    4. Rules about the quality of water for drinking.
    5. Rules about the number of children each family can have.

---

14. Suppose somebody were found guilty of committing a crime. Who would pass sentence on him?

    1. A policeman.
    2. The mayor.
    3. A court.
    4. A legislator.
    5. An attorney.

15. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    A. France.
    B. Mexico.
    C. Japan.
    D. Yugoslavia.
    E. Norway.

16. Which of these is the best way for two countries to settle an argument between them?

    1. To declare war.
    2. To send all foreigners home.
    3. To ask a strong country to decide who is right.
    4. To reach agreement after discussions.
    5. To ask the International Red Cross for help.

17. The national government gets most of its money from:

    1. sale of land,
    2. taxes,
    3. sale of postage stamps,
    4. traffic fines,
    5. new money and coins.

18. In your country which of the following are allowed to vote in national elections?

    1. Only men over 18 years of age.
    2. Only men over 21 years of age.
    3. All people living in the country on a given date.
    4. Nearly all men and women over 21 years of age.
    5. Only those men and women who voted in the last election.

19. Which of following sentences best shows a democratic feeling?

    1. "Children should obey their parents without question."
    2. "Most people cannot share in the government of a country."
    3. "Public decisions should be voted on by the people after discussion."
    4. "The state, not the citizen, should decide what is best for the country."
    5. "The task of employees is to do as they are told and nothing more."

20. If a person has political authority he has:

1. the power by law to command or order,
2. lived a long time,
3. a strong religious influence,
4. an important job in business,
5. a job with the United Nations.

21. Who chooses most of the people to run for elective offices in your country?

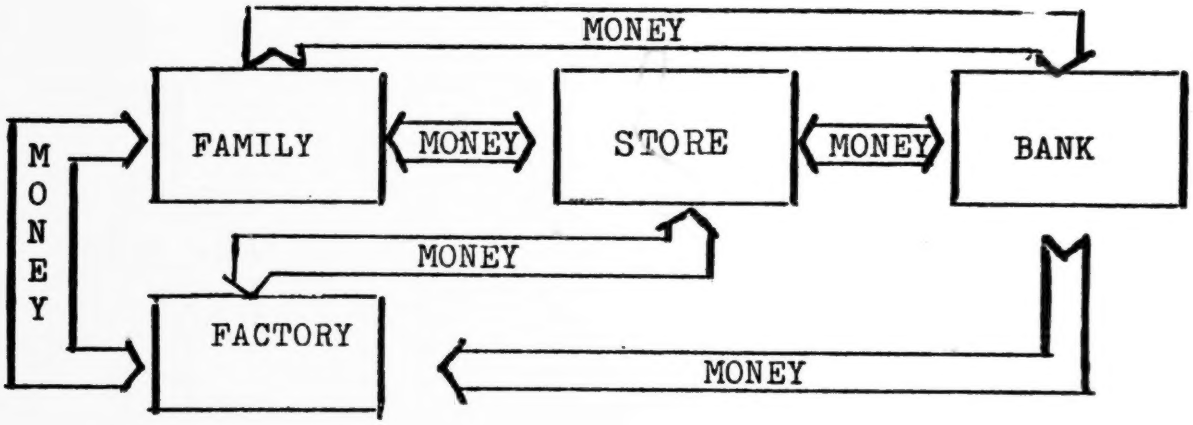
1. The police.
2. The army officers.
3. The judges.
4. The party organizations.
5. The people who work for the government.

22. Which of these is part of the United Nations organization?

1. UNESCO.
2. The International Red Cross organization.
3. The International Red Crescent organization.
4. The Olympic Games.
5. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

23. Suppose that in a theater near your home you notice that the exit signs do not work. The person in charge of the theater does not repair the lights when you tell him that they do not work. To help protect the people who go to the theater, which of these should you do **first**?

1. Send word to any insurance company.
2. Notify any important government official.
3. Tell your friends not to go to the theater.
4. Report the matter to the nearest fire department or police station.
5. Ask your teachers and your parents to write to the President.



24. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

25. A tax is money that:

1. one pays as a fine,
2. one gives to poor people,
3. one puts into the bank,
4. the government gives to everyone,
5. people must pay to the government.

26. Only four of the following are usually paid for with taxes in your country. Which one is NOT ?

1. Costs of roads and streets.
2. Policemen's wages.
3. Taxi drivers' wages.
4. Soldiers'wages
5. Mailmen's wages.

27. On his way home a driver stops his car because he sees a big stone in the middle of the road.The stone is too large to be moved by one man. Which of the following should he do?

1. Continue and be happy to have missed the stone himself.
2. Write to the people who care for the highway.
3. Put a danger marker on the stone and continue on his way.
4. Warn the police as soon as he arrives at the next stop.
5. Wait there until someone comes to take the stone away.

28. At one time, when people wanted various things they used to trade one thing for another. For example, suppose a man had sheep but wanted some vegetables, he would exchange his sheep for potatoes and carrots. But he had to find someone who wanted to trade vegetables for a sheep. The system of exchange described above is called:

1. free trade,
2. barter,
3. credit sale,
4. installment buying,
5. cash sale.

29. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

    1. A hospital.
    2. A factory.
    3. A society or community.
    4. A shopping center.
    5. A school.

The following statement applies to questions 30 - 34.

People act as they do for many different reasons. Here are four different reasons which may cause them to act as they do:

- I. Because of the law of the place in which they live - Laws.
- II. Because their families, friends and neighbors do the same things - Customs
- III. Because it would not be good for their health if they acted otherwise - Health
- IV. Because of the natural surroundings where they live - Nature

30. Which of the above reason(s) best explain(s) why a great number of Japanese like to attend baseball games?

    1. Laws only.
    2. Customs only.
    3. Health only.
    4. Nature only.
    5. Health and Nature.

31. Which of the above reason(s) best explain(s) why a great number of old people may like to wear dark colored clothes?

    1. Laws only.
    2. Customs only.
    3. Health only.
    4. Laws and Customs.
    5. Laws and Health.

32. Which of the above reason(s) best explain(s) why people everywhere live in some kind of house or shelter?

    1. Laws and Customs.
    2. Laws and Health.
    3. Customs and Health.
    4. Customs and Nature.
    5. Health and Nature.

33. Which of the above reason(s) best explain(s) why most people pay their taxes?

    1. Laws only.
    2. Customs only.
    3. Health only.
    4. Nature only.
    5. Laws and Customs.

34. Which of the above reason(s) best explain(s) why people who live on sea coasts often earn their living by fishing?

1. Laws only.
2. Customs only.
3. Laws and Health.
4. Customs and Health.
5. Customs and Nature.

---

35. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

36. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form 1 C

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 36 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?
1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

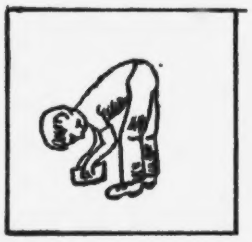
1. A patriotic citizen usually has the highest loyalty to:

    1. his friends ,
    2. his school,
    3. his community,
    4. his country,
    5. the United Nations.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white and red ,
    4. black, red and gold,
    5. red, white, and blue.

Question 3 refers to the following:



3. Suppose that a boy named John, finds a wallet on the ground. If he wants to be a good citizen, what should he do with the money and the wallet?

    1. Give them to a poor man.
    2. Keep them for himself.
    3. Give them to a policeman or leave them at a police station.
    4. Divide the money among his friends and keep the wallet for himself.
    5. Take part of the money for himself and give the rest of it and the wallet to a policeman.

4. Which of the following would be a fair law? A law which says that:

    1. all cars must stop at stop signs,
    2. people who have friends in the government can ignore the laws,
    3. everybody over a certain age should be put to death,
    4. people who have a good deal of money can buy slaves,
    5. older children can tell the younger children what to do when they are in school.

5. Which of these is the highest or most important law in your country?

    1. Traffic rules.
    2. Criminal codes.
    3. Business regulations.
    4. The laws of your Constitution.
    5. The laws of the United Nations.

6. What does the national Congress do?

    1. Punish criminals.
    2. Look after the court system.
    3. Control foreign affairs.
    4. Make the laws for the country.
    5. Tell the civil service what to do.

7. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licenses.

8. There are persons who help the President to carry out his everyday duties. What are these persons called?

    1. Secretaries.
    2. Generals.
    3. Policemen.
    4. Judges.
    5. Chairmen.

9. In your country the punishment for persons found guilty of a crime is usually decided by:

    1. policemen,
    2. teachers,
    3. lawyers,
    4. judges,
    5. defendents.

10. Suppose that a large group of people refused to obey a law which the government of your country had made. What should your democratic government officials do first?

    1. Cancel the law.
    2. Ignore the lawbreakers, but keep the law anyway.
    3. Allow other citizens to disregard the law also.
    4. Recruit more policemen to arrest the lawbreakers.
    5. Meet with some of the lawbreakers to discuss why they broke the law.

11. Who can vote in this country?

    1. Only married men.
    2. Only rich people.
    3. Only religious people.
    4. Most adult citizens over a certain age.
    5. Anybody who wants to do so.

12. Which of the following most clearly violates the rules of democratic politics?

    1. The charge that one's opponent is a radical.
    2. To pay people to vote for your candidate.
    3. To promise to represent special interests.
    4. To use one's personal funds in a campaign.
    5. To promise to change some of the rules of politics.

13. According to the rules of democratic politics, victory in an election consists of securing the:

    1. support of businessmen,
    2. most qualified candidates,
    3. largest number of votes,
    4. greatest financial contributions,
    5. support of the minority party.

14. What is the major job of political parties in a democracy?

    1. To tell the truth about politics.
    2. To force the candidates to live up to their election promises.
    3. To pay for election campaigns.
    4. To nominate and help elect people running for political office.
    5. To do away with small parties and to make one big one.

15. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.

16. Which of the following CANNOT vote in your national elections?

    1. Judges and Cabinet Secretaries.
    2. Aliens and criminals.
    3. Women and old people.
    4. Policemen and soldiers.
    5. Teachers and civil servants.

17. What is the youngest age at which you can run for election to the House of Representatives in your country?

    1. 21 years old.
    2. 25 years old.
    3. 30 years old.
    4. 35 years old.
    5. 45 years old.

18. An election of a new national legislature is held to:

    1. give members of the government the chance to hold meetings,
    2. choose someone to make the laws and govern the country,
    3. make people vote,
    4. make sure that a different political party will run the government,
    5. allow politicians to make public speeches about the government.

19. Most people can vote in public elections if they are:

1. at least 17 years old,
2. at least 21 years old,
3. living in the country,
4. citizens of the country,
5. patriotic and loyal to the country.

20. You use secret ballot in:

1. a game which adults play,
2. an election where everyone is allowed to vote,
3. an election where no one else knows for whom you voted,
4. writing an examination paper or test,
5. an application for a government license.

21. Which of the following can best be decided by a school class on its own by voting?

1. The reason for a classmate's illness.
2. The sex of an animal which someone has brought into the classroom.
3. The price that should be charged for bread at school lunches.
4. The person in the class who has the highest mark on an examination.
5. The person who should act as class representative or officer.

22. Below are five kinds of societies.

In which of the following kinds of society would a person be most able to speak freely?

1. Totalitarian.
2. Communist.
3. Democratic.
4. Fascist.
5. Authoritarian.

23. Suppose that it is usual for the pupils of a class to decide on some actions, such as going on a class trip. Which of the following ways is the democratic way of doing this?

1. The teacher decides.
2. The class votes and the most votes wins.
3. The oldest children in the class decide.
4. The school principal or headmaster decides.
5. The teachers vote on it and the most votes win.

24. Only four of these countries are Communist states. Which one is NOT?

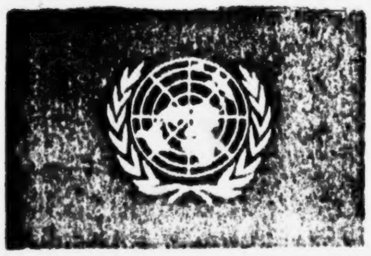
1. Albania.
2. The Soviet Union (Russia).
3. Romania.
4. Austria.
5. Bulgaria.

25. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

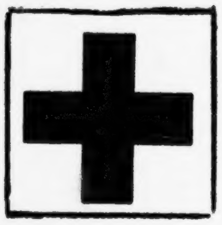
1. France.
2. Mexico.
3. Japan.
4. Yugoslavia.
5. Norway.

Question 26 refers to the following flags:

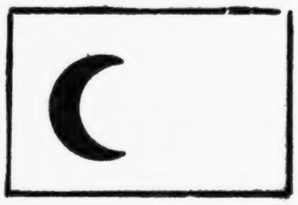
Flag A



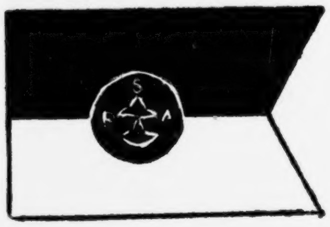
Flag B



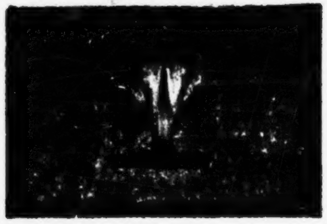
Flag C



Flag D



Flag E



26. Which of these flags is the United Nations flag?

1. Flag A.
2. Flag B.
3. Flag C.
4. Flag D.
5. Flag E.

27. The government makes all children attend school for so many years. Why does the government do this?

    1. Fathers and mothers who work cannot take care of their children.
    2. It is dangerous for children to play on the streets all day.
    3. Children must be taught to take an active part in the affairs of the country.
    4. Teachers need jobs.
    5. The teachers and the school principal (headmaster) have decided so.

28. Which of the following mainly pays for the government's schools in your town, village, city, or municipality?

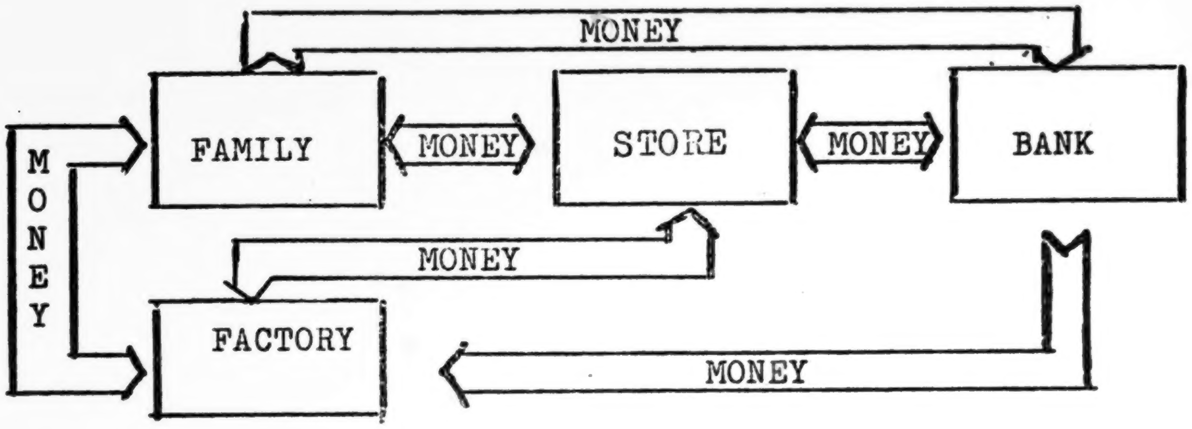
    1. Money from teachers and students.
    2. Money from parents according to the number of their children in school.
    3. Gifts from rich men.
    4. Taxes from people living in the community.
    5. Grants from private foundations and businesses.

29. A friend living in your neighborhood has a disease which may spread to others. His parents ask you to report the case to the public authorities. Which of the following would you get in touch with first?

    1. The fireman or mailman.
    2. The nearest department of health or health officer.
    3. Your druggist.
    4. Your parents or close relations.
    5. Your teachers or the older children in your school.

30. Since 1945, prices of many goods have more than doubled. Which of the following sentences best shows this?

    1. People earn more than in 1945.
    2. It is easier today to buy what you want than it was in 1945.
    3. The same amount of money will buy less today than it did in 1945.
    4. Products are twice as good as in 1945.
    5. People do not buy as many goods as in 1945.



31. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

    1. "How banks are important to society."
    2. "How workers get their money."
    3. "How money circulates."
    4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
    5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

32. In most countries, charges are made when the government does something for us. For example, when we buy postage stamps to mail a letter we must pay a fee. Why must we do that?

    1. To speed up the workers.
    2. To speed up the service.
    3. To increase the value of our letters.
    4. To make letters more beautiful.
    5. To help the government pay for public services.

33. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

    1. A hospital.
    2. A factory.
    3. A society or community.
    4. A shopping center.
    5. A school.

34. Suppose that the parents of a girl named Carla have decided to replace the furniture in her bedroom because she has outgrown it. If Carla behaves correctly what should she do?

    1. Accept the furniture that her father and mother want.
    2. Ask for her wishes to be taken into account.
    3. Insist that they buy only that furniture which pleases her.
    4. Take no interest in the purchase.
    5. Have her grandmother choose the furniture because she knows she can get what she wants that way.

35. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

1. Those interested in medicine or dentistry.
2. Those interested in science or mathematics.
3. Those interested in history or social studies.
4. Those interested in foreign languages or reading.
5. Those interested in art or music.

36. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-test Forms Population I

Form IA

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
4.	In response 2. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
6.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc for Department of Defense as appropriate.
8.	In response 1. substitute Prime Minister, etc. for President as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Members of Parliament, Deputies, etc. for Congressmen as appropriate.
9.	In response 4. substitute Members of Parliament, Deputies, etc. for Congressmen as appropriate. In response 5. substitute Prime Minister, etc. for President as appropriate.
10.	Key may vary by nation, but should be in position 2 with other options evenly spaced.
11, 12.	Substitute Socialist for Communist, if more appropriate in Europe.
15.	Substitute appropriate name such as Ali, Sven, Luigi, etc. for Louis.
16-18.	In illustration and responses substitute shop for store if appropriate.
20.	Substitute public or state schools for government schools as appropriate.
33.	Substitute appropriate line drawing of Member of Parliament, Deputy, etc. for drawing of Congressman and change wording.
34.	Substitute appropriate line drawing of bobby, carabiniere, etc. for policeman and change wording.
35.	Substitute appropriate line drawing of postman, mail carrier, etc. for drawing of mailman and change wording.

Form 1B

Item	Note
1.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
4.	Answer varies from country to country, but correct answer should be in same postion, 3., for scoring purposes. Choose any four of the flags given in the test or below to go along with your national flag. A smaller version of the U.S. flag should be used, if thought necessary.

(Iranian flag)

(West German flag)

5.	Substitute national legislature, Parliament, Chamber of Deputies, Bundestag, etc., for Congress as appropriate in response 2.
6.	In response 2. substitute Minister of Justice etc. for Attorney General as appropriate. In response 3. substitute appropriate title of Head of State for President. In response 4. substitute Deputies, Members of Parliament, etc. for Congressmen as appropriate.
8.	In response 1. substitute lawyers, solicitors, etc. for attorneys as appropriate. In response 2. substitute Parliament, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
9.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry for Department if appropriate.
11.	Show a typical picture of a court in your own country.

Item	Note
14.	In response 2. substitute similar local or regional official for mayor as appropriate. In response 3. substitute judge or judges for court if desired. In response 5. substitute lawyer, solicitor, etc. for attorney as appropriate.
16.	In response 5. substitute Red Crescent for Red Cross if appropriate.
18.	Correct answer may vary from country to country, but should be in the same position, 4.,for scoring purposes.
21.	Substitute "stand" for "run" if appropriate.
22.	In response 5. substitute Girl Guides, etc. for Girl Scouts as appropriate.
23.	In response 4. substitute fire station, etc for fire department as appropriate. In response 5. substitute Prime Minister, Shah, etc. for President as appropriate.
24.	In illustration and response 4. substitute shop for store if appropriate.
26.	In response 2. use appropriate name for officer of the law. In response 5. use postmen if appropriate.
28.	In response 4. substitute hire purchase for installment buying if appropriate.

Form 1C

Item	Note
1.	In response 4. substitute nation or state for country if appropriate.
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5., for scoring purposes.
3.	Substitute an appropriate name, eg. Luigi, Parviz, etc, for John.
6.	Substitute Parliament, Bundestag, Chamber of Deputies, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
8.	Substitute Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc. for President as appropriate. In response 1. substitute Cabinet Ministers, etc. for Secretaries as appropriate.

Item	Note
9.	In response 4. substitute magistrates, etc. for judges as appropriate.
14.	In response 4. substitute "standing" for "running" if appropriate.
15.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry for Department if appropriate.
16.	In response 1. substitute Cabinet Ministers for Secretaries if appropriate.
17.	Substitute "stand" for "run" if appropriate, and Lower House, House of Commons, Chamber of Deputies, Bundestag, etc. for House of Representatives as appropriate. Key may vary, but should be in the same place, 2., and the years should be similarly spaced as in the example given.
19.	Answers may vary according to national law, but correct answer should be in position 2.
21.	Substitute form for school class if appropriate.
24.	Substitute Russia for the Soviet Union in response 2. if desired.
25.	Substitute Socialist for Communist if appropriate.
27.	Substitute headmaster for school principal in response 5. if appropriate.
29.	Substitute pharmacist, apothecary, etc. for druggist in response 3. as appropriate.
34.	Substitute appropriate name for Carla.

Civic Education Pretest Form II A

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 46 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?
1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. At a busy street corner in your country two cars (one driven by a rich man and the other driven by a poor man) cross the traffic lights when they say stop. Both drivers are stopped by the police and are charged with breaking the law. Both men also pay an equal fine in the traffic court. What does this tell you about the law?

   1. The law favors rich men.
   2. The law favors poor men.
   3. There is one law for the rich and another for the poor.
   4. The same law is for all men.
   5. The law does not care about traffic offenses.

2. The colors of your national flag are :

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white and red,
   4. black, red and gold,
   5. red, white, and blue.

3. Which of these would most probably be the best citizen in a democracy?

   Someone who:

   1. has good health and much money,
   2. wins many athletic contests,
   3. reads about current events and votes in elections,
   4. is born into a good family and has many friends in important places,
   5. has had much schooling.

4. Suppose you see a woman in a large store put some store goods under her coat. What should you do if you were a good citizen?

   1. Tell your parents about her.
   2. Ask her if she is going to return or pay for them.
   3. Shout out, calling her a thief.
   4. Take some goods yourself.
   5. Let her go because she is probably poor.

5. Sometimes children vote on things in school. Voting in school would be useful to decide which of these things?

   1. Deciding whether a small chicken brought into the classroom is a male or female.
   2. Choosing the doctor who will make a sick classmate well again.
   3. Deciding whether or not the school shall have a fourteen day holiday.
   4. Deciding whether or not the class needs to have extra homework.
   5. Deciding who shall be the class representative or officer.

6. Which of the following statements provides the best reason for citizens in a democracy to obey the laws?

   1. Because other people obey them.
   2. Because there will be a revolution if they do not obey them.
   3. Because they will be arrested if they do not obey them.
   4. Because the lawmakers usually act in the best interest of the country.
   5. Because they can complain later if it was wrong to do so.

7. A citizen is a person who:

   1. obeys the law,
   2. is allowed to salute the flag,
   3. is loyal to the country in which he is born,
   4. has rights and responsibilities in the community,
   5. can vote in all national elections.

8. John does NOT want to pay taxes. If Bill wants to point out to John the best reason why good citizens should pay taxes,he should say:

   1. we shall be fined if we do not,
   2. everyone pays them,
   3. it has always been like that,
   4. they aid the progress and well-being of all,
   5. our neighbors will like us if we pay them.

9. Only four of the following sentences about democracy are correct. Which sentence about democracy is NOT true?

   1. Adults can vote for their leaders.
   2. If the majority agrees, the rest usually go along.
   3. The people rule through elected representatives.
   4. Each person earns the same amount of money as another.
   5. People are free to disagree with the government if they want.

10. Which of the following sentences shows a democratic way of thinking?

    1. Children should obey their parents without discussion.
    2. Only a few persons should take part in public affairs and politics.
    3. Certain decisions should be voted on after free discussion and debate.
    4. The leaders of the state, not the citizens, should decide what is best for its citizens.
    5. The job of an employee is to do what he is told and nothing else.

11. In which of the following years did the present American national Constitution become officially effective?

    1. 1608.
    2. 1635.
    3. 1781.
    4. 1783.
    5. 1788.

12. There is a political device which is supposed to insure democratic control. It is called "checks and balances" or separation (distribution) of powers. This system is intended to:

    1. give the Congress and the President the same amount of power,
    2. prevent the central government from having more power than local governments,
    3. make each branch of government independent of the other two,
    4. be an obstacle to continued governmental progress,
    5. prevent the concentration of governmental power.

13. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licenses.

14. Which of the following is an important activity which is carried on by both the national and the local governments?

    1. Both make postage stamps.
    2. Both issue passports.
    3. Both issue currency.
    4. Both build streets and highways.
    5. Both send ambassadors to foreign countries.

15. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.

16. Which of the following is most likely to have the power to investigate a Chief Executive whom, it is widely believed, has acted contrary to the national interests?

    1. The Attorney General.
    2. The President of the Republic.
    3. The Secretary of Defense.
    4. The Congress.
    5. The Police.

17. Members of the House of Representatives must run for re-election at least every:

    1. six months,
    2. twelve months,
    3. two years,
    4. four years,
    5. six years.

18. Which of the following is the main task of the executive branch of the national government?

    1. To administer the laws.
    2. To change the laws.
    3. To pass the laws.
    4. To do away with old laws.
    5. To elect the legislature.

19. Mr. A. refuses to pay Mr. B $2.000 for goods supplied a year ago. What should Mr. B do to get his money?

    1. Begin criminal proceedings against Mr. A through the police.
    2. Have a court of law send Mr. A to a debtor's prison.
    3. File a suit of bankruptcy against Mr. A.
    4. Hire a lawyer to bring a suit in a civil court.
    5. Write a letter to Mr. A threatening him with personal harm if he does not pay.

20. In a constitutional democracy, a general election must be held at certain times because:

    1. public opinion demands it,
    2. opposition politicians demand it,
    3. the voters ought to have a chance to choose new representatives,
    4. people need to vote frequently,
    5. a total change of the government is needed on a regular basis.

21. Political elections are mainly held in democratic nations in order to:

    1. educate the public in political affairs,
    2. ensure that people will vote,
    3. make certain that the governing party will change frequently,
    4. allow the people to express their preferences for change and development,
    5. avoid dictatorship.

22. Which of these is most necessary to the existence of effective pressure or interest groups in a democratic political system?

    1. Distribution of governmental powers.
    2. Right of private association.
    3. Use of a committee system to screen legislation.
    4. Concentration of power in certain governmental branches.
    5. Popular election of the civil service.

23. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

24. The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty has been signed by:

    1. only three nations,
    2. only four nations,
    3. only thirty nations,
    4. more than 100 nations,
    5. more than 150 nations.

25. Only four of the following statements about political parties in a democracy are correct. Which is NOT correct?

    Political parties:

    1. may represent different economic or interest groups,
    2. represent people who like different candidates in an election,
    3. represent people who see different ways of solving the country's problems,
    4. are usually made up of people who are good friends and have parties together,
    5. are so much a part of democracy that there must be at least two such competing parties for a democratic system to exist.

26. Which of these units of the United Nations Organization is chiefly responsible for keeping the peace between or among nations?

1. General Assembly.
2. Security Council.
3. International Court of Justice.
4. Economic and Social Council.
5. UNESCO.

27. Which of the following is the major purpose for which the United Nations Organization was formed?

1. To spread democracy everywhere.
2. To advance nationalism in different countries.
3. To maintain world peace.
4. To do away with race prejudice.
5. To help small nations to cooperate with one another.

28. In order to get the most accurate answer to questions about the current structure, functions, and accomplishments of the United Nations Organization, you would consult:

1. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. the statute of the International Court of Justice,
3. UNESCO,
4. the United Nations Charter,
5. the Office of Public Information of the United Nations Organization.

29. In the Preamble to the Charter the peoples of the United Nations promise to:

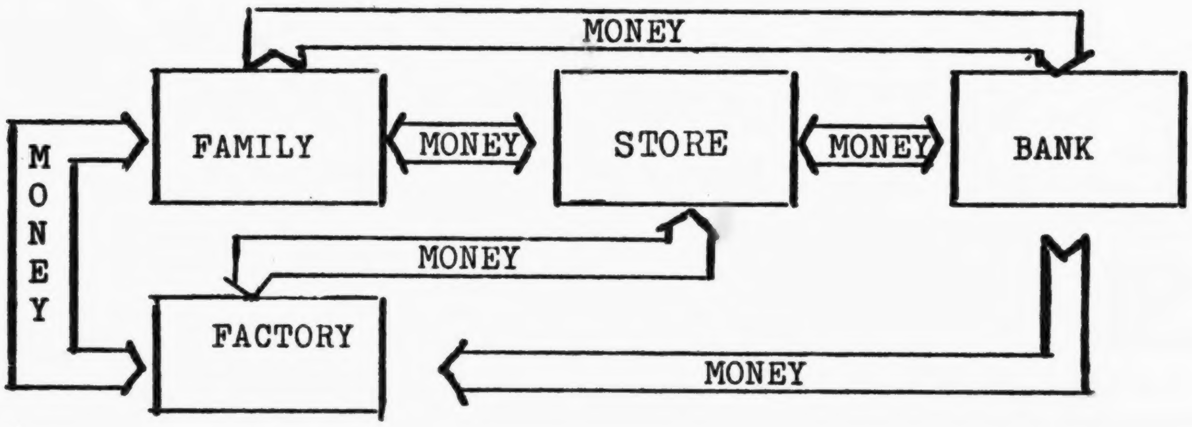
1. prevent the use of armed force except in the common interest of members,
2. grant a fair constitution to all nations,
3. do away with tariffs and other barriers to trade,
4. restore nations' boundaries as they were in 1939,
5. stop the spread of fascism and dictatorships.

30. Which one of these things can the average student or ordinary citizen best do to strengthen the United Nations?

1. Learn foreign languages and customs.
2. Discuss the aims and work of the organization in an informed manner.
3. Travel in other countries.
4. Refuse to listen to people who are unfriendly to the United Nations.
5. Read United Nations literature and buy U.N.O. postcards.

31. Which of these services are correctly matched with the level of government (local or national) which usually provides this service?

1. Military defense - National .
2. Street lighting - Local.
3. Garbage collection - Local.
4. Social Security programs - National.
5. All of the above.



32. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

33. A protective tariff on imports is usually designed by one country primarily to help:

1. foreign consumers in the country,
2. all taxpayers in the country,
3. national producers and manufacturers in the country,
4. government employees in the country,
5. defense industries in the country.

34. A tariff is a tax on:

1. a gift of money from abroad,
2. goods brought into a country,
3. aliens who live in a country,
4. real estate owned in another country,
5. corporate profits of foreign owned businesses.

35. Only four of the following statements are correct. Which one is NOT correct?

1. Insurance of safety is a major purpose of traffic regulations everywhere.
2. There are few illiterates in the world today.
3. Negroes are as gifted as whites.
4. India has had Nobel Prize winners.
5. Children go to school for a relatively long time in those countries with a high standard of living.

36. Suppose that certain goods become less available, and other things remain the same. Higher prices for scarce goods are more likely to result if people:

1. save more of their money,
2. buy more of these goods,
3. import more of these and other goods,
4. export more goods in general,
5. produce more of these goods.

37. The train for Washington is going to leave in two minutes. In front of the only ticket-window there is a line of twenty people. A public official who is going to Washington on official business arrives just two minutes before the time of the train. He believes that he cannot pay the conductor or pay when he reaches his destination. How can he best act as a good citizen?

1. Ask those in line if they will let him pass ahead of them.
2. Go directly to the window and ask for a ticket.
3. Ask the station-master to hold the train for a few minutes.
4. Ask the person closest to the window to buy him a ticket.
5. Wait in line and miss the train.

38. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

39. Which of the following should the government of a democratic society do for handicapped individuals who need help?

1. Help their families to take care of them.
2. Help care for them and provide them with allowances.
3. Provide them with medical treatment.
4. Try to find them jobs at which they can work.
5. All of the above.

40. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

41. Which of the following is the best way to estimate the accuracy of sources of information about public problems?

1. Believe those public opinions which seem most likely to be true.
2. Check the background and interests of the sources.
3. Rely upon the opinions of important people and sources.
4. Be suspicious of new ideas and sources.
5. Rely upon what you believe to be true regardless of the source.

Questions 42 - 45: Now here is something a little different. There are only three possible answers to these questions.(Answer 1 for Yes, 2 for No, or 3 for Do Not Know for each one)
Which of these things actually help people to know and feel certain ways about politics and government even when they are very young?

42. Friends help

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

43. Families help

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

44. Newspapers, radio, and television help

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

45. School teachers help

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

46. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form II B

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 46 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk;

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?
1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Suppose you are standing on a busy city corner in your country. As you stand there, you see a rich man in a big car speeding through a stop light. A policeman stops the man and gives him a summons. Just then a taxi driver who is not rich speeds through the light and the policeman also gives a ticket to the man. Both men are required to pay the same fine for the traffic violation. What does this tell you about the law?

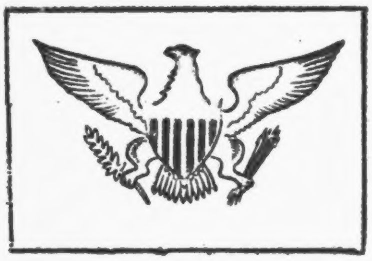
   1. Policemen do not like rich men.
   2. Policemen do not like taxi drivers.
   3. Policemen do not like people.
   4. The same law is for rich and poorer people.
   5. There are two different laws, one for taxi drivers and one for rich people.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white, and red,
   4. black, red,and gold,
   5. red, white, and blue.

3. The primary requirement for national sovereignty is:

   1. military strength,
   2. membership in the United Nations,
   3. a national flag, anthem, and Constitution,
   4. political independence,
   5. a ruling monarch.



4. What does the picture above stand for?

   1. It stands for our nation.
   2. It shows we are stronger than any other nation.
   3. It shows that our country belongs to the United Nations Organization.
   4. It proves to the world that we are a nation.
   5. It shows that we are a free people.

---

5. The main loyalty of a patriotic citizen is to his:

   1. local community,
   2. friends,
   3. school,
   4. job,
   5. country.

6. Which of the following best describes those who are expected to obey the laws in your country?

   1. Voters who have voted in the last election.
   2. Taxpayers who have paid their taxes.
   3. Citizens who are under the age of 21.
   4. Adults who are educated.
   5. All citizens, residents, and visitors to our country.

Questions 7-9 refer to the following statement:

Suppose that the children in a class had agreed upon their own six rules. These were the rules:

I. To keep themselves tidy.
II. To keep to one side on the stairs and in the corridors.
III. To stop others from throwing stones, sticks, or things that might hurt someone.
IV. To speak politely and in a courteous and friendly manner to others.
V. To do their homework regularly.
VI. To speak out if they are mistreated, if they wish to question the teacher's opinion, and if they want to change the rules.

7. What are the numbers of those rules which will protect pupils from accidents?

   1. I and II only.
   2. II and III only.
   3. III and IV only.
   4. IV and V only.
   5. V and VI only.

8. Which of these rules is especially democratic ?

   1. I.
   2. II.
   3. III.
   4. IV.
   5. VI.

9. What are the numbers of those rules which would make the students good citizens of the school if they follow them?

   1. I and II only.
   2. III and IV only.
   3. V and VI only.
   4. I, V, and VI only.
   5. All of these rules.

10. Which of the following is most important in a democracy?

    1. Everyone should respect the rights and privileges of other citizens.
    2. A wise, rich, and fair man should rule the country.
    3. The country should take whatever it wants from the people.
    4. You should pay taxes only when you want to pay them.
    5. People should obey laws only when they feel like it.

11. Which of the following statements about individual freedom in a democracy is correct?

    1. The free man can do anything he wants.
    2. Liberty consists in asserting oneself without taking others into account.
    3. There is no limit to the liberty of the citizens in a democratic society.
    4. My freedom ends at the point where it will start hurting other people.
    5. Even the poor and the illiterate are equally able to enjoy their liberty.

12. If you were a democrat, which of these in your view would be the best form of government?

    Government by:

    1. a strong leader,
    2. a small group of men,
    3. freely elected representatives,
    4. nobility,
    5. experts.

13. Which of the following describes your country's Constitution?

    1. Federal and unwritten only.
    2. Unitary and unwritten only.
    3. Unitary and written only.
    4. Federal, written, remaining powers lie with federal government.
    5. Federal, written, remaining powers lie with state/provincial government.

14. Which of the following was an accomplishment of the League of Nations?

    1. It brought about close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States.
    2. It prevented aggressive acts by Germany and Japan.
    3. It secured universal disarmament.
    4. It obtained international cooperation in solving some economic and social problems.
    5. It created an international state.

15. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

1. Make postage stamps.
2. Coin money.
3. Make military uniforms and flags.
4. Issue passports.
5. Issue drivers' licenses.

16. Now here is something a little different. It asks for a relationship between two sets of things. For instance we could say that the number 2 is to the number 4 as the mumber 4 is to the number 8 (2 x 2 = 4 and 2 x 4 = 8) Can you see this relationship?

World war is to civil war as what is to what?

1. The whole country is to part of the country.
2. Militarism is to pacifism.
3. President is to Congress.
4. Court is to policeman.
5. Part of the country is to the whole country.

17. Who makes the laws in your country?

1. The courts.
2. The Council.
3. The Congress.
4. The Department of Defense.
5. The police.

18. The Congress is a place where:

1. money is made,
2. people just talk about problems,
3. national legislation is made,
4. people are tried for crimes,
5. postage stamps are made.

19. What is the most important thing that the Congress does?

1. Executes laws.
2. Interprets laws.
3. Passes laws.
4. Regulates religious groups.
5. Elects the head of state.

20. Which of the following best describes the function of the civil service in your country?

   1. It assists the executive branch in the administration of national legislation.
   2. It determines the way laws are interpreted.
   3. It nominates the members of the legislature.
   4. It enforces national legislation and determines whether or not laws are just.
   5. It protects the nation against illness and disease.

21. Which of the following is the main purpose of a criminal court?

   1. To suggest new criminal laws.
   2. To supervise criminals after they have served their sentence.
   3. To try individuals for acts contrary to the criminal law.
   4. To try cases or disputes between corporations.
   5. To put people in jail if they cannot pay their debts.

22. Which of the following comes closest to describing what official governmental authorities do?

   1. Carry on public regulation and administration.
   2. Make family rules and determine private morality.
   3. Determine school regulations and club rules.
   4. Publish newspapers and control radio and television.
   5. Determine the price of food and houses.

23. A general election occurs when:

   1. everyone does as he wishes,
   2. there is an election for local government officials,
   3. citizens vote for new members of the Congress,
   4. everyone is very happy and people celebrate,
   5. we have a national holiday and there is no school.

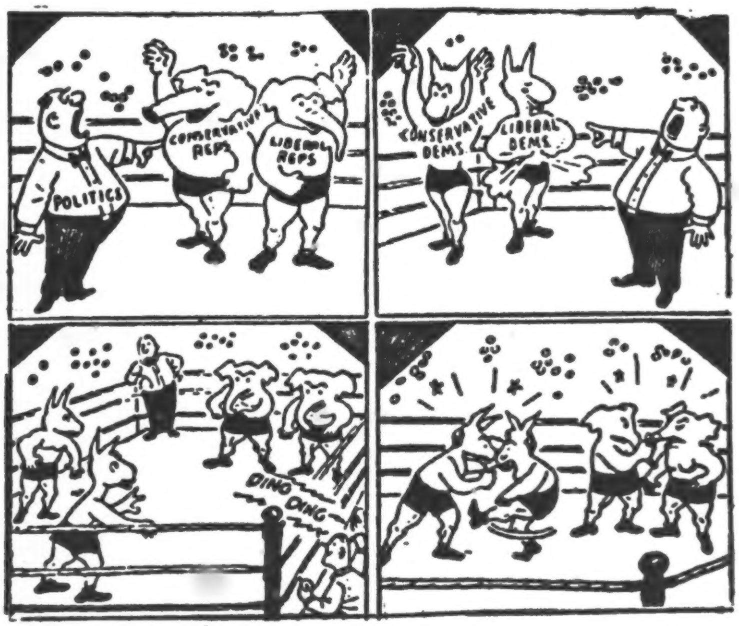
24. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

   1. France.
   2. Mexico.
   3. Japan.
   4. Yugoslavia.
   5. Norway.

25. The following five statements were made by different people. Which one of them shows a democratic way of thinking?

   1. "Children should obey their parents without question."
   2. "Most people cannot share in the government of a country."
   3. "Certain public decisions should be voted on after free discussion and debate."
   4. "The state, not the citizens, should decide what is best for the country."
   5. "Workers should do as they are told and nothing more."

26. The next question refers to a cartoon. It describes the two party system of a certain country, which we shall call country X, where the "Reps" and "Dems" parties have conservative and liberal groups within their parties:



The cartoon best illustrates which of the following things about the two party system in Country X?

1. Party unity is often lacking in both parties.
2. The parties are responsive to the will of the voters.
3. Both parties prefer to fight with one another rather than to further the national welfare.
4. Both parties have the same political program.
5. Party members usually prefer to fight against the weakest political opponent even if he belongs to the same party.

---

27. In order to achieve their goals and program the primary purpose of a political party is to:

1. win elections,
2. raise money for the government,
3. lower taxes,
4. maintain public order,
5. insure regular elections.

28. Which of these is part of the United Nations Organization?

1. The OEEC.
2. The OAS.
3. The UAR.
4. The OECD.
5. UNESCO.

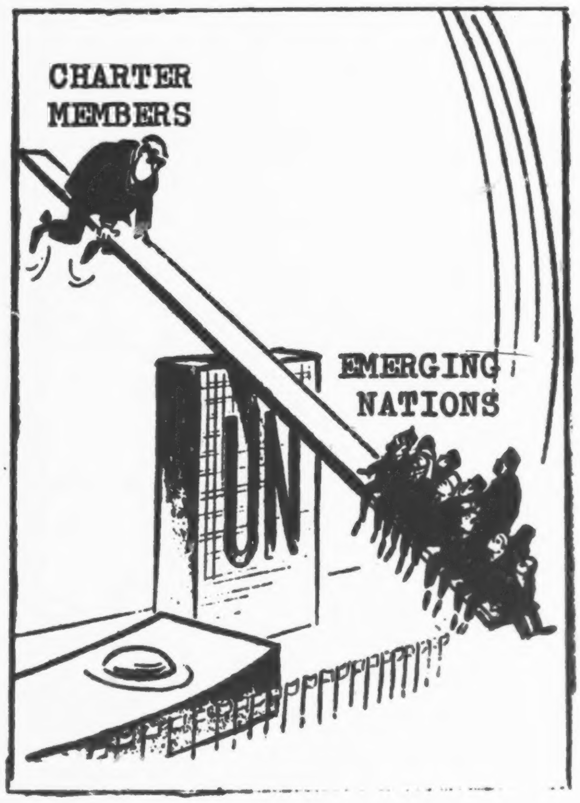
29. Which of the following groups has the largest numerical strength when voting in the United Nations General Assembly?

1. The Commonwealth of Nations.
2. The Afro-Asian nations.
3. The Communist bloc.
4. The Latin American Republics.
5. The Western European powers.

30. In which of these countries does the greatest number (national percentage) of children go to bed hungry?

1. Canada.
2. France.
3. Japan.
4. The Soviet Union (Russia).
5. India.

Question 31 refers to the following cartoon:

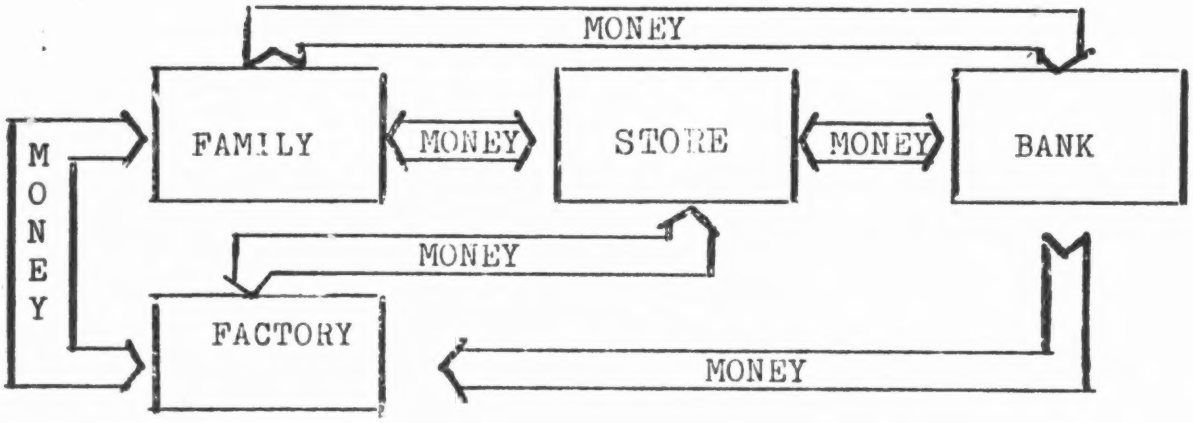


31. The cartoonist is saying that:

1. underdeveloped countries need United Nations help,
2. there are more members who have joined the United Nations than there are charter members,
3. the emerging nations in the United Nations represent a larger total population than charter members,
4. United Nations charter members must respect the military power of the emerging nations,
5. underdeveloped countries do not take the United Nations seriously and they are only playing a game with the charter members.

32. According to the charter, membership in the United Nations is open to:

1. only those states which fought against Japan in World War II,
2. all states able to afford the expense of membership,
3. only those states which were members of the League of Nations,
4. all states accepting the duties of membership,
5. only those countries which have diplomatic representation in the Soviet Union or France.



33. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

34. Suppose that it is agreed that the highway system of a country is the responsibility of the state. If so, which of the following is LEAST related to that responsibility?

1. Issuing general traffic regulations.
2. Levying taxes to maintain the highways.
3. Manufacturing vehicles and automobile products.
4. Punishing those who violate traffic regulations.
5. Closing highways during emergencies.

35. Which of the following persons most likely works in a bureaucracy (or is called a bureaucrat)?

1. A farmer who owns his property.
2. An artist who has his own studio.
3. A department head in a government office.
4. The owner of a small business.
5. A carpenter who works for himself.

36. Our national government obtains the largest portion of its revenue from which of the following tax sources?

1. Tobacco and liquor (excise taxes).
2. Corporation income taxes.
3. Employment or payroll taxes.
4. Personal income taxes.
5. Customs duties and taxes (tariffs).

37. It is generally believed that the ideal job for a person is one that:

1. helps increase his income, though it makes him unhappy,
2. ranks him higher in society, but lowers his income,
3. is easy to perform, but is not personally rewarding,
4. suits the talents and qualifications of the individual,
5. helps the state become more powerful.

38. Some economic systems are capitalistic, socialistic or communistic. Nevertheless, all national economic systems exist mainly to:

1. satisfy government needs,
2. coin money,
3. parcel out scarce resources,
4. handle international trade,
5. insure equality of income.

39. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

40. Generally speaking which of the following best characterizes the normal relationship of individuals who live in human societies?

1. Interdependence.
2. Independence.
3. Warlike.
4. Unnatural.
5. Destructive.

41. If you were a voter looking for information to help you make a choice about a party or candidates in a nationwide election, what should you do?
(Assume all are possible)

1. Telephone or write to each candidate and ask his opinions.
2. Ask your friends how they are voting and vote the same way.
3. Study the qualifications and ideas of each candidate or party.
4. Read one candidate's or party's literature.
5. Vote for the one that has the best looking candidates.

42. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

Questions 43-45

Now here is something a little bit different. Below are listed five names. In the question you are given the definitions which apply to these names. Indicate the right definition for each name by matching the numbers in the list of names with the description in the questions. Each of the names may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Names

I. A family
II. A school
III. A team
IV. A state
V. A nation

43. A group of persons composed of parents, children and sometimes close relatives is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

44. A number of persons associated together for a common purpose, action, or competition is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

45. A group of persons working in the same study and training environment is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

---

46. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form II C

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 46 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

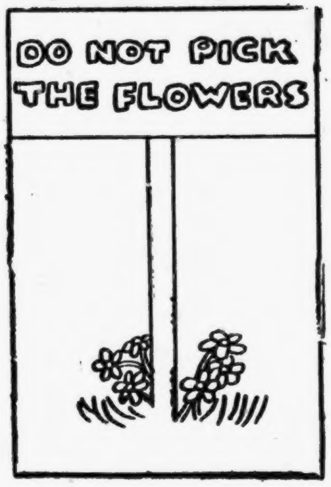
Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?
1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

Question 1 refers to the following drawing:


DO NOT PICK THE FLOWERS

1. "Do Not Pick The Flowers." This order is clearly stated on a sign in a public park. A rich man and a vagrant (wandering poor man) pick some of the flowers. Both are stopped by a patroling policeman and both had to pay the same fine in court. What does this tell you about the law?

   1. Policemen do not like rich men.
   2. Policemen do not like vagrants.
   3. The law is harsh and cruel to people.
   4. The same law is for rich men and vagrants.
   5. There are two different laws, one for the rich and one for vagrants.

---

2. The colors of your national flag are:

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white, and red,
   4. black, red,and gold,
   5. red, white, and blue.

Questions 3 - 6

Below are listed five names. In the questions you are given the definitions which apply to these names. Indicate the right definition for each name by matching the numbers in the list of names with the descriptions in the questions.Each of the names may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Names

I. A family,
II. A political party
III. A state
IV. A nation
V. A labor union

3. A community of people united under the same sovereign or government, having a common historical background, speaking the same language(s) and living under the same (or similar) cultural traditions is:

   1. I, 3. III, 5. V.
   2. II, 4. IV,

4. A body of persons sharing opinions on the administration of the state (national government) and having a special organization is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

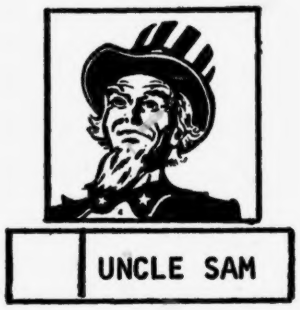
5. A group of persons with similar occupations organized to improve their working conditions, often representing the interests of the employees in the social and political, as well as the economic, spheres is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

6. A territory with distinct limits, a population tied together with some common interests,and ruled over by a government is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

Question 7 refers to the following drawing:



7. Uncle Sam appears like he is because this figure:

1. stands for, or is a symbol of, our nation,
2. shows that we are stronger than any other nation,
3. shows that our country belongs to the United Nations,
4. proves to the world that we are a nation,
5. shows that our nation will one day rule the world.

8. The government in most countries requires its adult citizens to:

1. have many children,
2. recognize the national anthem,
3. pay taxes,
4. join a political party or political organization,
5. serve in the armed forces.

9. What must every citizen of your country do even before he becomes a voter?

1. Obey the laws of your country.
2. Go to religious services regularly.
3. Join a political club or party.
4. Go on to further education beyond secondary school.
5. Give money to charitable institutions.

Questions 10 - 12 refer to the following passage:

Peter usually walked to school, but today he was riding with his father because he had stayed in bed too long. He told his father, "Hurry father; you are driving too slowly. I will be late for school and that is against the rules." "Why can't we drive faster?" "Sorry, son," said his father. "Thirty five miles per hour is the speed limit, whether you are late or not."

10. Which of the following is the best reason that Peter's father could give for NOT driving faster?

1. The police may take away his job.
2. The road will be damaged.
3. The danger of an accident is less.
4. The people who speed are sick.
5. The car engine will be harmed if it goes too fast.

11. Suppose that all speed limits were taken away. Who would decide this?

1. The drivers' unions and associations.
2. The pedestrians.
3. The judges.
4. The government or government officials.
5. The automobile , transportation, and insurance companies.

12. Who makes the laws about speed limits?

1. Drivers.
2. Police.
3. Government (government officials and community officials)
4. Auto manufacturers.
5. Judges.

13. Among the following ways for a good citizen to act, which is the most correct?

Carl wants to convince Louis that it is faster and safer to go to school by Red Street instead of Green Street. What should he do?

1. Continue to talk without listening to Louis.
2. Refuse to change his mind or listen to Louis' side of the story.
3. Ask Louis to try Red Street one day and Green Street another, so he can see which is best for him.
4. Try to impose his own point of view by raising his voice.
5. Call in someone else to help him force his ideas on Louis.

14. In most countries why is the situation of women in regard to work less favorable than that of men?

1. Because old prejudices, traditions, and habits hold on.
2. Because women's work is inferior.
3. Because women are more naturally able to do housework.
4. Because women are able to work longer hours than men.
5. Because men are responsible for raising the family.

15. Suppose that school children in a class make their own rules. They also agree to accept what the majority of the group has decided. When they do this, they are best described as acting:

1. democraticly,
2. politely,
3. sensibly,
4. morally,
5. logicaly.

16. Which of these is the best description of a young person who is a good citizen in your country?

Someone who:

1. knows very well how to sing all the patriotic songs,
2. buys goods manufactured in his own country,
3. is killed fighting for his country,
4. does his best in work, at school, or in his community
5. is kind to older people.

17. Which of the following best shows democracy in action?

1. When a general orders his men to do something.
2. When a teacher decides to let the class go home from school early.
3. When a citizen pays his taxes.
4. When a policeman determines that someone was driving too fast.
5. When citizens elect their local government officials by majority vote.

18. In what kind of government is the power of the King subject to a Constitution?

1. Dictatorial constitutional government.
2. Republican constitutional government.
3. Federal or unitary constitutional government.
4. Absolute constitutional monarchy.
5. Constitutional monarchy.

19. "Man's capacity for justice makes ________ possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes ________________ necessary." Which of the following words is missing in both cases?

1. Monarchy.
2. Democracy.
3. Elections.
4. Federations.
5. Tyranny.

20. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

1. Make postage stamps.
2. Coin money.
3. Make military uniforms and flags.
4. Issue passports.
5. Issue drivers' licenses.

21. "DO NOT WALK ON THE GRASS." (Suppose you see this notice on a sign in a public park in your town, village, or city.) By whose authority is this order most probably made?

1. By the park superintendent.
2. By the people who use the park.
3. By the central or national government.
4. By the local government.
5. By the military.

22. Who makes the laws in your country?

1. The courts.
2. The Council.
3. The Congress.
4. The Department of Defense.
5. The police.

23. A political committee is a :

1. group of people who meet to discuss public problems,
2. group which organizes strikes,
3. court for punishing wrong-doers against the state,
4. public agency for organizing national holidays,
5. group which keeps the peace.

24. Which of the following best justifies the belief that it is important to have more than one person making laws for your nation?

1. This gives government jobs to more people.
2. That is the way it has always been done.
3. In this way many view points, rather than the special interests of one person, will be considered.
4. It looks better in the newspapers to decide things this way.
5. More people will know about the law this way.

25. The main function of the chief executive officer (President) of government is to:

1. revise old laws,
2. supervise the functioning of the court system,
3. administer the laws,
4. raise the revenues to cover government spending,
5. provide for the general welfare of all citizens.

26. If someone is found guilty of breaking the law, his punishment is set by the:

1. government,
2. courts,
3. President of your country,
4. police,
5. military authorities.

27. Most of your national government's tax money goes to pay for:

1. highway construction,
2. social security programs,
3. agricultural subsidies,
4. public education,
5. national defense.

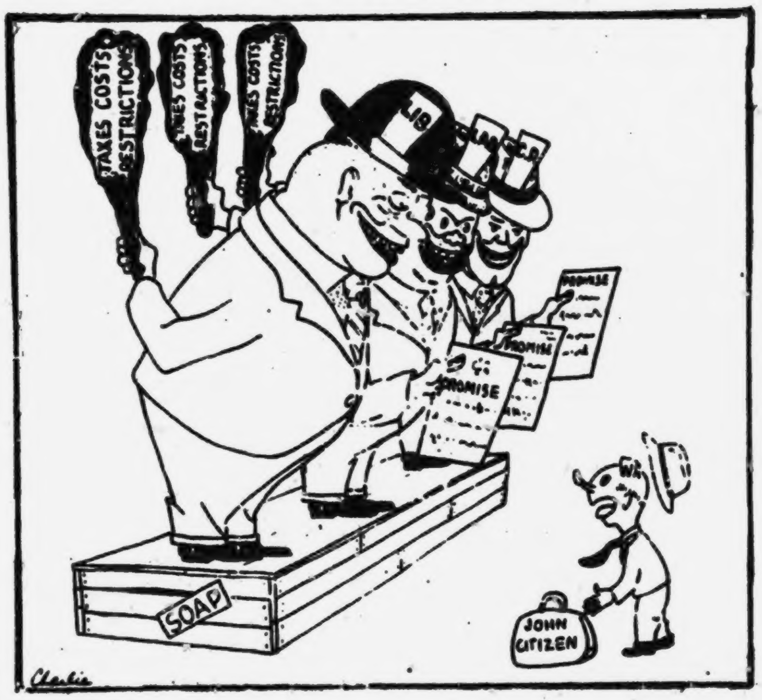
28. Which of the following are usually elected officials?

1. Army officers who volunteer for service.
2. Civil servants who work for the national government.
3. Judges who serve on the highest court.
4. Most members of the national legislature.
5. Teachers who work in the government schools.

29. "I don't think politics or election results affect my own life very much."
The person making this statement would most likely:

1. be a regular contributor to the political party of his choice,
2. follow political campaigns very closely,
3. seldom vote in elections, if at all,
4. encourage other citizens to participate in politics,
5. attend work irregularly.

Question 30 refers to the following cartoon:


TAXES COSTS RESTRICTIONS
TAXES COSTS RESTRICTIONS
TAXES COSTS RESTRICTIONS
LIB
PROMISE
PROMISE
PROMISE
SOAP
WA
JOHN CITIZEN
Charlie

30. Which one of the following is the best statement of the cartoonist's attitude toward politicians and political parties?

1. Politicians conceal unattractive aspects of party policies from the citizen.
2. Political parties make false promises.
3. Parties are more concerned with playing politics than with promoting the citizen's welfare.
4. Politicians win citizens' votes by threatening them.
5. Politicians are corrupt, untrustworthy, and dangerous to the safety of the citizen.

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31. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

1. France.
2. Mexico.
3. Japan.
4. Yugoslavia.
5. Norway.

32. Only four of the following statements about the growth of the United Nations Organization since 1945 are correct. Which one is NOT correct?

1. The General Assembly has increased from fifty nations to more than one hundred member nations.
2. Many former colonies are now independent and have representation in the General Assembly.
3. Most of the newer member nations are located in Asia and Africa.
4. The number of permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council has remained at eleven.
5. For the settlements of those disputes where the General Assembly has jurisdiction, the richer and rival nations are dependent on the agreement of "neutral", poorer, and underdeveloped nations.

33. Now here is something a little different. You are to choose two of the following choices numbered I, II, III, IV, and V. Which two of the following activities are specific tasks of the United Nations Organization?

I. To impose customs payments and duties
II. To assist underdeveloped countries
III. To issue passports
IV. To keep the peace in trouble spots
V. To impose taxes on individuals in our country.

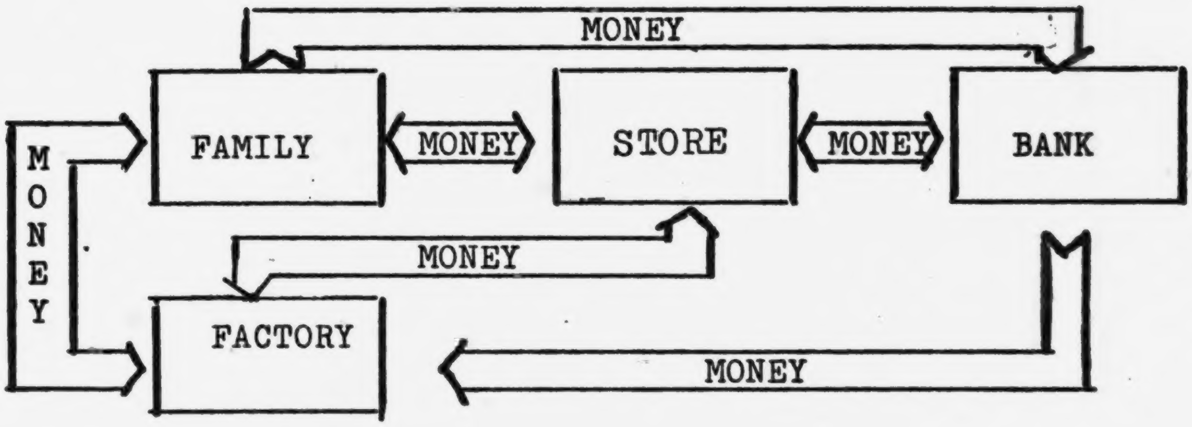
1. I and II,
2. I and V,
3. II and IV,
4. III and V,
5. IV and V.

34. Only four of the following ideas are in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. Which one is NOT?

1. Every person has the right to life, freedom and personal security.
2. No one may be forced to join an organization.
3. No one may be arrested, imprisoned or forced to leave his country without good reasons.
4. Everyone has the right, if his family is endangered, to disobey national laws.
5. Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work.

35. Only four of the following symbols (abbreviations) stand for international organizations like the UNO. Which does NOT ?

1. WHO
2. IMF
3. FAO
4. IBM
5. UNESCO



36. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

37. Different governments seek to promote the welfare and happiness of their citizens. Yet, which of the following best explains why it is difficult to make an objective comparison between the economic systems of Canada and the Soviet Union?

1. Capitalism works and communism does not.
2. The two systems have different economic objectives.
3. Trade between Canada and the Soviet Union is limited.
4. The two systems use different currencies.
5. One is an industrial, while the other is an agricultural, economy.

38. On which of the following nondefense (non military) areas does your national government spend the most money?

1. Education.
2. Social Security.
3. Housing and business.
4. Foreign affairs.
5. Farm programs and subsidies.

39. An embargo is:

1. a type of transportation of freight by sea,
2. a customs duty,
3. the stoppage of goods from entry and departure,
4. an admission of goods, free of duty,
5. a declaration of war.

40. Among the following statements, which best expresses the function of a labor union?

1. To establish a tax system for employers.
2. To bring production to the highest possible level.
3. To defend the rights and interests of workers.
4. To defend the rights and interests of employers.
5. To organize holidays to celebrate the right to work.

41. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

    1. A hospital.
    2. A factory.
    3. A society or community.
    4. A shopping center.
    5. A school.

42. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

    Those interested in:

    1. medicine or dentistry,
    2. science or mathematics,
    3. history or social studies,
    4. foreign languages or reading,
    5. art or music.

43. Which of the following conclusions about social problem solving is correct?

    1. The problems of every nation are unique in almost every way.
    2. Most problems will be solved whether or not one does anything about them.
    3. Since social change is always taking place, new problems constantly arise and require solutions.
    4. Man's most basic problem has been how to live in luxury.
    5. Man has succeeded in solving his most basic economic, social, and political problems.

44. A national population census (count of heads) occurs when the government counts the number of:

    1. labor agreements made by the workers,
    2. people living in the country,
    3. people who have entered or left the country,
    4. registered voters,
    5. livestock (sheep, cattle, goats, etc) in the country.

45. Which of the following are characteristics that may distinguish minority groups ?

    1. Different religious practices.
    2. Different physical characteristics.
    3. Different dialects.
    4. Different customs which are distinctive,
    5. All of the above.

46. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-Test Forms Population II

Form II A

Item Note

2. Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.

8. Substitute typical national names for John and Bill. For example, Iran: Ali and Parviz, Italy: Mario and Carlo, Sweden: Sven and Gunnar, etc.

11. Substitute German/English/etc national Constitution for American national Constitution as appropriate. Responses should be amended as appropriate

eg. for England:	eg. for Italy:	eg. for Germany:
1. 1066	1. 1861	1. 1918
2. 1215	2. 1870	2. 1926
3. 1628	3. 1918	3. 1946
4. 1832	4. 1922	4. 1948
5. None of the above	5. 1948	5. 1949

Finland, Iran, Sweden et al, must write a similar question. Year varies with the country, but should be evenly and meaningfully spaced and keyed in position 5. Also, for Finland, the phrase "the constitutional law" may be substituted for the phrase "national Constitution".

12. In response 1. substitute Parliament, etc. for Congress and Prime Minister,etc. for President as appropriate.

15. In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate.

In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate.

In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. for Department of Defense as appropriate.

16. Substitute Prime Minister, etc. for Chief Executive as appropriate.

In response 1. substitute Ministry of Justice etc. for Attorney General as appropriate.

In response 2. substitute King or Queen, etc. for President of the Republic as appropriate.

In response 3. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. for Secretary of Defense as appropriate.

In response 4. substitute Parliament, etc. for Congress as appropriate.

Item Note

17. Substitute House of Commons, Chamber of Deputies, etc. for House of Representatives as appropriate. Substitute "stand for" for "run for" if appropriate.

Each country writes its question. Years vary by country, but have key in same position, 3, and have years spaced as in the sample question. Example for England:

1. two years,
2. four years,
3. five years,
4. seven years,
5. ten years.

18. Substitute Civil Service, Bureaucracy, etc. for executive branch as appropriate.

19. Substitute £1,000 etc. for $2.000 as appropriate.

In response 4. substitute solicitor, etc. for lawyer as appropriate. For Sweden, substitute "apply to an official to bring a suit" etc.

22. In response 1. substitute separation or diffusion for distribution as appropriate.

In response 5. substitute bureaucracy for civil service if appropriate.

23. The word Socialist may be used for Communist if Austria is substituted for Norway in response 5.

31. In response 3. substitute refuse collection for garbage collection if appropriate.

33. Substitute customs duty for protective tariff if appropriate.

In response 5. substitute military industries for defense industries if appropriate.

34. Substitute customs duty for tariff if appropriate.

37. Substitute Teheran, Rome, London, etc. for Washington as appropriate.

Substitute queue for line throughout the question if appropriate.

Item	Note
1.	Substitute ticket for summons if appropriate.
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
4.	Substitute line drawing of Swedish lion, German eagle, Iranian Lion, Italian lion, British lion, or similar Finnish symbol for drawing of U.S. eagle. In response 1. substitute"is a symbol of"for"stands for" if desired.
13.	The answer will vary from one country to another. For the U.K. 2 is the answer, for Germany and the U.S. 5, for Sweden 3, etc. Key should be in the same position, 5, which can be done by shifting alternatives 1-3 with 4 and 5.
16.	In response 3. substitute Prime Minister, Premier, etc. for President and Parliament, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
17.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. for Department of Defense as appropriate.
18.	Substitute Parliament, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
19.	Substitute Parliament, Riksdag, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
20.	Substitute bureaucracy for civil service if appropriate. In response 1. substitute "the government "for the executive branch if appropriate.
23.	In response 3. substitute Parliament, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
24.	Socialist may be used for Communist if Austria is substituted for Norway.
26.	The cartoon will have to be translated and reproduced after words such as politics, conservative reps, etc. are whited out. They could simply be called Party A, Party B, Conservative A's, Liberal A's, etc.

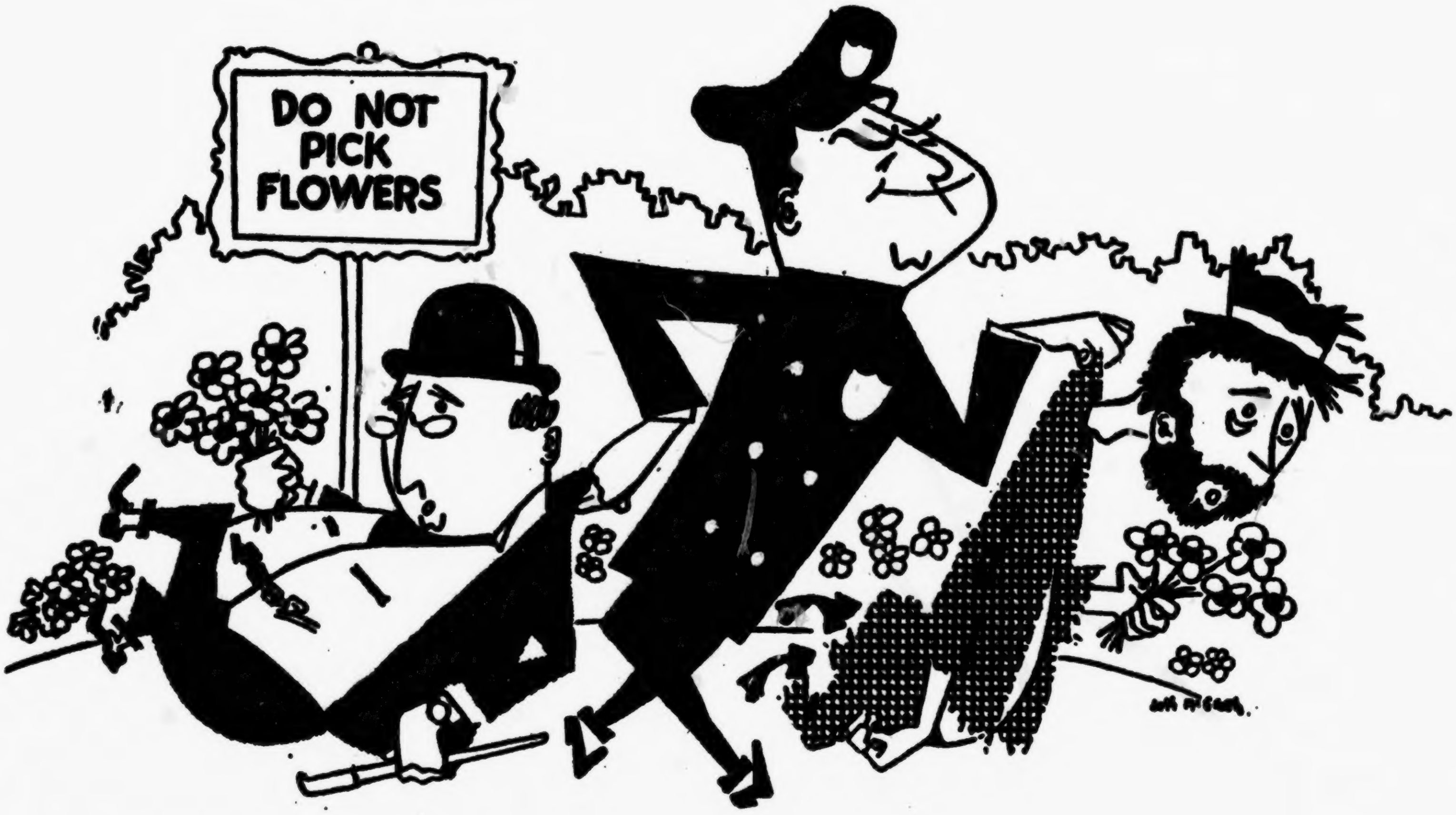
Item **Note**

36. The key varies by nation but should be in position 4.

38. In response 3.,"allocate" may be used instead of the words "parcel out".

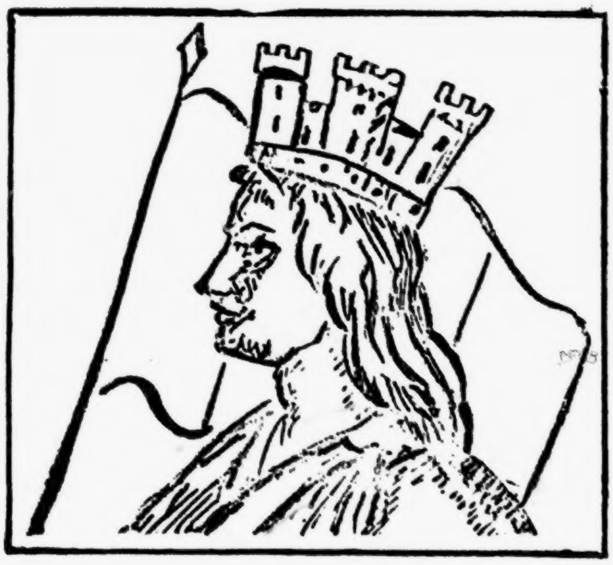
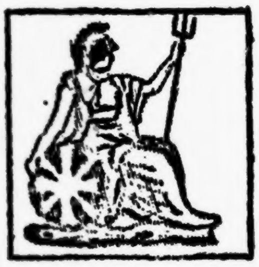
Form II C

1. The line drawing given below (or a variation thereof) of a policeman with the rich and poor men may be used instead of the illustration given in the present version of the test if the latter is unsatisfactory, eg. in Italy.



2. Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.

3. In V. substitute trade union for labor union if appropriate.

Item	Note
7.	National line drawings will have to be produced. There is no need for any titles under the drawings. Stimulus material: One line drawing of either Rostam, Mother Sweden, Italia Con Corona Turrita, Britannia, W. German Brandenburg Gate, Finnish symbol, etc. See examples given below.  3. ITALIA CON CORONA TURRITA 
10-12	In introductory paragraph substitute kilometers for miles and amend figure as appropriate. Amend name "Peter".
12.	In response 3. use Parliament, Ministry of Communications, etc. as appropriate.
13.	Substitute appropriate names for Carl and Louis.
21.	In response 4. substitute council for government if appropriate.
22.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. for Department of Defense as appropriate.
25.	Substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for President as appropriate. The phrase "the government" may be more appropriate in Sweden, Finland, Germany or England, etc. than is chief executive officer, President, Cabinet or Ministry.

Item	Note
26.	In response 3. substitute Prime Minister, Monarch, etc. for President as appropriate.
27.	Key, eg. social security programs for Sweden, public education for Italy, should be 5. in all cases after revision of option order according to national practice.
31.	The word Socialist may be substituted for Communist if Austria is substituted for Norway in response 5.
33.	If Roman and Arabic numerals are not used in Iran, then letters or other symbols may be used in place of the Roman numerals.
35.	For response 4. use the initials of a large national corporation such as FIAT, BBC, etc.
38.	As in item 27., key, eg. education for Italy, social security for Sweden, should be 5. in all cases after revision of options according to national practice.
40.	Substitute trade union for labor union if appropriate.

Civic Education Pretest Form IVA

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3 because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test:

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III and V only,
4. I, II, IV and V only,
5. I, II, III, IV and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities I, II, IV and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to bagin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Citizens of a democracy are free to choose only four of the following. Which one are they NOT free to choose?

    1. The religion they will follow.
    2. The job they will pursue.
    3. The laws they will obey.
    4. The newspapers they will read.
    5. The groups they will join.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white and red,
    4. black, red and gold,
    5. red, white and blue.

3. Which one of the following definitions best conveys the meaning of one's civil rights?

    1. The benefits accrued from the sale of military or government surplus articles.
    2. Tbe obligations every individual has towards others.
    3. The forces one can use to control other individuals.
    4. The privileges or powers each individual can exercise according to law.
    5. The rights one has to attend public meetings.

4. Which of the following is usually a right and responsibility of citizens only?

    1. Voting in elections.
    2. Becoming a teacher.
    3. Owning property.
    4. Paying taxes or fees to the government.
    5. Marrying another citizen of a country.

5. Among the following statements, which shows the democratic spirit in action?

    1. A group of elected representatives can decide just about everything for everyone.
    2. A single person decides for everyone.
    3. The majority opinion is accepted after an orderly discussion.
    4. The oldest people make the decisions.
    5. The most learned people decide.

6. In which of the following political systems can the Constitution be most easily changed?

   1. A federal system with an unwritten Constitution.
   2. A unitary system with an unwritten Constitution.
   3. A unitary system with a written Constitution.
   4. A federal system without a written Constitution, having the residuum of power with the federal government.
   5. A federal system with a written Constitution, having the residuum of power with the state/provincial/regional government.

7. In most countries, for the national Constitution to be accepted as the supreme or highest law of the land, it must be:

   1. adapted to other laws of the land,
   2. approved by all major political parties,
   3. approved by a popular majority or their elected representatives,
   4. approved by the highest court in the nation,
   5. approved by the United Nations.

Questions 8 - 13

Your country's political system is called by which of these words? Choose 1 if it is called this, 2 if it is NOT called this, and 3 if you do NOT know the answer.

Example:
Sample question: State

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do NOT Know

Since your country is called a state, the answer to the sample question is 1. If your country was NOT called a state, the answer would be 2. If you did NOT know the answer, then you would choose 3.

8. Nation

   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Do NOT Know

9. Federal Political System

   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Do NOT Know

10. Unitary Political System

    1. Yes
    2. No
    3. Do NOT Know

11. United Nations Member

    1. Yes
    2. No
    3. Do NOT Know

12. Constitutional or Limited Monarchy

    1. Yes
    2. No
    3. Do NOT Know

13. Constitutional Political System

    1. Yes
    2. No
    3. Do NOT Know

---

14. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licenses.

Questions 15 - 18

Which level of government would usually perform the following services or activities?

15. Keeping the peace in trouble spots like Korea, Cyprus, and the Congo.

    1. Local government (city, council, town, village, etc.)
    2. Intermediary or regional government (province, county, state, etc.)
    3. National government.
    4. International organizations.
    5. Other governmental levels (other than 1 - 4 above).

16. Issuing a universal declaration on human rights.

    1. Local government (city, council, town, village, etc.)
    2. Intermediary or regional government (province, county, state, etc.)
    3. National government.
    4. International organizations.
    5. Other governmental levels (other than 1-4 above).

17. Licensing radio and television stations.

    1. Local government (city, council, town, village, etc.)
    2. Intermediary or regional government (province, county, state, etc.)
    3. National government.
    4. International organizations.
    5. Other governmental levels (other than 1 - 4 above).

18. Issuing licenses for taxi drivers and dogs and registering births, marriages and deaths.

    1. Local government (city, council, town, village, etc.)
    2. Intermediary or regional government (province, county, state, etc.)
    3. National government.
    4. International organizations.
    5. Other governmental levels (other than 1 - 4 above).

---

19. One advantage of a bicameral (two house) legislative system is that the system is supposed to:

    1. be less expensive,
    2. facilitate the passage of laws in less time,
    3. be more efficient,
    4. provide a greater check on ill-conceived legislation,
    5. make each member (legislator) more personally responsible to the others.

20. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.

21. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

Questions 22 - 27
Below are listed some governmental activities typical of the legislative, executive or judicial powers. Mark 1 if the activity is mainly (initially) legislative, 2 if the activity is executive or administrative, 3 if the activity is mainly judicial and 4 if you do NOT know the answer.

22. **Imposing a new tax or reducing an existing tax.**

    1. Legislative.
    2. Executive or administrative.
    3. Judicial.
    4. Do NOT Know.

23. **Determining the guilt or innocence of a man accused of theft.**

    1. Legislative.
    2. Executive or administrative.
    3. Judicial.
    4. Do NOT Know.

24. **Issuing a copy of a birth certificate to a person who requests it.**

    1. Legislative.
    2. Executive or administrative.
    3. Judicial.
    4. Do NOT Know.

25. **Granting a driver's license to a person who has passed the examination.**

    1. Legislative.
    2. Executive or administrative.
    3. Judicial.
    4. Do NOT Know.

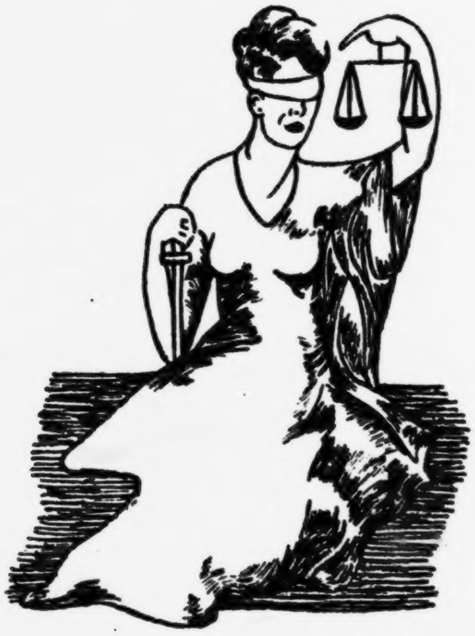
26. **Deciding the minimum number of years young people should be obliged to attend school.**

    1. Legislative.
    2. Executive or administrative.
    3. Judicial.
    4. Do NOT Know.

27. Deciding who is legally right or wrong if, after an automobile accident, the persons involved are not agreed about who is at fault.

1. Legislative.
2. Executive or administrative.
3. Judicial.
4. Do not know.

Question 28 refers to the following drawing:



28. What does the figure above represent?

1. Science must rely on impartial and objective instruments.
2. A scale is used for weighing precious articles.
3. The national legislature of your country is based on equality of representation.
4. The judicial power impartially determines "right from wrong" with the balance of justice.
5. A blind woman is trying to find her way about with an instrument.

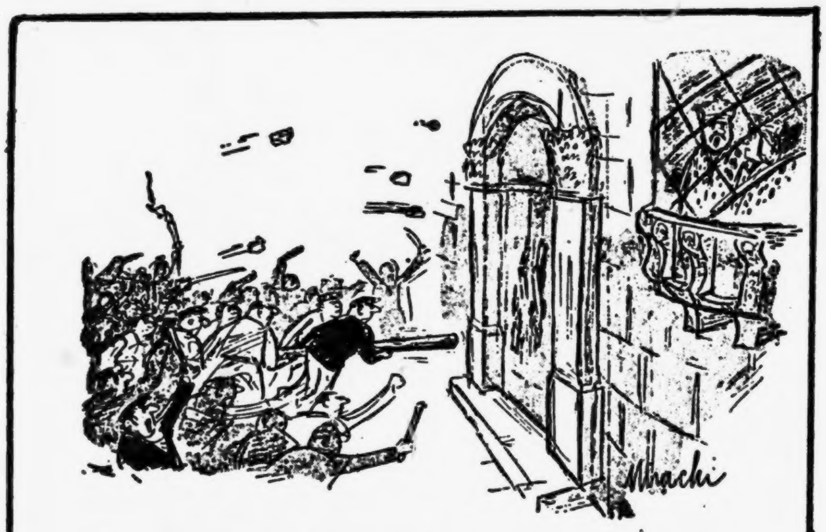
29. Suppose that political leaders make proposals to the national legislature. After they have been discussed in the legislature (or in legislative committees), they are presented to the legislature for a vote. These proposals made by the executive to legislators, for them to vote upon, are called:

1. interpretations,
2. statements,
3. comments,
4. bills,
5. motions.

30. With which of the following things would politics be LEAST likely to be concerned in a democracy?

1. Whether a citizen who has married a foreigner can bring him or her to live permanently in your country.
2. Whether a street should be repaired and by whom.
3. Whether someone can build a large factory across the street from your home.
4. Whether you may read a foreign newspaper or listen to a foreign radio broadcast.
5. Whether a foreign national should be allowed to stay in your country if he seeks asylum there.

Question 31 refers to the following cartoon showing a revolutionary mob and a King speaking to his Queen in their castle :



"That's the trouble with a monarchy—they can't vote you out of office."

31. The main point of the cartoon above is that political revolution can start when:

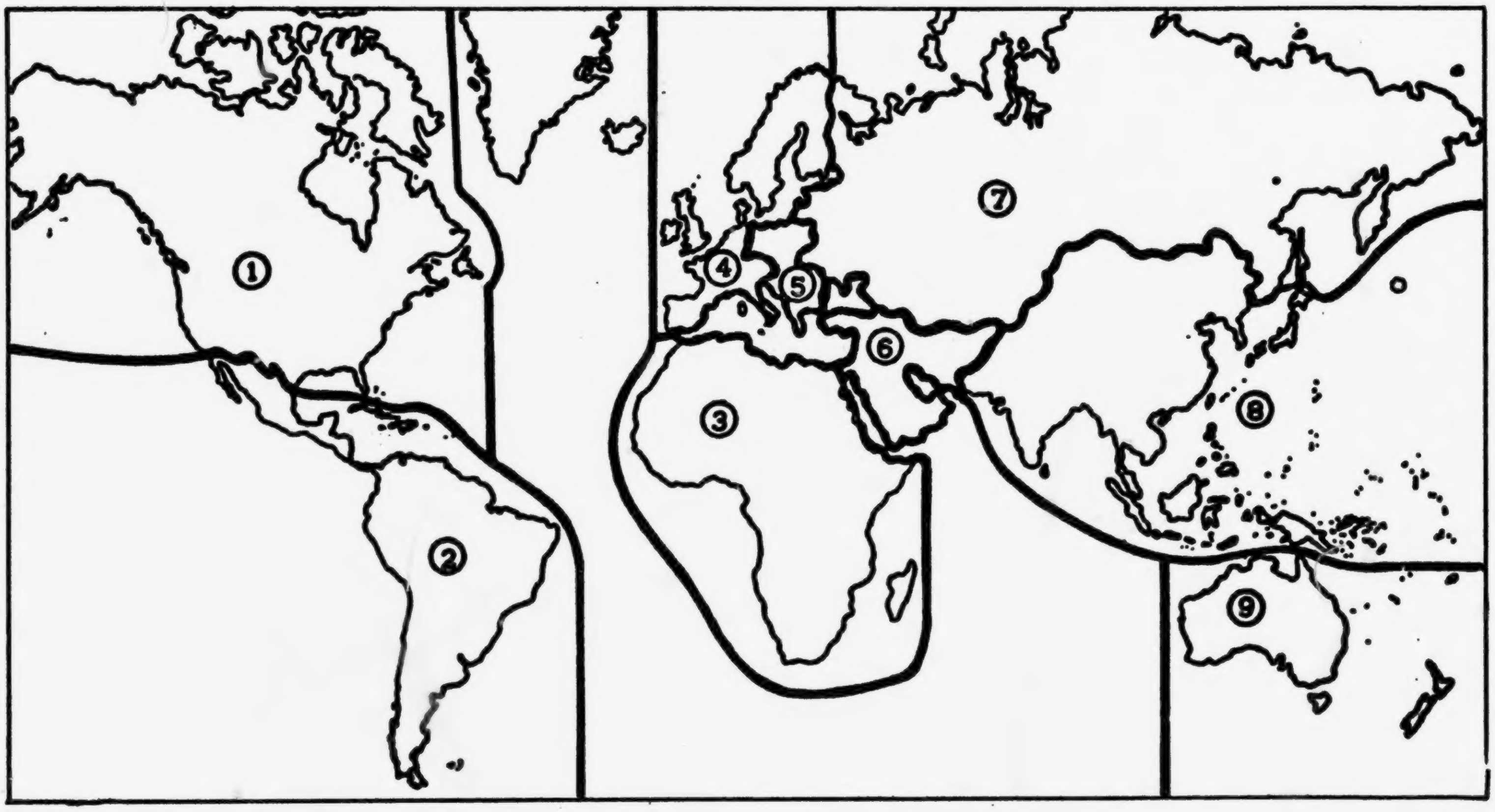
1. a monarch is unwilling to share his wealth with the people,
2. a monarch is not protected by a large standing army,
3. the public is satisfied with the monarch,
4. the public cannot choose its representatives or governors,
5. a popular monarch takes his responsibilities lightly.

---

32. Which of the following is a likely reason for the use of passports in countries throughout the world?

1. To identify people who live in your country and to show their age.
2. To identify foreign visitors who enter or leave a country.
3. To require tourists to pay a special tax.
4. To prevent too many tourists from entering a country.
5. To satisfy the requirements of international law and the United Nations Charter.

Use the following map for answering questions 33-36.



33. Most of the nations forming the Warsaw Pact are located in area:

1. 4,
2. 5,
3. 6,
4. 7,
5. 8,

34. Most of the new members joining the United Nations since 1945 have come from area:

1. 2 and 4,
2. 3 and 8,
3. 4 and 5,
4. 5 and 6,
5. 7 and 9.

35. In which area is there a nation in which most of the workers are employed by the government?

1. 1,
2. 2,
3. 3,
4. 6,
5. 7

36. The two most populous, and yet economically underdeveloped, nations are competing for leadership in area:

1. 2
2. 3
3. 6
4. 7
5. 8

Questions 37 - 39 refer to the following discussion:

Speaker I: What is good for our big business is good for the country as a whole. Every time the national government raises corporate taxes, the nation as a whole suffers. The government ought to keep its hands off the private sector of the economy.

Speaker II: You are right. For the most part, the proper job of government is to encourage and support business, not to interfere or compete with it. Government competition with private enterprises is very harmful.

Speaker III: But there are times when some interference may be necessary. If the national government is to assure free and fair competition, it has to be concerned with the size and power of large business corporations.

Speaker IV: You do not get the point. It is not economically sound to try to dissolve or reduce the size of great industrial enterprises. Instead, the government should use its fiscal powers to prevent depressions, stimulate economic growth, and assure a degree of security for the average person.

Speaker V: The government, if controlled by the proletariat, should go much further, It should take over the ownership of all major businesses and industries. Then these government operated businesses can be run by the workers. In this way each worker can produce according to his ability and receive according to his needs.

37. Which speaker comes closest to advancing a social democratic (ie. Fabian socialist or interventionist) point of view?

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V

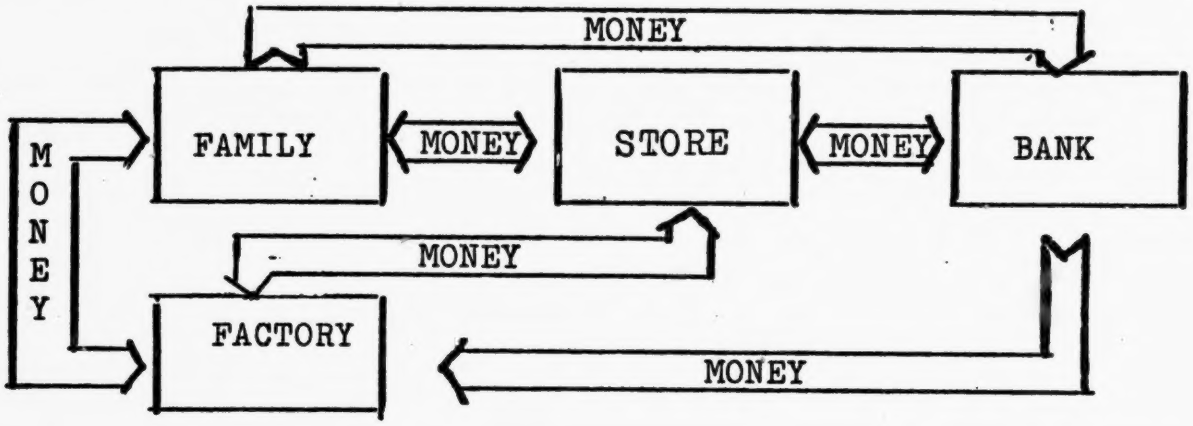
38. Which of these speaker(s) come(s) closest to advancing a classic capitalistic point of view?

    1. I only.
    2. II only.
    3. I and II only.
    4. III and IV only.
    5. IV and V only.

39. Which speaker comes closest to advocating a Communist point of view?

    1. I
    2. II
    3. III
    4. IV
    5. V

Question 40 refers to the following graph:



40. Which of the following titles best suits the graph above?

    1. "How banks are important to society."
    2. "How workers get their money."
    3. "How money circulates."
    4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
    5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

41. "Characterized by its tendency to transform societies and governments throughout the world, it can be seen everywhere, but especially in the United States, Sweden, France, England, and other highly industrialized countries, such as the USSR." What influential force is being described in this statement?

    1. Overpopulation.
    2. Illiteracy.
    3. Technology.
    4. Neutralism.
    5. Religion.

42. Which of these statements provides the best reason for paying taxes?

1. They maintain the army.
2. They are used for the construction of roads.
3. They are used to pay teachers' salaries.
4. They pay the salaries of members of Congress.
5. They provide facilities for everyone.

43. Which of the following best defines the world problem of overpopulation?

1. Overpopulation is not a long-term danger because people will eventually exercise moral restraint and abstinence.
2. Unless checked by birth control, over-population continue to exert increasing pressure upon the available supply of food.
3. Most people agree that technology and science have solved the problems of overpopulation and economic development.
4. Birth control has become acceptable and is widely practised in formerly overpopulated countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa.
5. War, famine and disease will take their natural toll and solve the problem of overpopulation.

44. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

Questions 45 - 47

Five things that influence people's behavior are:

I. Families (like your family).
II. Schools (like your school).
III. Religious organizations (churches, temples, mosques, etc.).
IV. Governments (like your local or national government).
V. International organizations (like UNESCO, The United Nations, etc.).

45. Which would most likely determine whether persons can vote?

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V

46. Which would most likely decide what a person's religious loyalties will be in those countries which do not have a state church?

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V

47. Which would be most concerned about solving common or world wide problems facing many countries, such as food shortages, world peace, and similar problems.

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V

---

48. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

49. Suppose there is a democratically organized club in a school in your country. Which of the following statements is (are) likely to appear in the set of rules of this school club?

I. The rules cannot be changed unless national laws require it.
II. The rules can be changed if two of twenty members present agree to the change.
III. The officers of the club shall hold office until they wish to resign.
IV. The support of more than 50% of the members is needed to alter the rules.
V. The rules can only be changed at the annual general meeting.

1. I only.
2. II and IV only.
3. IV and V only.
4. III, IV and V only.
5. I, II, III, IV and V.

50. Voting statistics and voting patterns are most probably studied by which of the following?

    1. Economists.
    2. Political scientists.
    3. Geographers.
    4. Psychologists.
    5. Demographers.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (for example, 35 minutes, and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form IV B

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III, and V only.
4. I, II, IV, and V only.
5. I, II, III, IV, and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities, I, II, IV, and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. A citizen in a democracy can reasonably be expected to perform which of the following duties?

    1. To memorize patriotic songs and sing them at official ceremonies.
    2. To ensure that all other citizens in his country are loyal.
    3. To help defend the principles for which his country stands.
    4. To be a registered member of a political party.
    5. To refrain from criticizing the official policies followed by the national leaders of his country.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white, and red,
    4. black, red, and gold,
    5. red, white, and blue.

3. Only four of the following describe nationalism. Which one does NOT ?

    1. People who proclaimed their common history, culture, and language have declared themselves nations.
    2. Nationalism demands self-determination and that the nation be completely independent.
    3. After both World Wars small and weak nations were created and now face the problem of survival.
    4. Nationalism is a neutral concept, because it may be associated with the growth of any form of government.
    5. Many new nations such as Malaysia, India, Ghana, and Nigeria have solved their ethnic, racial, and tribal rivalries and are now united in terms of language and religion.

4. Which of the following will the law compel you to do when you leave school?

    1. To join a labor union.
    2. To join a political party.
    3. To keep informed about political events.
    4. To pay money to a political party.
    5. None of the above.

5. Which of the following definitions is LEAST in accordance with what a democratic citizen can do?

    1. Freedom implies the ability to act however one pleases.
    2. Freedom implies the liberty to speak or express oneself.
    3. Freedom implies the power to organize a political party or political action group.
    4. Freedom implies the right to acquire wealth by any legitimate means.
    5. Freedom denotes the duty not to infringe upon the rights of others.

6. For a Constitution to be an effective check on abusive governmental power it must be:

   1. written in clear and unambiguous language,
   2. accepted by the political leaders of the government as a limit on their power,
   3. approved by the United Nations,
   4. upheld by the World Court,
   5. popular with nearly all the citizens of the country.

7. Which of the following is usually found in the Constitution of a country?

   I. A list of the current leaders of government.
   II. The qualifications for membership in the national legislature.
   III. The names of the major political parties in the country.
   IV. The civil rights and liberties of citizens.

   1. I only.
   2. IV only.
   3. II and III only,
   4. II and IV only.
   5. I, II, III, and IV.

Questions 8 - 11 refer to the following key numbered I to V.
Choose the letter which can be correctly matched with the agencies mentioned in the next four questions.

I. Determines legal sentences for crimes.
II. Passes by-laws (ordinances).
III. Passes laws which apply to the whole country.
IV. Administers the laws of the nation.
V. Passes international laws.

8. Congress

   1. I.
   2. II.
   3. III.
   4. IV.
   5. V.

9. The judiciary

   1. I.
   2. II.
   3. III.
   4. IV.
   5. V.

10. Local government

    1. I.
    2. II.
    3. III.
    4. IV.
    5. V.

11. The civil service (bureaucracy)

    1. I.
    2. II.
    3. III.
    4. IV.
    5. V.

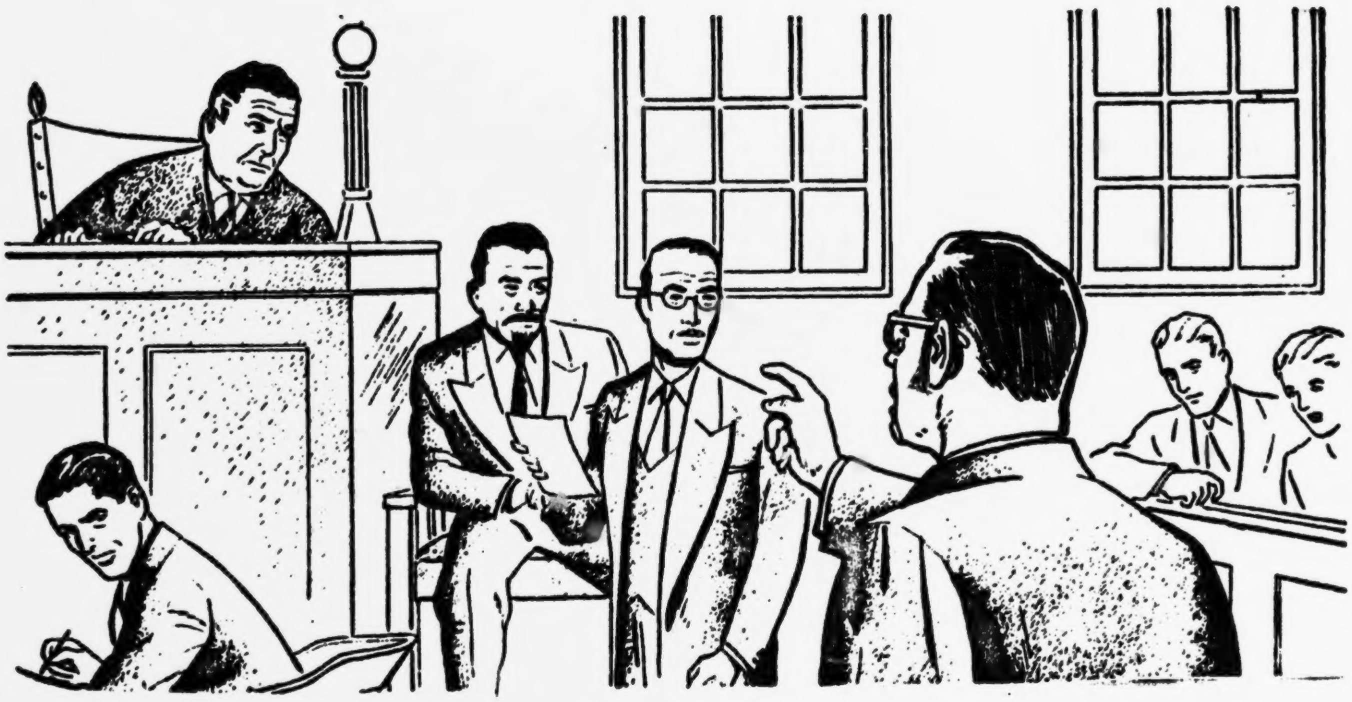
---

12. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government **NOT** do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licences.

13. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.



Questions 14 - 16

The following list contains titles of occupations in the Judiciary with their corresponding definitions. Indicate the right definition for each title by choosing the proper numbers in the titles column for each of the definitions.

Titles Column

I. Judge
II. Defense Counsel
III. Court President
IV. Bailiff
V. Interrogator or Prosecuting Attorney

14. An officer who questions the offender for the state is:

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.
5. V.

15. An officer who represents the accused in the court is:

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.
5. V.

16. The principal administrative officer who handles court affairs such as hearings, statements, time allocation, and the like is:

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.
5. V.

17. Which statement most accurately describes an important part of the democratic decision-making process in your country?

    1. Decisions are determined by lobbyists and pressure (political action) groups in Washington and the legislators have little to say about it.
    2. The citizens of voting age elect those who run the national government.
    3. Government decisions are made only after agreement is reached among most of the citizens.
    4. The judges and the military must agree before nearly all the important government decisions are made.
    5. The government is run by the United Nations.

18. Only four of the following statements accurately describe democratic politics. Which one does NOT?

    1. Politics is a process in which most of us take part at one time or another.
    2. Politics deal with vital issues of our times.
    3. Politics deal with the economic health of the country.
    4. Politics deal with settling conflicts among people, groups, and nations over the realization of goals.
    5. Politics mainly deal with petty and sordid things such as how can propaganda be used to further general welfare programs.

19. Which of the following statements best supports the argument that pressure (private political action) groups are legitimate institutions in the democratic political process?

    1. They generally advocate what the majority of the people desire.
    2. They exercise the rights of petition and assembly.
    3. Their internal organization and mode of operation are democratic.
    4. Their concern is to promote the national interest.
    5. They are in closer contact with the general public than are government officials.

20. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

21. Which of the following has made an all-out war between the United States and the Soviet Union unthinkable?

    1. The United Nations.
    2. The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
    3. The destructiveness of nuclear weapons.
    4. The efforts of "Ban the Bomb" (pacifist) movements.
    5. The development of anti-ballistic missile systems.

22. Only four of the following familiar statements are correct. Which of the following is factually INCORRECT?

    1. Politics is the art of doing what is possible.
    2. Twentieth century man has the knowledge of how to destroy humanity, but lacks the knowledge to control himself.
    3. Propaganda and advertising are sometimes unavoidable evils in democracies as well as in totalitarian regimes.
    4. As long as people or nations negotiate seriously they are able to preserve the peace.
    5. The Second World War brought lasting peace to the world.

23. Which of these actions would probably be most practical for improving international understanding in the near future?

    1. Exchanging students, professors, and teachers between countries on a regular basis.
    2. Publishing different countries' textbooks in many languages.
    3. Adopting one school system throughout the world.
    4. Establishing one international language.
    5. Abolishing national governments and giving the power of world government to the United Nations.

24. Assume that we know that our ambassador to X-land will return home if diplomatic relations are broken off with X-land. If we know that our ambassador to X-land is on his way home we can conclude which of the following?

    1. That diplomatic relations with X-land have certainly been broken off.
    2. That diplomatic relations with X-land have certainly not been broken off.
    3. That this information is insufficient to say whether diplomatic relations have been broken off or not.
    4. That it is probable that diplomatic relations with X-land have been broken off.
    5. That it is probable that diplomatic relations with X-land have not been broken off.

25. The goals of the European Common Market are mainly being achieved by:

1. exchanging armed forces in member countries when needed,
2. granting more self-government to the member countries,
3. stopping any products from nonmember countries from entering member nations.
4. eliminating tariff barriers among the member countries,
5. granting loans to underdeveloped member countries.

26. In a capitalistic economic system, business competition is justified primarily as a means of:

1. maintaining full employment,
2. securing the lowest prices for goods,
3. removing inequalities in income distribution,
4. improving workers' wages,
5. assuring a high degree of capital production.

27. Which of these organizations is the most important agency for the promotion of international cooperation?

1. The Warsaw Pact.
2. The Hague Tribunal.
3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
4. The Arab League.
5. The United Nations Organization.

28. There is an international organization which has a red crescent emblem on its flag. What countries does it most likely represent?

1. Far Eastern countries.
2. South American countries.
3. Communist countries.
4. Moslem countries.
5. African countries.

29. Only four of the following are purposes of UNESCO. Which one is NOT a purpose of UNESCO?

1. Encouraging exchange of students and teachers between nations.
2. Helping to rebuild schools destroyed by wars.
3. Launching space missiles.
4. Encouraging a free flow of information among nations.
5. Assisting refugees from wars.

30. Concerning the accomplishments of the United Nations to daté, it would be most correct to say that:

1. almost nothing of importance has been accomplished,
2. there has been more progress in settling major political disputes than in promoting economic and social cooperation,
3. greater progress has been made in bringing about universal disarmament than in any other field of activity,
4. there has been more progress in the work of the specialized agencies than in settling major political disputes,
5. all of its major goals have been achieved.

31. Which of the following came first in history?

1. European Economic Community (EEC).
2. United Nations Organization.
3. Warsaw Pact.
4. League of Nations.
5. World War II.

Questions 32 - 34

Below are listed some insurance terms. Indicate the right term for each definition by choosing the proper Roman number of the term for each definition.

Terms

I. The insured
II. Premium
III. Insurer
IV. Object of insurance
V. Insurance policy

32. A person who undertakes to compensate for losses in consideration of a payment is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

33. A person who makes regular payments against probable risk of losses is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

34. The amount paid by a person for the insurance policy is:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

Table I: Exports of Selected Commodities from Country X
(1 = 1 Million Monetary Units)

	1938	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Petroleum Products	390	561	499	783	800	691	658
Industrial Machinery	270	1320	1102	1363	1550	1537	1456
Grains and Preparations	224	1456	834	1483	1482	1059	749
Fruits and Preparations	96	101	111	117	140	143	171
Industrial Chemicals	53	278	275	444	390	386	476
Office Appliances	29	84	91	120	89	87	91
Paper and Manufactures	26	94	90	179	154	125	162

Questions 35 - 38 refer to the above table.

Using only the evidence contained in, or which can be deduced from, the above table answer questions 35 - 38 by marking:

I. if the evidence alone is sufficient to make the statement true;
II. if the evidence alone is NOT sufficient to indicate any degree of truth or falsity;
III. if the evidence alone is sufficient to indicate that the statement is probably false;
IV. if the evidence alone is sufficient to make the statement false because it is contradicted by the data in the table;
V. if you CANNOT determine the answer.

35. The drop in the gold content of the currency in Country X caused the rise in value of exports between 1938 and 1954.

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.
5. V.

36. The exports of petroleum products from Country X were greater in value in 1952 than they were in 1938.

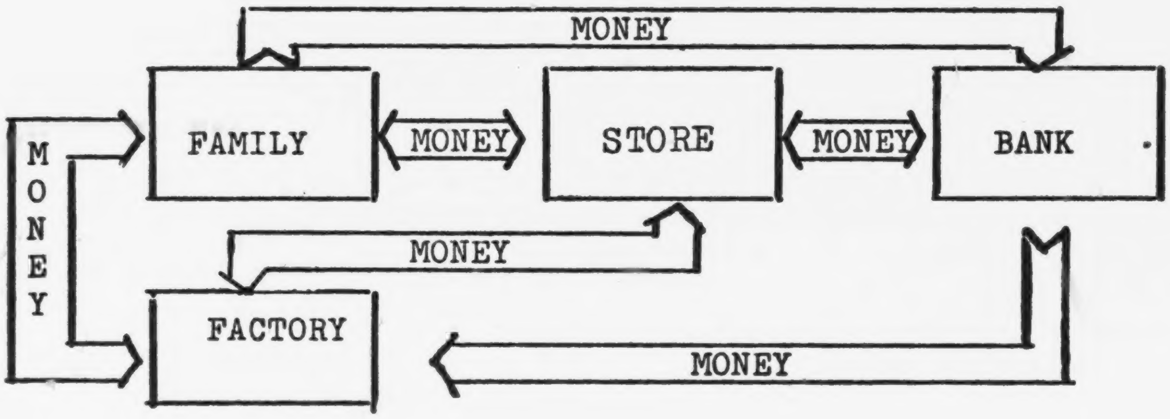
1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.
5. V.

37. There was no foreign market in 1938 for office appliances produced in Country X.

    1. I.
    2. II.
    3. III.
    4. IV.
    5. V.

38. The value of automobiles exported from Country X in 1938 was less than the value exported in 1954.

    1. I.
    2. II.
    3. III.
    4. IV.
    5. V.


MONEY
FAMILY
MONEY
STORE
MONEY
BANK
MONEY
MONEY
FACTORY
MONEY

39. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

    1. "How banks are important to society."
    2. "How workers get their money."
    3. "How money circulates."
    4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
    5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

40. Suppose that an employer decides to close his factory and to "look out" his workers. Which of the following has most probably happened?

    1. The employer is exercising his right to strike.
    2. The employer has had labor union difficulties.
    3. The employer wishes to discuss production problems with his factory managers.
    4. A judge has closed the factory to maintain public order.
    5. The factory has been closed because of financial failure.

41. The prices for most products in a modern capitalist economy are determined by:

    1. small businessmen,
    2. government controls,
    3. supply only,
    4. demand only,
    5. supply and demand.

Questions 42 and 43 are based on the following passage:

"Some men were all separately trying to build their own houses. One man got them all together in a group and suggested that some men dig, some do the woodwork, some lay bricks, and some plaster the walls. This was agreed upon."

42. Only four of the following describe this method of working. Which one does NOT?

    1. Specialization.
    2. Collaboration.
    3. Division of labor.
    4. Planned production.
    5. Piecework.

43. The way of working described above would most likely have produced:

    1. better houses more quickly,
    2. better houses more slowly,
    3. poorer houses more quickly,
    4. poorer houses more slowly,
    5. the same kind of houses at the same speed.

44. "If a man does not keep pace with his companions perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him keep step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away."

What is the meaning of the quotation above?

1. A man should be a follower rather than a leader.
2. A man should hold fast to what he believes and not be swayed by others.
3. In the inner nature of man there are military principles.
4. A man who is a nonconformist is doomed to failure.
5. A man should not differ with his friends' taste in music.

45. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

46. Today the national law prohibits children from working in certain jobs before a certain age. What is the main reason for this law?

1. Today adults earn more than enough to support their families.
2. The society and the children gain if the children continue in school.
3. Childrens' work produces inferior products.
4. Children have more accidents than adults do.
5. It is more difficult for children to learn to work well.

47. In nearly all countries of the world, children are obliged to attend school for a certain number of years. Indicate which of the following statements has the LEAST direct relation to the imposition or extension of obligatory school attendance.

1. The growth of neutralism in international relations, especially in the so-called under-developed countries, is much greater today than in the past.
2. Modern society demands of its workers a greater degree of preparation than in the past.
3. In modern societies, education is no longer the exclusive privilege of the few.
4. As compared with the past, the number of teachers and school buildings has greatly increased.
5. The amount of the public revenue that the state spends for education is greater today than in the past.

48. We know that the rate of juvenile delinquency has increased greatly in many countries since 1945, particularly in urban areas. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this?

1. Peace has led to increased crime.
2. Young people in cities are basically more evil than young people in the country
3. Police are better trained today than in the past, especially in the cities.
4. Young people are basically more evil now than they were formerly.
5. None of the above conclusions can be drawn.

49. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

50. Place the following steps of problem solving in the appropriate order you would follow in conducting research on a social problem.

I. Determine obstacles
II. Define goals
III. Propose solutions
IV. Define the problem

1. I,II,IV,III.
2. II,I,IV,III.
3. III,I,IV,II.
4. IV,II,I,III.
5. IV,III,I,II.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test?Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form IV C

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III, and V only.
4. I, II, IV, and V only.
5. I, II, III, IV, and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities, I, II, IV, and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Only four of the following statements on the nature of the state are correct. Which one is INCORRECT?

   1. As a social institution, the state is above and superior to all other such institutions.
   2. In a democratic society, the people limit the power granted to the state.
   3. The state is the social institution which looks after political affairs.
   4. In every society the state is a means of regulating social relations.
   5. In democratic societies the state exists to serve the people, therefore, it has limited powers.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white, and red,
   4. black, red, and gold,
   5. red, white, and blue.

3. What is the youngest a person can be to volunteer in your country's naval services?

   1. 16 years.
   2. 17 years.
   3. 18 years.
   4. 19 years.
   5. 20 years.

4. A citizen is a person who:

   1. knows the words of his national anthem,
   2. obeys the laws of the country in which he lives,
   3. owns property in his country,
   4. has certain rights and responsibilities in his country,
   5. is born in a certain country.

5. Which of the following best expresses what a good citizen in your country does?

   1. Enthusiastically supports a national team or athlete in international contests.
   2. Demonstrates to a foreigner that his own country is superior to his in something.
   3. Learns the geography and national history of his country.
   4. Refuses to accept fashions, customs, and habits of the inhabitants of foreign countries.
   5. Contributes by personal effort and active participation to his country's progress.

6. In theory, which of the following kinds of society emphasizes liberty without any governmental authority?

    1. Totalitarian.
    2. Democratic.
    3. Anarchical.
    4. Fascist.
    5. Aristocratic.

7. Which of the following would you expect to find in a country's Constitution?

    I. The way to prevent dishonest people from being elected to a public office.
    II. The design of the governmental structure.
    III. A statement of the qualifications for certain public offices.
    IV. A list of who the country's allies are.

    1. II and IV only.
    2. II and III only.
    3. I, II, and IV only.
    4. II, III, and IV only.
    5. I, II, III, and IV.

8. Which of the following was the leader of the Soviet Union immediately following the Revolution of October 1917?

    1. Trotsky.
    2. Lenin.
    3. Stalin.
    4. Rasputin.
    5. Kerensky.

9. The misuse of popular power in a democracy is often referred to as the "tyranny of the

    1. majority"
    2. minority"
    3. rich over the poor"
    4. government"
    5. establishment."

10 Your country has which of the following governmental systems?

    1. Unitary.
    2. Confederation.
    3. Federal.
    4. Aristocratic.
    5. Oligarchic.

11. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licences.

Questions 12 - 15 refer to the following key numbered I - V.
Use it to answer the next four questions.

I. Local government (city,council, town, village, etc.)
II. Intermediary or regional government(province, county,state, etc.)
III. National government
IV. International organization
V. Other governmental levels (other than I to IV above).

Which level of government would usually perform the following services or activities?

12. Issuing passports:

    1. I.
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

13. Requiring that motor vehicles be registered:

    1. I,
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

14. Installing parking meters:

    1. I,
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

15. Imposing customs duties and tariffs:

    1. I,
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

Questions 16 - 18

Laws and regulations are made by different authorities for different purposes. Some are passed by the Lower and Upper Houses of national legislatures. Some others are approved or issued by ministries or administrative departments in the civil service. For the following laws and regulations, indicate which one would be passed by both Houses and which ones would be approved or issued by ministries or administrative departments.

Choose the following Roman numbers:

I. For laws passed by both Houses
II. For laws approved or issued by ministries or administrative departments in the civil service.
III. If you do NOT know the answer

16. Income tax laws:

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.

17. Compulsory education laws for the entire nation:

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.

18. National election laws:

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.

Questions 19 - 21 refer to the following key numbered I to V. You are to match the countries listed below with their former overseas possessions listed in the questions 19 to 21. A given choice may be used once, more than once, or NOT at all.

I. Belgium
II. The Netherlands
III. Portugal
IV. France
V. Spain

19. Algeria:
1. I.
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V.

20. Goa:

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V.

21. Indonesia:

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V.

---

22. Who makes the laws in your country?

1. The courts.
2. The Council.
3. The Congress.
4. The Department of Defense
5. The police.

23. "Two men were found guilty of 'causing a disturbance of the peace' by a court of law. Mr. A was fined a considerable sum of money ($ 1,000.); Mr. B was sent to prison for a month. Neither Mr A nor Mr. B had a previous criminal record. According to the law, the maximum penalty for this offence is five years imprisonment and/or a fine not exceeding 5.000 units of the national currency."

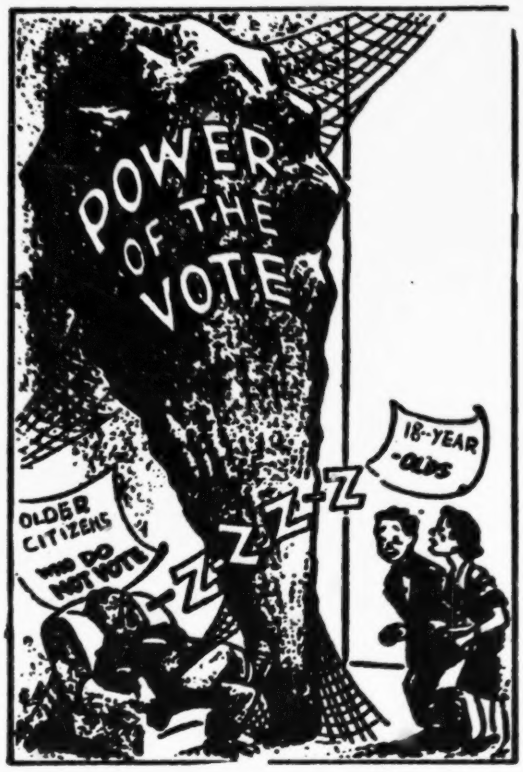
Which of the following most adequately describes the nature of the sentences passed by the court on these two men?

1. The rule of law does NOT apply in this country.
2. The court was NOT impartial.
3. The punishment was designed to "fit the men, NOT the crime."
4. The punishments were within limits laid down by statute.
5. Mr. B was a known opponent of the government, but Mr. A was not.

24. In democratic societies, what is the major thing that political parties try to do?

1. To win elections to control the government and realize their program
2. To propagate ideologies.
3. To express conflicts of interest.
4. To maintain public order.
5. To maintain and protect private property.

Questions 25 and 26 refer to the following cartoon from a western democratic country:



25. Which of the following is the main idea of this cartoon?

1. The power of the vote is neglected by eligible voters even while it is denied to young people.
2. Voting should be compulsory for every citizen who is 18 years old or older.
3. The power of the vote is the least important right which any citizen possesses.
4. If eighteen-year-olds are old enough to be in the military services, they are old enough to vote.
5. Old and young voters often neglect to vote.

26. The cartoonist seems to think eighteen-year-olds are:

    1. worthy of more consideration as active citizens,
    2. in need of firm guidance,
    3. thoughtless, but well-intentioned,
    4. no better than their parents,
    5. critical of adults.

---

27. For a national election to be democratic, which of the following is essential, if NOT sufficient?

    1. That everyone vote.
    2. That the candidates be capable men.
    3. That the candidates tell the whole truth to the voters.
    4. That elections be secret, unhindered, and fair.
    5. That all candidates belong to a specific party.

28. Only four of the following statements about democratic governments are correct. Which one is NOT correct?

    1. A supreme and all powerful government should regulate religion, education, the family, and other important institutions.
    2. The people may place many limits on powers granted to the government.
    3. The government is only one of the agencies regulating social behavior.
    4. The government is the social institution dealing with political affairs.
    5. The government exists to serve men, rather than for men to serve the government.

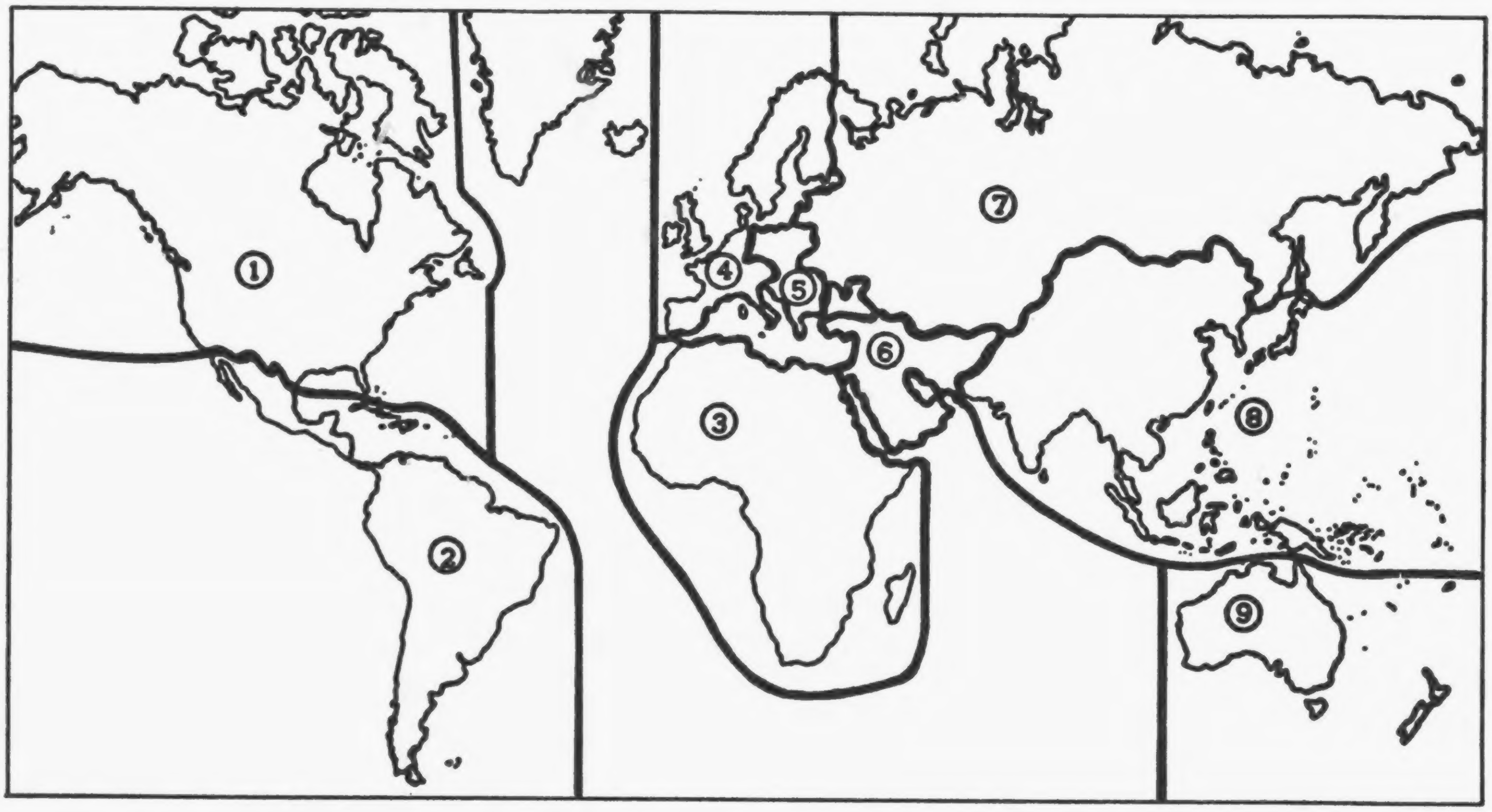
29. **In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?**

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

30. Which of the following has been true of wars in the twentieth century?

    1. They have been followed by universal disarmaments and permanent peace settlements.
    2. They have caused great destruction of civilian lives and property.
    3. **They have made it possible for many nations to solve most of their** important problems.
    4. They have been fought chiefly over questions of religious differences.
    5. They have put an end to the possibility of global war in the future.

Questions 31 - 34 refer to the following map:



31. Most nations belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are located in area:

1. 1
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6
5. 7.

32. In which of the following areas are Communist governments in power in most of the nations in that area?

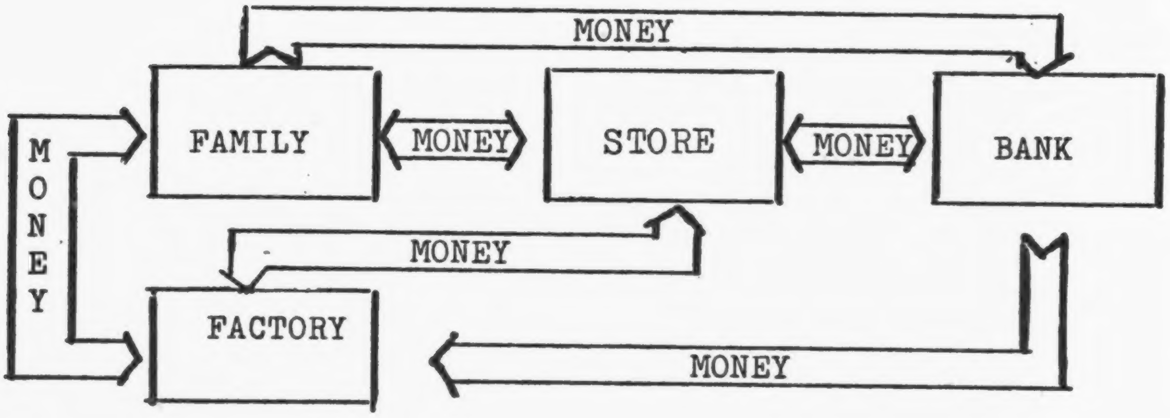
1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. 9.

33. In which area are two permanent members of the United Nations Security Council located?

1. 4
2. 5
3. 6
4. 7
5. 8.

34. United Nations forces fought a war in the early 1950s in area:

1. 2
2. 3
3. 5
4. 7
5. 8



35. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

---

36. Suppose there were a high protective tariff on Swiss watches in Japan, this would be intended to benefit most directly the:

1. Swiss watchmakers,
2. Japanese citizens who buy Swiss watches,
3. Japanese customs officials,
4. Japanese watchmakers,
5. Swiss government.

37. It is characterized by its principal features of specialization of function, hierarchical structure, and elaborate rules." What is being described in this statement?

    1. Bureaucracy.
    2. Productivity.
    3. Technology.
    4. Ideology.
    5. Religion.

38. Money is valuable because it is:

    1. backed by gold and silver or precious stones,
    2. a medium of exchange and can buy scarce goods and services,
    3. in plentiful supply and used by everyone,
    4. coined or minted by the government,
    5. earned by hard physical labor and suffering.

39. When a government levies taxes, it does which of the following?

    1. Withdraws spending power from the hands of the people.
    2. Redistributes income and wealth.
    3. Exercises control over the economy.
    4. Gets money to pay for the services it provides.
    5. All of the above.

40. Which of the following should be of LEAST concern to you about the occupation you intend to follow?

    1. Length of training period.
    2. Demands made by the occupation.
    3. Level of income.
    4. Hours of daily work.
    5. Political party affiliation of the employer.

41. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

    1. A hospital.
    2. A factory.
    3. A society or community.
    4. A shopping center.
    5. A school.

42. The tendency of public education in most countries has been to:

1. suggest innovations which lead to changes in the existing political order,
2. maintain the existing political system and transmit the traditional values of society,
3. serve as a center for the furtherance of political liberalism and radicalism,
4. increase the tolerance level of the upper class by preparing them to adjust to social change,
5. justify the rule of a "power elite" consisting of corporate executives, military warlords, and the political directorate.

43. Consider the following statement ignoring, for the moment, its truth or falsity:

"With all its diversity, colonialism in Africa shared in all countries one common attitude. It had spawned its own destroyer."

Which of the following is the destroyer refered to above?

1. Democracy.
2. Self-government.
3. Nationalism.
4. Economic self sufficiency.
5. Racism.

Questions 44 and 45 refer to the following quotation:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

44. This quotation is from the:

1. English Bill of Rights (1689),
2. United States Declaration of Independence (1776),
3. French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789),
4. Constitution of the USSR (1939)
5. United Nations Charter (1945).

45. The name of the political philosophy which best characterizes this quotation is:

    1. communistic,
    2. fascistic,
    3. anarchistic,
    4. totalitarian,
    5. democratic.

---

46. If you were trying to explain the part played by a leading statesman in a disastrous episode in the political history of his country, which of the following kinds of evidence would you most like to have available to you?

    1. Working papers of the stateman and the civil servants closest to him during the crisis,
    2. The statesman's own very full account of the crisis in his published autobiography.
    3. The report, with a transcript of evidence, of a tribunal of inquiry into the incident.
    4. A complete file of newspapers in the country for the period of the crisis.
    5. The personal diary of the statesman's wife who was in constant touch with him during the crisis.

47. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

    Those interested in:

    1. medicine or dentistry,
    2. science or mathematics,
    3. history or social studies,
    4. foreign languages or reading,
    5. art or music.

Questions 48 - 50

Match the disciplines listed below with the most accurate description of their particular study as given in the questions.

I. The study of Psychology
II. The study of Sociology
III. The study of Government
IV. The study of Economics
V. The study of Geography

48. The Group in Society:

    1. I,
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

49. Power and Authority:

    1. I,
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

50. The Earth and its Life:

    1. I,
    2. II,
    3. III,
    4. IV,
    5. V.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-Test Forms Population IV

Form IV A

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
9 - 12	Key varies between 1. and 2. by country for items 9 - 12. Report response 3. for all items 8 - 13.
9.	Key 1 : U.S.A., West Germany Key 2 : England, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Iran
10.	Key 1 : England, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Iran Key 2 : U.S.A., West Germany
11.	Key 1 : England, Finland, Sweden, U.S.A., Italy, Iran Key 2 : West Germany
12.	Key 1 : England, Iran, Sweden Key 2 : West Germany, Finland, U.S.A., Italy
18.	Insert or select some typical activity of local government in the country. For instance, since dogs are not licensed in Iran, this option would be inappropriate, so another would have to be substituted.
20.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. for Department of Defense as appropriate.
21.	The word Socialist may be used in lieu of Communist; if so Austria, France or Switzerland may be substituted for Norway, which has a Social Democratic government.
32.	For the key, 2, this phrase may be substituted: To identify nationals abroad and to provide them with Consulate or Embassy protection.
42.	In response 4. substitute Parliament, Riksdagan, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
50.	If Political scientists does not translate well, eg. Italy, the words Political historians or something similar may be used in response 2.

Form IV B

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5., for scoring purposes.
4.	In response 1. substitute trade union for labor union if appropriate.
8.	Substitute Parliament, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
13.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. for Department of Defense as appropriate.
14-16.	Substitute Ministry of Justice, etc. for Judiciary as appropriate. In III substitute Chief Justice, etc. for Court President as appropriate. In V substitute Counsel for Prosecution, etc. as appropriate.
17.	In response 1. substitute Bonn, London, Rome, Helsinki, Teheran, or Stockholm for Washington, as appropriate.
32-34.	In the U.S.A. and Italy, these may be difficult items. In the U.S. for instance, this is taught only rarely and indirectly in the civics curriculum. Yet this is an Iranian item and should be pre-tested to determine if various national students do in fact know the answers.
40.	In response 2. substitute trade union for labor union if appropriate.

Form IV C

2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
3.	Answer varies according to national law, but key should be in position 2. and distractors evenly spaced.
10.	Answer varies according to country, eg. Federal: United States, Germany, Unitary: Iran, Italy, England, Sweden, Finland. Put key in same position as correct answer, ie. 3, depending upon country, eg. switch 1 and 3.

Item	Note
12-15	In I and II use city, council, town, village, province, county, state, etc. as appropriate in brackets. The key may vary between 1., 2. and 3. by country, eg. for item 13. U.S. is 2., Iran is 3. etc.
16-18.	In some countries where there is no upper house or where it is ineffective, eg. Finland and England, the reference to "upper and lower houses" may be eliminated and "the Parliament" substituted.
22.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate. In response 3. substitute Parliament, Riksdagen, Bundestag, etc. for Congress as appropriate. In response 4. substitute Ministry of Defence, etc. as for Department of Defense as appropriate.
23.	Substitute 1,000 basic units of the national currency for $ 1 000.
25, 26	For pre-testing, cartoon can be translated in the margin with arrows pointing to the appropriate phrases, if the English words cannot be whited out.
29.	Substitute Socialist for Communist in Europe if more appropriate, but for response 5 substitute Switzerland, Austria, France or another country which does not have a Social Democratic government in power.

Civic Education Pretest Form IVS - A

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce:

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

2b Chickens produce :

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3 because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country - Spain -so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test:

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III and V only,
4. I, II, IV and V only,
5. I, II, III, IV and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities I, II, IV and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

   I. All Soviet citizens are members of the communist party.
   II. All persons born in the Soviet Union are considered as citizens of the U.S.S.R.
   III. All Soviet citizens legally owe allegiance to the Soviet government.
   IV. All Soviet citizens are expected to obey the laws of their country.

   1. I and II only.
   2. I and III only.
   3. II and III only.
   4. I and IV only.
   5. III and IV only.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white and red,
   4. black, red and gold,
   5. red, white and blue.

3. Which of the following are most usually found in democratic forms of government?

   I. The exercise of limited powers by government officials.
   II. The legislative and executive branches can be superceded by the judiciary.
   III. The popular majority is limited by rights guaranteed to the minority or minorities.
   IV. The powers of government must be detailed in a written Constitution.

   1. I and III only.
   2. II and IV only.
   3. I, II, and III only.
   4. I,II, and IV only.
   5. I, II, III, and IV.

9

Questions 4 - 6

The following comments were made during a discussion of various governmental systems.

Speaker I. It seems to me that the most important factor in a stable government in a system like ours is the people. Unless a government serves all the people, it is not worthy of its purpose. Of equal importance is the establishment of guarantees so that the ordinary citizen is protected from any unwarranted interference with his civil liberties.

Speaker II: While I agree that what you describe might be a hoped for goal, we must face the reality that basically the majority of the people are ignorant and must be led. It is only by placing a strong leader in a position of complete authority that the nation can progress. Individual freedom is purely secondary. The important thing is the welfare of the state.

Speaker III: I agree that it is important to have a leader, but I think that you also have to be concerned about succession. You may lose whatever gains have been achieved if there is no one to carry on the policies of his predecessor. That is why a monarchy offers the ideal solution to the problems of government.

Speaker IV: I agree in part, but to place the burdens of caring for a group of people on the shoulders of one man seems unwise. Certainly, we can all agree that there is a group of people who are capable of ruling, and then there are the vast majority who must be ruled. True, this group is small, but it represents the best elements of a society, and it should be entrusted with caring for the welfare of the masses.

4. Which two of the speakers would have been most at home in seventeenth-century France ?

   1. I and II
   2. I and III
   3. II and III
   4. I and IV
   5. III and IV.

5. An anarchist would probably agree with the views presented by which of the speakers?

   1. I and III ,
   2. II and IV,
   3. III and IV,
   4. All of the speakers ,
   5. None of the speakers.

6. Speaker I could point to which of the following to illustrate most clearly what he means by "guarantees"?

   1. The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.
   2. The United Nations Charter.
   3. Constitutional rights in his or other such political systems.
   4. The Atlantic Charter.
   5. The Covenants of the Arab League or the Organization of African States.

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following paragraph:

"The fundamental question of Greek politics was thus settled, and settled once and for all. Local freedom and self-determination for each state had been bought; and the price paid was the collapse of the one attempt to consolidate Greece into a single political unit. It is true that this attempt was based on the ascendency of one state over all the rest."

7. To what general period of Greek History does this paragraph best apply?

   1. Greece at about the time of the Homeric poems.
   2. Greece during the Golden Age.
   3. Greece during the nineteenth century.
   4. Greece after World War I.
   5. Greece after World War II.

8. If the author wished to show that unity can be achieved without "the ascendency of one state over all the rest he would point to all of the following EXCEPT:

   1. the Dominion of Canada,
   2. the United States,
   3. the Swiss Confederation,
   4. Czarist Russia,
   5. the Commonwealth of Australia.

---

9. Which of the following principles are essential today for the operation of a democratic political system?

   I. Rule by the wise, rich or just.
   II. Political party opposition and competition.
   III. One man or one party rule.
   IV. Universal suffrage (regardless of sex, color, religion, etc.).
   V. Periodic elections.

   1. I and II only.
   2. III and IV only.
   3. II,IV, and V only.
   4. III, IV, and V only.
   5. I, II, III, IV, and V.

10. In constitutional governments coups d'état have most frequently resulted in the past from a combination of which of the following?

    1. The judiciary and the military.
    2. The head of state and the military.
    3. The upper house and the head of state.
    4. the head of state and the judiciary.
    5. the clergy and the bureaucracy.

11. Which of the following statements most accurately expresses the relationship between certain national Constitutions and the operation of their national governments (legislative, executive, and judicial branches)?

    1. Every nation with a Constitution is a democracy.
    2. Some countries have a Constitution that is democratic only on paper, but which actually is quite different from the actual way the government functions.
    3. Democracy just exists in those countries which have written Constitutions.
    4. Constitutions are old fashioned and are usually irrelevant to the operation of democratic governments.
    5. A country with no formal or written Constitution is less democratic than those with written Constitutions.

12. Which of the following is incompatible with central planning?

    1. Democracy.
    2. Socialism.
    3. Federalism.
    4. Anarchy
    5. Republicanism.

Questions 13-16 refer to the following key lettered 1-5.
Match the terms in Column I with the proper descriptions in Column II

Column I

1. Representative government
2. Direct democracy
3. Constitutional monarchy
4. Parliamentary system of government
5. Oligarchy

Column II

13. The citizens delegate political power to individuals chosen by them.

    1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

14. The duration of a cabinet government depends exclusively on the confidence of the legislature.

    1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

15. All adult citizens personally and directly share in political power and make the laws.

    1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

16. The ruler's or sovereign's power is limited by the Constitution and he takes into account the wishes of the parliament in constituting a government; he reigns, but does NOT rule.

    1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Questions 17-19 refer to the following key lettered 1 - 5. Match the items in Column I with the proper descriptions in Column II.

Column I

1. Caesarism
2. Absolutism
3. Caesaro-Papism
4. Diffusion of Power
5. Contractualism (or judisnaturalism)

Column II

17. Power is shared by several political organs which represent the entire collectivity and yet are controlled by it.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

18. Doctrine according to which the highest civil and ecclesiastical powers belong to the head of the state.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

19. The affirmation that the absolute power of the head of the state is founded on the military force which depends directly on him.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

---

20. "Man's capacity for justice makes ______ possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes _______necessary." Which of the following words is missing in both cases?

1. Militarism
2. Democracy
3. Communism
4. Monarchy
5. Tyranny

21. Which of the following is the feature most commonly shared by many Latin American,African, and Asian nations?

1. The history of former domination by Europeans.
2. The height of nationalistic fervor and the dissolution of localism and provincialism.
3. The prevalence of democratically based military-dictatorships, such as Cuba or Indonesia.
4. The rise of parliamentary governments based on the English model.
5. The prevalence of leaders from the lower socio-economic levels or classes.

22. Which of the following is possessed by every human society?

    1. A culture.
    2. A written Constitution.
    3. A feeling of Nationalism.
    4. Large cities.
    5. Big factories.

23. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.

24. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licenses.

25. Congress is best described as a law making body for:

    1. juridico-administrative counsel and or administrative guidance,
    2. preventive control on the legitimacy of the acts of the government and successive control on the direction of the national budget,
    3. technical counsel in the field of production for the government,
    4. essential representative functions of the state and political control of the government,
    5. establishement of procedures for administrative decentralization.

26. In the modern world a political party consists of:

    1. a group of persons linked by the same economic interests,
    2. a group of legislators who always vote together,
    3. those people who want to realise some common political ideals and objectives,
    4. the electors of an electoral district,
    5. a group of persons freely organized in a structure that is geographically defined in terms of a region.

27. Which of these features of a democratic political system is most necessary to the existence of pressure or interest groups which seek to influence governmental decision making?

    1. Segmentation or widespread diffusion of governmental power.
    2. Right of private association.
    3. Use of the committee system to screen legislation.
    4. Separation of powers and checks and balances.
    5. Popular election of policy making officials.

28. The possibility that a country will remain politically independent depends primarily upon which of the following factors?

   I. Its economic resources.
   II. Its population size and composition.
   III. Its economic and military power.
   IV. Its membership in the World Bank.

   1. I and II only.
   2. II and III only.
   3. I, II, and III only.
   4. I, III and IV only.
   5. I, II, III and IV.

29. Which of the following is the best electoral system for democratic countries?

   1. Single-member district of representation,
   2. Proportional representation of all parties according to voting strength,
   3. Double-ballot, single-member district of representation.
   4. Suffrage restricted to secondary school and university graduates.
   5. None of the above, because particular political systems vary from state to state.

30. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

   1. France.
   2. Mexico.
   3. Japan.
   4. Yugoslavia.
   5. Norway.

31. In democratic political systems what role do professional military men usually play?

   1. They are financially independent of the government and formulate military and foreign policy.
   2. They have complete military authority because it is very difficult for a democracy to defend itself against foreign aggression.
   3. They are powerless because the United Nations effectively safeguards the military security of democratic countries.
   4. They are ultimately controlled by civilians to reduce the possibility of a military dictatorship.
   5. They have complete power in times of war because a military dictatorship is then both desirable and effective.

32. Which of the following is a member of the European Coal and Steel Community?

   1. Belgium.
   2. Switzerland.
   3. Denmark.
   4. Austria.
   5. Norway.

33. What kind of an organization is the European Common Market?

1. Social.
2. Economic.
3. Educational.
4. Cultural.
5. Military.

34. Only four of the following statements accurately describe the United Nations. Which one does NOT?

1. The Security Council consists of five permanent members and other nonpermanent members elected by the General Assembly.
2. The Secretary General is elected by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council for a five year term.
3. The United Nations is a world government with sovereignty and a definite territory.
4. The United Nations is composed of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice, and the specialized agencies.
5. The United States has been the largest contributor to the operating expenditures and specialized agencies of the United Nations.

35. The defeat of Japan in World War II created which of the following problems?

1. Genocide.
2. Nuclear disarmament.
3. The peacekeeping operations of the United Nations.
4. Equality for minority groups.
5. Price and wage controls.

36. The United Nations Security Council has been unable to bring about a general reduction in armaments chiefly because the:

1. smaller nations are unwilling to disarm,
2. United States has refused to discuss the matter,
3. major powers disagree about how to accomplish disarmament,
4. charter forbids the Council to consider this subject,
5. belief that peaceful use of the atom should be dealt with before disarmament.

37. Which one of the following types of disputes may be decided by the International Court of Justice?

1. Political disputes between nations.
2. A dispute between a government and its own citizens.
3. Legal disputes between political parties.
4. Legal disputes between nation states who bring their dispute before the court.
5. Disputes between citizens of different nations.

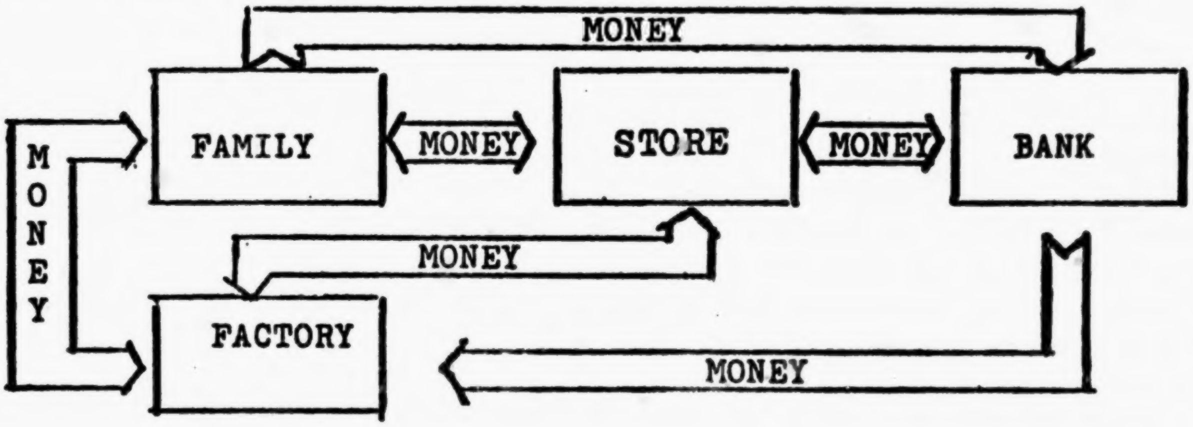
38. The purpose of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter, is to:

1. protect the interests of the large nations,
2. control the production of atomic weapons,
3. occupy Japan and other defeated nations,
4. extend to all peoples the western way of life,
5. promote social progress and world peace.

39. The chief obstacle to progress by the United Nations in fulfilling its objectives is:

1. the tendency for many people to expect too much of the organization,
2. China's withdrawal from United Nations membership,
3. lack of money, power, and international unity.
4. the weak voting position of the small nations in the General Assembly,
5. the Security Council's enormous power over domestic affairs of member states.

Question 40 refers to the following graph:



40. Which of the following titles best suits the graph above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

41. Which of the following is most likely to result from governmental attempts to solve unemployment through fiscal and monetary policies?

1. Juvenile delinquency.
2. Economic freedom.
3. Urban renewal and modernization.
4. Urbanization.
5. Inflation.

42. Which of the following are characteristics of underdeveloped areas?

I. A predominantly urban population.
II. Little exchange of goods in the open market.
III. A subsistence economy.
IV. Traditional social customs which are slow to change.

1. I and II only.
2. I and III only.
3. I, II, and III only.
4. II, III, and IV only.
5. I,II,III, and IV.

43. Only four of the following are regressive forms of taxation? Which is NOT?

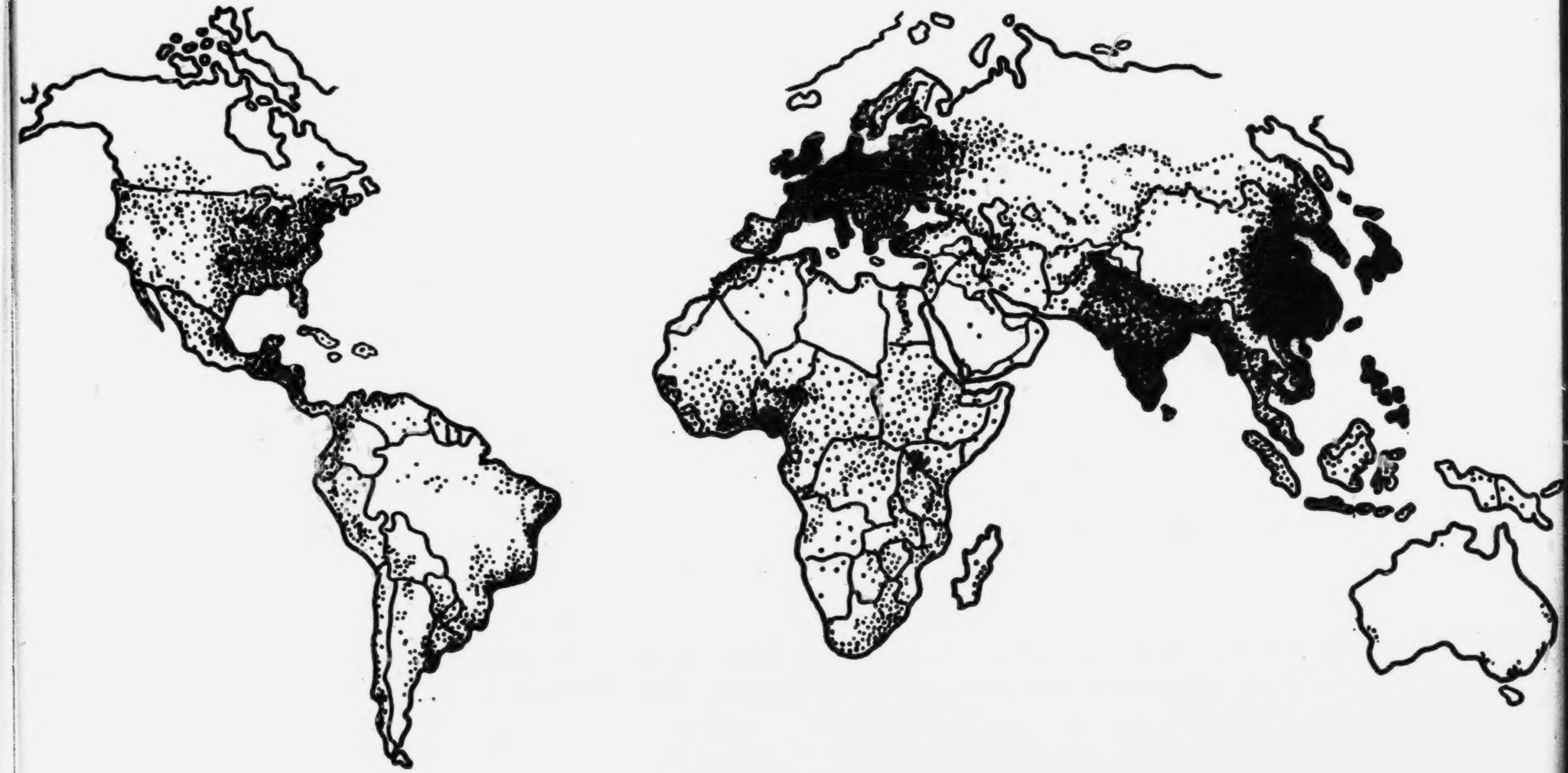
1. A tax on the cosmetics which women buy.
2. A tax on certain kinds of beverages such as alcohol.
3. A tax on all goods purchased in stores and shops.
4. A tax which rises as one's income does.
5. A tax on tobacco which decreases as one buys more tobacco.

44. Which of the following statements about the economic problem of scarcit
is correct?

1. It has not been eliminated anywhere in the world.
2. Spectacular gains in productivity in certain countries have eliminated the problem of scarcity.
3. By the device of eliminating want-creating advertising, the Soviet Union has eliminated the problem of scarcity.
4. The neutral or uncommitted countries in Asia and Africa could eliminate the problem of scarcity if they spent less on their national defenses.
5. The problem exists only in the underdeveloped nations of the world.

45. An increase in which of the following is most likely to reduce a natio
debts abroad?

1. New investment abroad.
2. Interest earned abroad.
3. Merchandise imported from abroad.
4. Foreign travel by its citizens.
5. Remittances sent to relatives living abroad.



46. The dots on the map above refer to which of the following?

    1. Per capita income.
    2. Number of government secondary schools.
    3. Industrial productivity.
    4. Population density.
    5. Literacy rates.

47. Paper money circulates freely in a country because it:

    1. is backed by gold,
    2. is legal tender,
    3. is not as heavy as coins,
    4. has the national emblem on it,
    5. can be quickly circulated.

48. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

    1. A hospital.
    2. A factory.
    3. A society or community.
    4. A shopping center.
    5. A school.

49. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

50. Normally, which of the following is called "the fourth branch of government"?

1. The total number of sentences issued by the judiciary.
2. The press.
3. The military courts.
4. The police.
5. The school.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth.)

Civic Education Pretest Form IVS - B

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce:

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

2b Chickens produce :

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine Sample Answer
4. Apples
5. Fish 2b ■ 1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3 because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country - Spain -so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test:

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III and V only,
4. I, II, IV and V only,
5. I, II, III, IV and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities I, II, IV and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Which of the following statements about government is (are) correct?

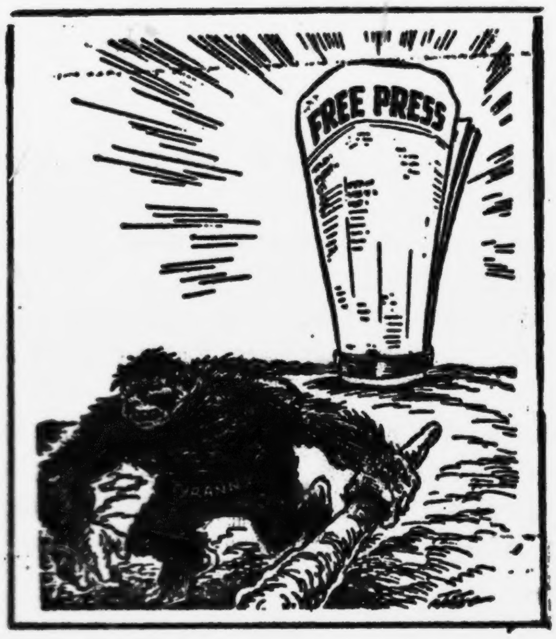
   I. Every person is subject to regulation by the government.
   II. Every social institution (family, school, church, etc.) is subject to some control by government.
   III. The government usually controls the means of force (army, police, etc.) which exist in a society.

   1. I. only
   2. II. only
   3. I. and II. only
   4. II. and III. only
   5. I., II. and III.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white and red,
   4. black, red and gold,
   5. red, white and blue.

Questions 3-4 refer to the following cartoon (note the chain between "Free Press" and the ape termed "Tyranny")



3. With which of the following would the cartoonist most probably agree?

   1. "Tyranny is harmless when on the run".
   2. "Control of public opinion turns men into animals."
   3. "The press is more important than brute force".
   4. "Democracy can triumph over tyranny."
   5. "Tyranny is stronger than a free press."

4. Which of the following is the main idea of the cartoon?

   1. A free press is tyranny unloosed.
   2. A free press is the victim of tyranny.
   3. A free press is a guarantee against tyranny.
   4. A free press is not really free.
   5. A free press is compatible with tyranny.

5. "Until the idea that a man owes allegiance to the national state, but not necessarily to the government, was generally accepted, it was impossible to develop political parties. Only if there is a distinction made between the government and the state can a political party work to replace the government with a different government."

   The above statement correctly describes the operation of the political systems of which of the following?

   I. Nazi Germany.
   II. The Soviet Union.
   III. Canada.
   IV. New Zealand.
   V. The Netherlands.

   1. I. and II. only.
   2. III. and IV. only.
   3. III. IV. and V. only.
   4. I., II. and IV. only.
   5. II., III., IV. and V. only.

6. What does one's right to "dissent" or "oppose" mean in a democracy?

   1. Everybody has a right to do what his representatives tell him.
   2. People who do not agree with their representatives can leave the country.
   3. People who do not agree with their representatives can speak out or write what they think and vote for other representatives.
   4. People who do not agree with their representatives can say what they think to their friends and relatives.
   5. People who do not agree with their representatives do not have to obey the laws.

7. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

   1. Make postage stamps.
   2. Coin money.
   3. Make military uniforms and flags.
   4. Issue passports.
   5. Issue drivers' licenses.

Questions 8-11 refer to the following reading passage:

The following are selected articles from the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. (1789)

I. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights; social distinctions may be based only upon general usefulness.

II. Law is the expression of the general will; all citizens have the right to concur personally, or through their representatives, in its formation; it must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal before it, are equally admissible to all public offices, positions, and employments, according to their capacity, and without other distinction than that of virtues and talents.

III. Since every man is presumed innocent until declared guilty, if arrest be deemed indispensible, all unnecessary severity for securing the person of the accused must be severely repressed by law.

IV. No one is to be disquieted because of his opinions, even religious, provided their manifestation does not disturb the public order established by law.

V. Free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Consequently, every citizen may speak, write, and print freely, subject to responsibility for the abuse of such liberty in the cases determined by law.

VI. Citizens have the right to ascertain, by themselves or through their representatives, the necessity of the public tax, to consent to it freely, to supervise its use, and to determine its quota, assessment, payment, and duration.

VII. Since property is a sacred and inviolable right, no one may be deprived thereof unless a legally established public necessity obviously requires it, and upon condition of a just and previous indemnity.

8. In view of conditions in France in the century before the Declaration was written, these ideas can best be described as:

1. reactionary
2. conservative
3. revolutionary
4. aristocratic
5. monarchical.

9. Which of the following conditions is most necessary to ensure rights such as those described in the Declaration?

1. There must be a cabinet system.
2. There must be a popularly elected two-house legislature.
3. There must be support of these rights by courts of law.
4. There must be a federal system of government.
5. There must be a unitary system of government.

10. Four of the following persons probably would have supported the articles. Which one would probably NOT have done so?

1. Rousseau.
2. Voltaire.
3. Louis XIV.
4. Diderot.
5. Turgot.

11. Which three of the articles most clearly illustrate the influence of the social contract theory of the state?

1. I., II. and VII.
2. I., IV. and VII.
3. II., III. and VI.
4. III., IV. and V.
5. V., IV. and VII.

12. The reason for having a national Constitution is to:

1. have an assembly of regularly elected representatives
2. have the law written and subdivided into particular articles
3. establish fundamental political rules and norms that even the power of the state must respect
4. guarantee the functioning of a constitutional court
5. define explicitly the principle of nationalism.

13. Who makes the laws in your country?

1. The courts.
2. The Council.
3. The Congress.
4. The Department of Defense.
5. The police.

14. Of the following former colonies, the first to receive its independence after World War II was:

1. Ghana,
2. Indonesia,
3. India,
4. Ceylon,
5. Algeria.

15. In which of the following countries is a *Communist* government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

16. Which of the following are generally credited with developing the *method of sustained critical thinking* characteristic of present day Western thought?

    1. The Chinese.
    2. The Babylonians.
    3. The Egyptians.
    4. The Greeks.
    5. The Romans.

17. Which of the following are *essential* to a democracy?

    I. Recognition of the individual's responsibility to contribut to society.
    II. Development of individual capacity for self-government and problem solving.
    III. Development of the near perfect society in which rational men can agree upon one set of values.
    IV. Recognition of the superiority of a republican form of government in developing liberty.
    V. Establishment of a system of government where there are small differences of income among citizens.

    1. I. and II. only
    2. III. and IV. only
    3. I., II. and V. only
    4. III., IV. and V. only
    5. I., II., III., IV. and V.

Questions 18 - 21 refer to the following reading passage:

Descriptions of Five Governments

I The legislature consists of two branches; the members of the first branch are elected by the people; the members of the second branch sit by virtue of hereditary right. All measures must be passed by both branches of the legislature.

II. Each state or locality retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right not expressly delegated to the general government. For the more convenient management of the general interests, delegates are appointed annually in such manner as the legislature of each state or locality shall direct.

III. The national legislature consists of two branches. The members of the first branch are elected by the people of the several states and localities. The members of the second branch are elected by those of the first, out of a proper number of persons nominated by the individual state or local legislatures. The national legislature legislates in all cases in which the separate states and localities are incompetent or in which the exercise of individual legislation would disrupt the harmony of the country.

IV. All legislative powers are vested in a congress which consists of two houses. The first house is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states and localities. The second house is composed of two members from each state and locality chosen by the legislature thereof. Both houses shall have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out all powers vested in the government.

V. All legislative powers are vested in a national legislature of two branches. Members of the lower house are elected by the people, while most of the upper house sit by virtue of hereditary right. The "Sovereign" (King or Queen) has the power to create peers, to call for new elections, and to request members of the lower house to form a cabinet government. In effect, the lower house has control over the conduct of national affairs and the majority party chooses the Prime Minister, who performs the executive functions with the help of his cabinet ministers. In practice neither the "sovereign" nor the upper house can block the actions of the lower house. The upper house performs certain judicial functions and shares in state ceremonies with the "Sovereign". Yet neither dares block what the lower house has decided shall be the policy.

18. In which government is the principle of local rights most strongly recognized?

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.
5. V.

19 Which of the five governments are federal in form?

1. V. only.
2. II. and III. only.
3. III. and IV. only.
4. II., III. and IV. only
5. I., II., III., IV. and V.

20 Which of the following statements is most probably true of the second house in Governments I and IV?

1. It is popularly elected.
2. It has less power than the first house.
3. It sits more frequently than the first house.
4. It acts as a brake or check on the first house.
5. It has more power than the first house.

21. Which of the five governments are unitary in form?

1. I. and V. only.
2. II. and III. only.
3. III. and IV. only.
4. II., III. and V. only
5. I., II., IV. and V. only.

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22. Which of the following are characteristics of bureaucracy?

I. Specialization of functions.
II. Widespread sharing of power.
III. Hierarchy of organization.
IV. Rules of business, operation and procedure.

1. I. and II. only.
2. III. and IV. only.
3. I., II. and III. only.
4. I., III. and IV. only.
5. I., II., III. and IV.

23. Interest and pressure groups (such as manufacturers associations, trade or labor unions. ètc.) rarely evolve into major political parties which try directly to control the government because:

1. they prefer to work in private,
2. they could not win an election without broadening their structure and function,
3. their leaders realize that it is against the national interest for such groups to control any government,
4. their leaders fear the members will become obsessed with gaining office and neglect the interests of the group,
5. strict regulatory legislation regarding influencing the goverment through lobbying prevents a pressure group from becoming a political party.

24. Which of the following statements about non-voting by the eligible voters in a democracy is most politicallly reasonable accurate, and realistic?

1. If it persists and becomes widespread, non-voting might eventually destroy a democracy.
2. If he refuses to vote the citizen simply accepts in advance the will of others.
3. Non-voting is peculiar to individuals who are alienated from the political process.
4. Non-voting is caused chiefly by the difficulty of understanding complicated ballots and voting procedures.
5. Non-voting "purifies democracy" because it eliminates automatically those who are uninformed and unintelligent.

25. Which of the following statements correctly define politics?

I. Politics is the never ending process by which the affairs of the state are conducted.
II. Politics is a continuous process in which most of us take part at one time or another.
III. Politics determines who controls public power through periodic elections and tries to influence elected officials.
IV. Politics is the process by which public needs and desires are satisfied through the use of government power or public policy.

1. I. and II. only.
2. II. and IV. only.
3. III. and IV. only.
4. I., II. and III. only.
5. I., II., III., and IV.

26. Which of the following statements about a democracy's problems in dealing with other governments are true?

I. There are many different forms of nondemocratic government in the world today, each has different aims and objectives, and democratic governments have to deal with them in international relations.
II. Some former colonies, such as the Congo, have experienced a recent and violent transition toward independence, and this affects their foreign relations with modern, industrialized democracies in the West, some of which were once colonial powers.
III. Democracy varies from country-to-country so democratic governments even have difficulty in dealing with one another.
IV. All governments operate on the principles of consent and force, but the measure of each varies from country-to-country.
V. A democracy faces few difficulties in dealing with a dictatorship because of the greater measure of consent (rather than force) needed in democratic governments.

1. I. and II. only.
2. III. and IV. only.
3. III.,IV. and V only.
4. I., II., III., and IV. only.
5. I., II., III., IV. and V.

27. Which of the following pairs of territories constitute the major colonial holding in Africa today?

1. Ethopia and Kenya.
2. Mauritania and Morocco.
3. Tanzania and Zambia.
4. Mozambique and Angola.
5. Burundi and Ruanda.

28. The balance of power principle developed historically in European politics chiefly because of the desire to:

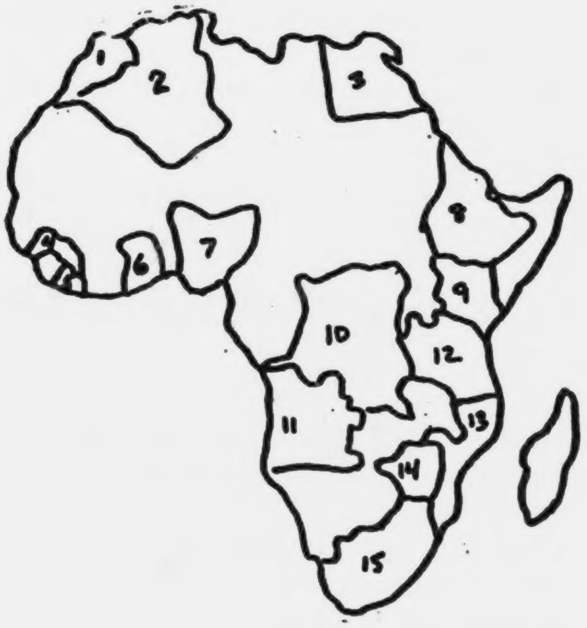
1. form defensive alliances,
2. prevent single nation hegemony,
3. eliminate wars of agression,
4. eliminate national boundaries,
5. increase economic prosperity.

29. Which of the following agencies work primarily to lower customs duties among member countries?

I. The World Bank.
II. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
III. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
IV. International Monetary Fund (IMF).
V. European Economic Community (EEC).

1. I. and II.
2. II. and III.
3. II. and V.
4. III. and IV.
5. IV. and V.

Questions 30 - 33 refer to the following map:



30. Which of the following are generally considered to be two of the strongest military powers on the African continent today?

1. 1 and 2.
2. 3 and 15.
3. 7 and 5.
4. 10 and 12.
5. 11 and 13.

31. Which of the following fought the French for independence after the Second World War?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5

32. Which state is a rich copper and uranium producing area which formally was a Belgian colony?

1. 6
2. 9
3. 10
4. 11
5. 12

33. Which state was the first Negro Republic in Africa and which was created as a potential home for freed slaves?

1. 5
2. 7
3. 9
4. 11
5. 14

---

34. In voting on questions before the United Nations assembly, each member state has:

1. a single vote,
2. voting power in proportion to its population,
3. as many votes as it has delegates attending the meeting,
4. voting power in proportion to its financial support of the United Nations,
5. as many votes as it is granted by the International Court.

35. "To be successful the United Nations must be supported by an informed public opinion"

Which of the following is probably most important in forming such opinion?

1. Statements made by national delegates to the United Nations.
2. Newspaper, magazine, radio and television accounts of United Nation's activities.
3. The prestige of the United Nation's Secretary General.
4. Public forums on international affairs.
5. Printed copies of debates between delegates to the General Assembly.

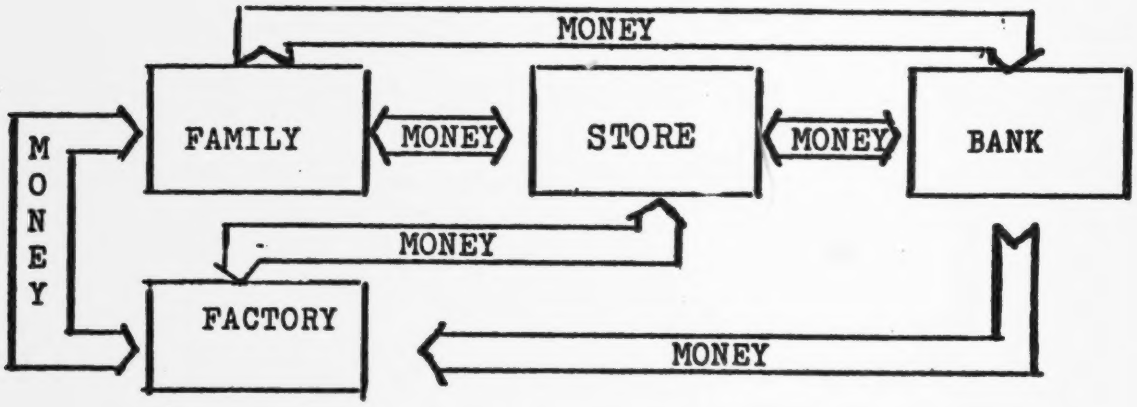
36. Which of these statements about a capitalistic country most aptly reflects the thinking of a Marxist?

   1. What is good for big industry is good for the country.
   2. What is good for the country is good for big industry.
   3. Big industry determines the law in the country.
   4. Big industry is above the law in the country.
   5. Big industry obeys the law in the country.

37. The anti-imperialist revolutions in Asia in the decade after World War II were a result of all of the following Except:

   1. nationalism,
   2. the weakening of the imperialist powers by the war,
   3. democratic ideas imported from the West,
   4. low standards of living in the area,
   5. propaganda from Africa and Latin America.

Question 38 refers to the following drawing:



38. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

   1. "How banks are important to society".
   2. "How workers get their money".
   3. "How money circulates".
   4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks".
   5. "How factories depend on loans from banking".

39. Economic planning in the Soviet Union is concerned primarily with the way in which:

1. income shall be equalized,
2. the factors of production (land, labor, and capital) shall be allocated,
3. consumer goods shall be standardized,
4. private enterprises shall be operated,
5. wage differentials shall be established.

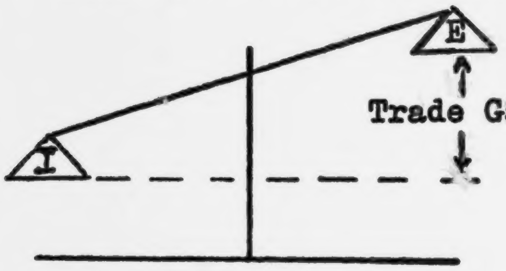
40. Which of the following objectives are shared by most of the under-developed countries of the world?

I. The promotion of self-government, self-determination, and human dignity and worth.
II. The encouragement of economic development and the improvement of living standards.
III. The implementation of educational, welfare, and administrative reforms.
IV. The increase of their economic dependence on industrialized countries as sources of raw materials.

1. I. and II. only.
2. III. and IV. only.
3. II., III. and IV. only.
4. I., II. and III. only.
5. I., II., III. and IV.

Question 41 refers to the following diagram:

Balance of Trade - Country X



Key
I = imports

E = exports

41. In the diagram, a simplified view of the balance of trade of country X is shown. Which of the following lines of action could be taken by the national government of this country to reduce the size of the trade gap quickly?

I. Put a heavy surcharge on import duties.
II. Devalue the currency.
III. Place a tight control on spending abroad and introduce quotas for importers.
IV. Introduce tax concessions for companies who increase the value of their exports.
V. Introduce rationing of imported foodstuffs.

1. I. only.
2. I. and II. only.
3. I., II. and III. only.
4. I., IV. and V. only.
5. I., II., III. IV. and V.

42. Which of the following statements about the economic problem of scarcity is correct?

1. It has not been eliminated anywhere in the world.
2. Spectacular gains in productivity in certain countries have eliminated the problem of scarcity.
3. By the device of eliminating want-creating propaganda and advertising, the Soviet Union has eliminated the problem of scarcity.
4. Certain countries have eliminated the problem by spending less on their national defenses and social security programs.
5. The problem exists only in the underdeveloped nations of the world.

43. Which of the following are features shared by both governments and and big organizations throughout the world?

I. Increased concentration and diffusion of power.
II. Increasing command or control over others.
III. Growth of bureaucratic structure.
IV. Increasing regulation, use of technology, and routine.
V. Increasing personal power and individual responsibility.

1. V. only.
2. I. and II. only.
3. III. and IV. only.
4. I., II., III. and IV. only.
5. I, II., III., IV. and V.

44. A "mixed" economic system is one in which there is:

1. equal emphasis on manufacturing and agriculture
2. both a national and a local tax levied on the general public
3. balanced government spending for civilian and military purposes
4. important economic decision-making by both public and private agencies and individuals
5. a movement from a rural to an urban society.

45. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

46. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

Questions 47 - 49 are based on the following passage:

The formulation of international law--that is, of rules of conduct for states to observe in their dealings with one another- has now been proceeding for over three and a quarter centuries. There has, of course, been much disagreement concerning the substance of these rules, because governments of different states have had different views of their respective interests and advantages, and, if a law of nations is drafted, it must somehow reconcile competing private national interests into a cooperative, public, international order. Despite complications, it is well within the scope of human ingenuity to devise a satisfactory body of rules that could ensure a place in the sun for all peoples of the world and eliminate the excesses of competitive hostility. But law, when framed, requires a framework of institutions in which to operate. For rules will sometimes be violated; and if so, they must receive enforcement or they will be disregarded with impunity and will then cease to have any utility as rules. Hence the same problem that existed originally in the foundations of the state is repeated - identically in principle, although differently in scale - in the construction of order among states. A committee of international jurists could codify an equitable set of rules of international conduct. But how are such rules to acquire official recognition, public acceptance, and authoritative enforcement? Without this, international law is left hanging, as it were, in the air.

47. The fundamental social process considered by the author is that of:

1. social causation
2. social control
3. cultural diffusion
4. environmental adaption
5. individual freedom.

48. This selection is an argument for the principle of:

1. balance of power
2. international government
3. totalitarianism
4. collective security
5. self determination.

49. The author would be most likely to criticize the United Nations on the grounds that:

1. it lacks effective means of securing adherence to its decisions,
2. its membership includes competing power groups,
3. it is not universal in membership,
4. it lacks machinery for the effective formulation of international law,
5. it was not established by a committee of international jurists.

50. The tendency of state public education in most countries has been to:

1. suggest innovations which lead to changes in the existing political order,
2. maintain the existing political system and transmit certain important and traditional values of society,
3. serve as a center for the furtherance of political liberalism and radicalism,
4. decrease the social mobility of the lower classes,
5. justify the rule of a "power elite" consisting of corporate executives, military warlords, and the political directorate.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form IVS - C

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce:

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

2b Chickens produce :

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3 because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country - Spain -so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test:

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III and V only,
4. I, II, IV and V only,
5. I, II, III, IV and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities I, II, IV and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Which of these best explains what a sovereign state is?

   1. It is ruled by a king or some other royal person.
   2. It is governed by a larger and more powerful state.
   3. It is unwilling to cooperate with other states in international conferences.
   4. It is usually victorious in war, has colonies and tries to keep the peace.
   5. It is free, independent of other states, and the legal equal of each.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

   1. blue and white,
   2. blue and yellow,
   3. green, white and red,
   4. black, red and gold,
   5. red, white and blue.

3. Which of the following phrases best describes the typical background and tasks of political leaders and politicians in democratic political systems?

   1. Great men doing a great job and enjoying it.
   2. Able men from higher status homes, doing a difficult and important job.
   3. Ambitious men seeking better jobs and more money.
   4. Powerful men adding to their power and diminishing that of people.
   5. Social climbers in search of status and position.

4. If a democratic state is defined as a government in which the power is in the hands of representatives of the people chosen by universal suffrage from lists of candidates in competition with each other, which of the following countries in NOT a democratic state?

   1. France.
   2. Spain.
   3. Norway.
   4. Ireland.
   5. Belgium.

5. Which of the following sentences most accurately describes the relationship between the national Constitution and its actual operation (legislative, executive, and/or judicial branches) in your country?

   1. The government is organized and operates exactly as stated in the Constitution.
   2. There is no relationship between the Constitution and the operation of the government.
   3. Constitutional principles generally influence the limits within which the government functions.
   4. Since the operation of government undergoes constant change and the Constitution does not change, there is little relationship between the two.
   5. The Constitution fosters corruption and deceit in politics.

6. He who tries to restore ordinances or laws from the distant past may best be defined as a (an):

   1. conservative,
   2. aristocrat,
   3. fascist,
   4. reactionary,
   5. historian.

Questions 7 - 10 refer to the following discussion:

This discussion took place among the members of a club who were meeting to talk over taking new members into their club.
When the name of William Chan, a new boy in the neighborhood, who was called "Willie", came up, these opinions were given.

Boy I: I do not want a Chinese in our club. He is not a natural born citizen of our country. Willie can not play our games. He does not even look like the rest of us. Have you ever seen his mother and dad? They do not live the way we do. I am against letting Willie in.

Boy II: Willie can not help the way he looks. You would look funny in China. Suppose he can not play our favorite games. You do not know any Chinese games either.Besides, he is smart, and he knows many things we do not know. Remember Willem could hardly speak our language when he got here from Denmark, and he turned out all right.

Boy III: My father was in China in 1945, and he says that you can not trust the Chinese. They are shifty and they lie and they cheat. I do not want anybody like that in our club.

Boy IV: We should not worry about how different Willie is or what Jack's father thinks of the Chinese. The question is, is Willie a good fellow or not? If most of the members want him, we should take him in.

Boy V: I do not care where Willie comes from as long as he does not come from Africa. I do not want any Africans in our club and that is that.

7. Which boy is letting someone else do his thinking?

    1. I.
    2. II.
    3. III.
    4. IV.
    5. V.

8. Which boys probably feel that there are good people and bad people in all races and nationalities?

    1. I and II.
    2. II and III.
    3. II and IV.
    4. III and IV.
    5. II,IV, and V.

9. Which boy best shows that he understands that people of different races and nationalities have different ways of behaving and doing things?

    1. I.
    2. II.
    3. III.
    4. IV.
    5. V.

10. Which boys would be most likely to vote against a member of another race who was running for a post in the student government or student council of his school?

    1. I and III.
    2. I and IV.
    3. II and III.
    4. II and IV.
    5. I, III, and V.

---

11. Which of the following are essential to a democracy?

    I. Recognition of the individual's responsibility to contribute to society.
    II. Development of individual capacity for self-government and problem solving.
    III. Development of a nearly perfect society in which rational men can agree upon one set of values.
    IV. Recognition of the superiority of the republican form of government which is uniquely able to develop liberty.
    V. Establishment of a system of government where the citizens rule directly.

    1. I and II only.
    2. III and IV only.
    3. I, II and V only
    4. III, IV, and V only.
    5. I, II, III, IV, and V.

12. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

    1. Make postage stamps.
    2. Coin money.
    3. Make military uniforms and flags.
    4. Issue passports.
    5. Issue drivers' licenses.

Questions 13-16 refer to the following discussion:

Speaker I: This nation was founded on the principles of freedom, and this means freedom to buy and sell without artificial restriction. When you tell a man what he may or may not do with his property, you have sown the seed of totalitarianism.

Speaker II: Freedom does not mean the freedom to starve. When the unrestricted use of property causes economic panic and unemployment, there arises a need for temporary regulations and artificial stimulation which will restore the nation's economic health and set our system right again.

Speaker III: Freedom is a term that the weak use to excuse their follies. The rights of individuals to the use of property must be submerged in the struggle to fulfil the destiny of the state, the nation, and the race.

Speaker IV: Freedom in any society is directly related to the ownership of property, particularly the means of production. The state is the pawn of the propertied. Therefore, the workers can never be free until they eliminate the present owners of the means of production and seize control of the state and the economy.

13. Which Speaker(s) would strongly oppose a planned economy?

    1. I only.
    2. II only.
    3. III and IV only.
    4. I, II and IV only.
    5. II, III, and IV only.

14. The philosophy underlying the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 is best expressed by Speaker(s)

    1. I only.
    2. II only.
    3. III only.
    4. IV only.
    5. III and IV only.

15. Which Speaker(s) reflect the ideas of Italian Fascism under Mussolini?

    1. I only.
    2. II only.
    3. III only.
    4. I and III only.
    5. III and IV only.

16. When Speaker II says "Set our system right again." what system does he have in mind?

    1. Mercantilism,
    2. Socialism.
    3. Capitalism.
    4. Agrarianism.
    5. Communism.

---

17. What is the meaning of the term, "parliamentarianism"?

    1. The principle that the Government is appointed by the party or parties with the majority, or the greatest interest, in a parliament.
    2. A democratic system of government which has adopted universal suffrage.
    3. The principle that important parliamentary decisions are prepared by consultation among all the large parties.
    4. That a parliament is divided into two chambers.
    5. That different parties are represented in a Parliament.

18. Who makes the laws in your country?

    1. The courts.
    2. The Council.
    3. The Congress.
    4. The Department of Defense.
    5. The police.

19. "As a general marches at the head of his troops, so ought wise politicians, if I dare use the expression, to march at the head of affairs... They ought not to wait the event, to know what measures to take; but the measures which they have taken, ought to produce the event." Demosthenes.

    Which of the following most clearly expresses the thought of the above passage?

    1. To succeed in politics one must behave like a soldier.
    2. It is difficult to measure the results of political actions.
    3. A political leader should take the initiative to produce the desired results.
    4. Military marches or parades are very similar to political action.
    5. The phrase "Wise politician" is a contradiction in terms.

Question 20-23 relate to the general characteristics of different economic systems. For each of the following economic systems listed below, indicate which statement **best** characterizes the system.

I. The private ownership of productive resources.
II. Government control ownership or management of all productive resources.
III. Government control ownership or management of the most important productive resources such as the railroads, communications, and public utilities.
IV. Dependence upon slavery and the plantation system.
V. Prevalence of large estates farmed by serfs and owned by wealthy landowners.

20. Social Democracy:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

21. Marxian Communism:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

22. Classic Capitalism:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

23. Classic Feudalism (Manorialism)

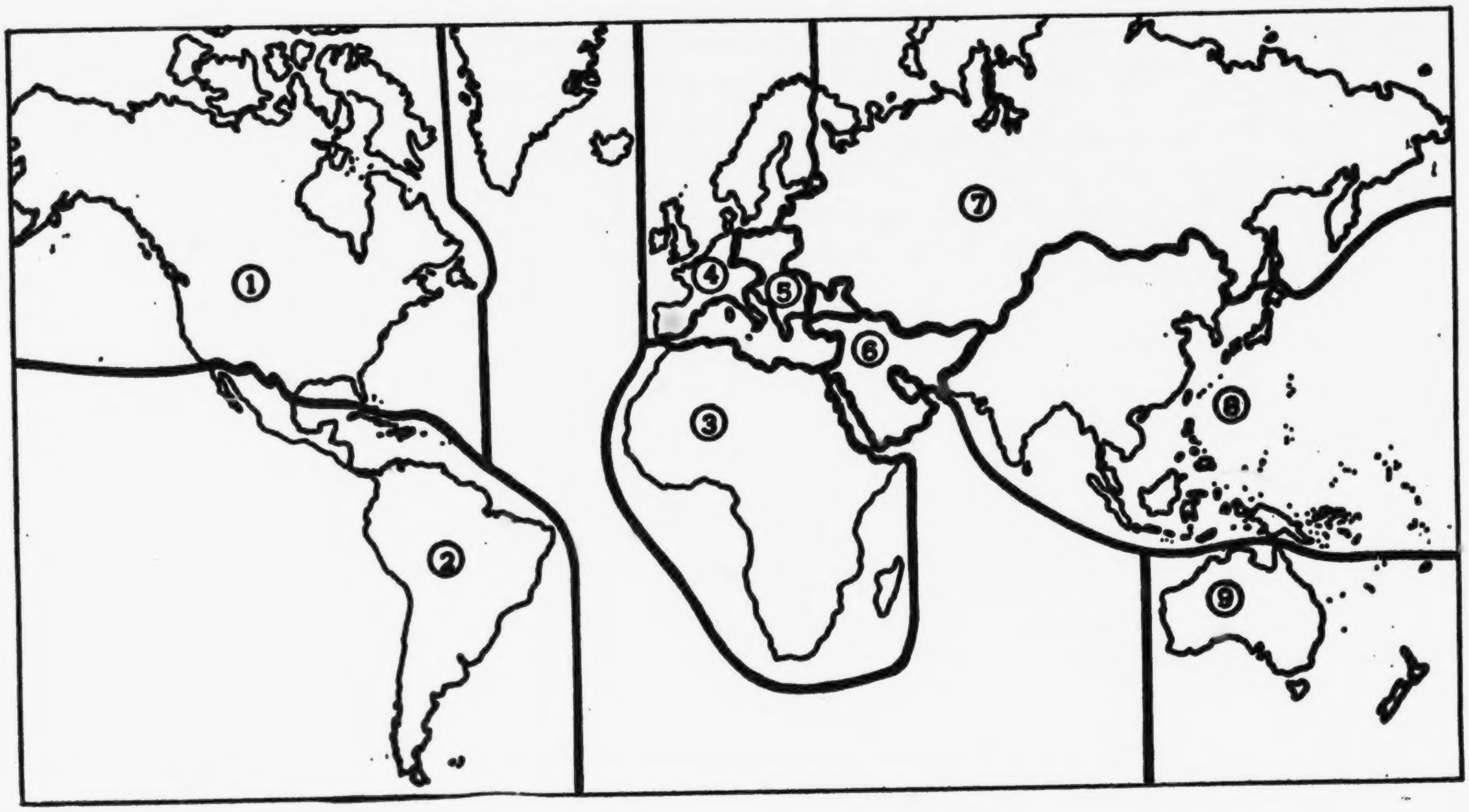
1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

---

24. A political pressure or interest group is:

1. a mob that puts pressure on a certain group of government officials by rioting and destruction of property,
2. any number of professional lobbyists who put pressure on national leaders to obtain favors for many groups,
3. any organized group of citizens who attempt to get governmental officials to recognize and solve the particular problems represented by the organization,
4. a group of government officials which put pressure on citizens by forcing them to obey the laws,
5. a military group that tries to enforce political obedience, loyalty, and conformity.

Questions 25 - 30 refer to the following map:



25. The two most powerful countries in the Communist world are located in areas:

    1. 1 and 2,
    2, 3 and 6,
    3. 4 and 5,
    4. 6 and 9,
    5. 7 and 8.

26. Two heavily populated, underdeveloped nations are competing for leadership in area:

    1. 1,
    2. 4,
    3. 5,
    4. 8,
    5. 9.

27. The primary objective of the Common Market (E.E.C.) has been the stimulation of economic growth and prosperity in area:

    1. 3,
    2. 4,
    3. 5,
    4. 7,
    5. 8.

28. During the twentieth century, population pressures have become greatest in area:

    1. 1,
    2. 2,
    3. 4,
    4. 5,
    5. 8.

29. The most significant disagreement in the Communist world has been between Communist parties in areas:

    1. 1 and 6,
    2. 2 and 3,
    3. 4 and 5,
    4. 5 and 7,
    5. 7 and 8.

30. The anticolonial feeling of newly emerging nations has been most frequently directed against nations in area:

    1. 4,
    2. 5,
    3. 6,
    4. 8,
    5. 9.

---

31. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

32. Which of the following was the first ex-enemy to be admitted to the United Nations after World War II?

    1. Germany.
    2. Italy.
    3. Vietnam.
    4. Japan.
    5. Thailand.

33. The United States and the Soviet Union were in agreement on an initial course of action in which of the following instances?

I. The invasion of Egypt (1956),
II. The Korean War (1950),
III. The Hungarian and Polish Revolts (1956),
IV. The invasion of the Congo (1960).

1. II only.
2. III only.
3. I and IV only.
4. II and III only.
5. I, II, III, and IV.

34. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the United Nations Organization?

1. The United Nations is an effective world government. possessing adequate power to preserve world peace.
2. The United Nations is an international experiment in regulating and resolving international conflict.
3. The United Nations has often blocked peace making efforts of the major powers.
4. The United Nations has the power to intervene in national disputes in order to maintain world peace.
5. The United Nations has been able to maintain world peace through the peaceful settlement of recent disputes between China, France, and England

35. Which of the following is intended to achieve its eventual or final form in a series of well defined steps?

1. The United Nations (U.N.O.).
2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.).
3. The European Common Market (E.E.C.).
4. The International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)
5. The Organization of American States (O.A.S.).

36. Of the following, which one would be the most correct statement about the organization of the United Nations?

1. It is the first successful effort to secure cooperation among nations.
2. It involves a great surrender of sovereign powers on the part of the member states.
3. It is based on considerable prior experience in community, national, and world cooperation.
4. It is a gathering of national politicians and lacks representatives from national technical agencies and departments.
5. It has replaced binational diplomatic negotiations as the major means for resolving disputes between nations of the world.

37. A federal form of government means which of the following?

1. The national government theoretically or actually shares some of its powers with other, smaller units of government.
2. The national government has little or no power over other units of government.
3. The local government is supreme.
4. The national government controls all political activities.
5. The United Nations Organization rules.

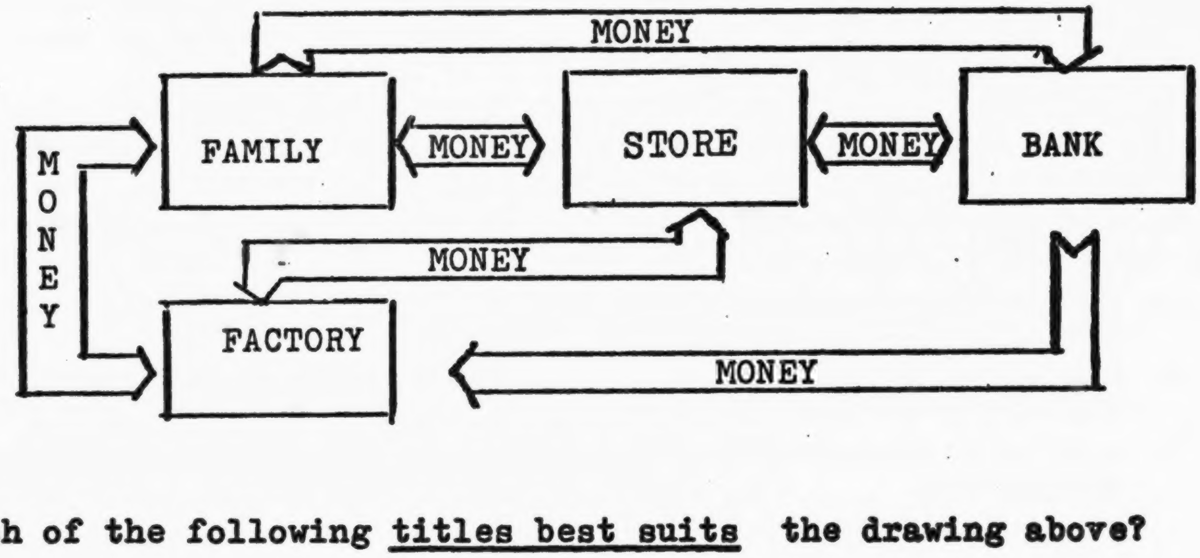
38. Which of the following is true of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization?

1. Decisions of the Assembly must be obeyed by all member nations.
2. The Assembly gives most of its time to deciding questions of law.
3. The Assembly provides a place for full discussion of important world problems.
4. Membership in the Assembly is open to all without any restrictions.
5. All decisions of the Assembly must be submitted to the Security Council for approval, modification, or rejection.

39. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is best described as:

1. a statement of principles to guide future United Nations action in this field,
2. a statement contrary to the aims of the United Nations,
3. a plan for guaranteeing equal rights to all people in all nations,
4. an amendment to the Charter of the United Nations,
5. a treaty binding on all United Nations members.

Question 40 refers to the following drawing:



40. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

41. Which of the following countries is the most capitalistic?

1. Norway.
2. Canada,
3. India.
4. Ghana.
5. East Germany.

42. Which of the following are characteristics of modern bureaucracies?

I. Specialization of function,
II. Concentration of power,
III. Hierarchy of organization,
IV. Formal rules and regulations governing organizational procedures.
V. Widespread responsibility shared by individuals.

1. I and III only,
2. II and V only.
3. I, III, and IV only.
4. II, IV, and V only.
5. I, II, III, and IV only.

43. Since 1945, prices of many goods have more than doubled. Which of the following statements best illustrates this?

1. People earn more than in 1945.
2. It is getting less difficult to make ends meet than in 1945.
3. Money deposited in banks in 1945 has less real value today.
4. The quality of products is twice as good as in 1945.
5. People do not buy as many goods as in 1945.

44. A fundamental characteristic of the current demographic situation in technologically and industrially developed countries is:

1. A larger proportion of the population is progressively getting older, since the birth rate has stabilized and life expectancy increased.
2. increase in the birth rate in direct proportion to the increase in in the standard of living,
3. a decrease in the rate of private ownership of automobiles per family,
4. a continual. influx of immigrants which guarantees the stability of the skilled labor force,
5. a progressive mixture of new racial and language types in the population.

45. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

Questions 46 - 48 refer to the following key. Match the items in the key with the descriptions which follow in the next three questions.

I. Culture
II. Value
III. Conformity
IV. Status
V. Caste

46. That which limits a person's choice of a spouse and from which he cannot leave despite his desires and accomplishments:

1. I
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

47. The total life-way of a people and the social legacy the individual acquires from his group:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

48. That form of behavior which makes social order possible.

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

49. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

50. Place the following steps of problem solving in the appropriate order (first to last) you would follow in conducting research on a social problem?

I. Formulate a working hypothesis.
II. Define the problem.
III. Verify the hypothesis.
IV. Select working instruments to gather and order the data.
V. Propose a solution.

1. I, II, V, IV, III,
2. II, I, IV, III, V.
3. III, V, I, IV, II,
4. IV, II, V, I, III.
5. IV, III, I, V, II.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Civic Education Pretest Form IVS - D

Directions:

Each of the questions of incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have about 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 52 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?
1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer
1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Question 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food

2a Cows produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer
2a ☐ 1 ■ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

2b Chickens produce
1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer
2b ■ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

In answer to question 2a answer 2 is marked because cows produce milk; in question 2b, 1 is marked because chickens produce eggs.

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3, because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country, Spain - so the correct choice is 3.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. Which of the following definitions best expresses the meaning of a state or a government?

    1. The organ which includes all judicial bodies and considers public grievances.
    2. The organ which comprises one or several assemblies and has the power to legislate.
    3. The organ which is shaped by the combination of several parties.
    4. The authority which enforces laws and regulations and insures public safety.
    5. The authority which states what the form of government shall be.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white, and red,
    4. black, red, and gold,
    5. red, white, and blue.

3. Only four of the following are essential characteristics of a nation-state.
   Which one is NOT?

    1. National sovereignty.
    2. National territory.
    3. A national population.
    4. A national government.
    5. National political parties.

4. Suppose a democratic republic is defined as government in which power is in the hands of representatives of the people chosen by universal suffrage from competing lists of candidates. If so which of the following is NOT a democratic republic?

    1. The Republic of France.
    2. The Cômmonwealth of Australia.
    3. The Republic of the Philippines.
    4. The Kingdom of Spain.
    5. The Republic of Israel.

5. Question 5 refers to the following hypothetical situation:
   "There were seven different tribes on an island, all were approximately equal in size, each had its own customs and laws. When the tribesmen united to form one nation and to live together in peace it was found that there were seven different laws regarding marriage." Which of the following solutions would most likely allay future difficulties among the islanders?

    1. Accept the marriage law of the largest tribe.
    2. Prohibit intermarriage between different tribesmen and allow each tribe to keep its old laws.
    3. Create a new marriage law that is for everybody.
    4. Accept the marriage law of the smallest tribe.
    5. Abandon all marriage laws.

Questions 6 - 8 refer to the following selected articles from THE CODE OF HAMMURABI:

I. If a man steal an ox, or sheep, or ass, or pig, or boat, from a temple or palace, he shall pay thirtyfold; if it be from a freeman, he shall pay tenfold. If a thief has nothing with which to pay, he shall be put to death.

II. If a man make a breach into a house, one shall kill him in front of the breach, and bury him in it.

III. If a man carried on highway robbery and be captured, he shall be put to death.

IV. If a fire break out in a man's house, and any one who goes to put out the fire shall lift up his eyes towards the owner's property and take any property of the owner of the house, he shall be cast into the same fire.

V. If a man point his finger at a man's wife, but can not prove his charge, he shall be taken before the judge, and shall be branded on his forehead.

VI. If a man's wife be not frugal, if she gad about, is extravagant in the house, belittle her husband, they shall throw that woman into the water.

6. Which article of the code shows the absence of the idea of equality before the law?

1. I.
2. II.
3. IV.
4. V.
5. VI.

7. As compared with present-day ideas for the treatment of wrongdoers, the code relied more heavily on punishment by:

1. imprisonment,
2. death,
3. fines,
4. rehabilitation,
5. law.

8. Which article of the code is NOT considered a crime in your country today?

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. V.
5. VI.

9. The principal function of a "constituent assembly" is to:

1. formulate laws regarding citizens freedom to gather peacefully,
2. revise a few basic laws,
3. decide on fundamental national laws and to establish the general structure of the state,
4. decide the political party system in the nation,
5. elect the head of the state.

10. Which of the following statements describe what politics is?

I. Politics is the never ending process by which the affairs of the state are conducted.
II. Politics is a process in which very few people ever take part in their lifetime.
III. Politics is the process of determining who is going to control public or government power through periodic elections and through trying to influence those who have been elected.
IV. Politics is the process by which public needs and desires are satisfied through the use of government as power or public policy.

1. I. and II. only.
2. II. and IV. only.
3. III. and IV. only.
4. I., II. and III. only.
5. I., III. and IV. only.

11. The doctrine most directly the opposite of the social contract theory is that which:

1. holds that universal suffrage is fundamental,
2. holds that the sovereign's political power stems from the will of God (divine Right),
3. is called natural law,
4. recognizes the legal validity of the right to life, liberty and property,
5. espouses the right of revolution.

Questions 12 - 14 refer to the following key lettered 1-5. Select the proper letter which fits with the description in the next three questions.

1. Physiocracy
2. Social Contract Theory
3. Subinfeudation
4. Natural Law Theory
5. Enlightened despotism.

12. Affirmation of the existence of rights that precede the being and will of the state,

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

13. Theory in which a mutual association among men is at the origin of society and the state.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

14. Characteristic policy in the medieval western world by which the king and his vassals divided privileges and allocated responsibilities.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

---

15. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

1. Make postage stamps.
2. Coin money.
3. Make military uniforms and flags.
4. Issue passports.
5. Issue drivers' licenses.

16. Who makes the laws in your country?

1. The courts.
2. The Council.
3. The Congress.
4. The Department of Defense.
5. The police.

17. A person in government who is a member of congress is a person who:

1. tries law breakers,
2. carries out laws,
3. enacts laws,
4. arrests law breakers,
5. has a high rank in the army.

18. Which of the following correctly describe(s) political power?

I. Political power is the central objective of government and politics because it is the means behind political action.
II. Political power is the possession of political control or command over others and deals with the authoritative allocation of values.
III. Since political power is the ability to get something done, those who engage in the political process wish to control or influence it.
IV. Political power is the ability both to make and enforce political decisions.
V. Political power is despotic and undemocratic because those who possess it try to control others.

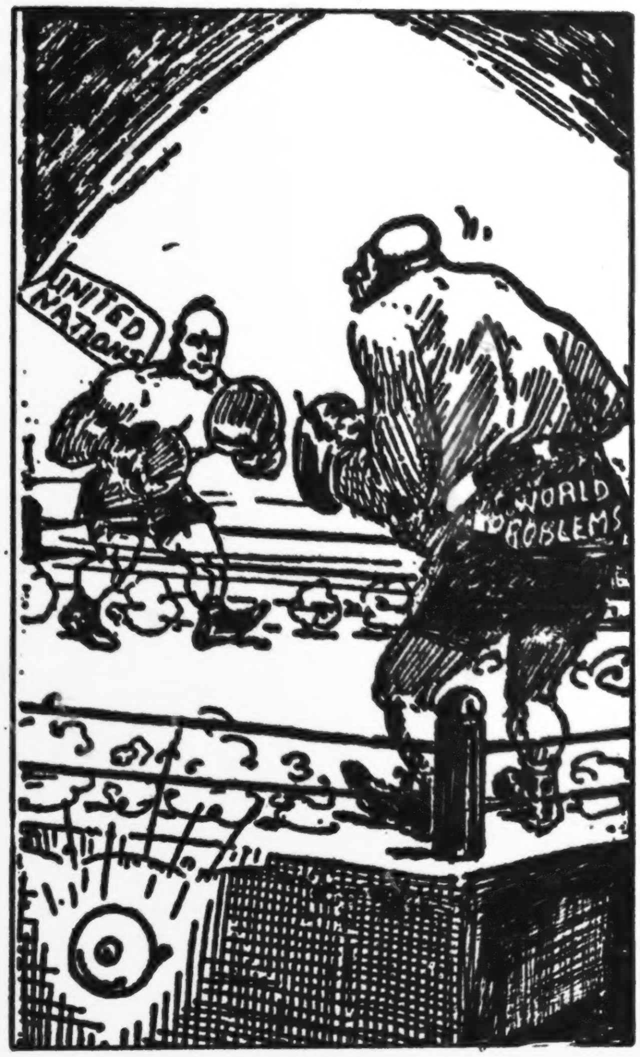
1. V. only.
2. I. and II. only.
3. III. and IV. only.
4. I., II. and III. only.
5. I., II., III. and IV. only.

X4

19. Which of the following courses of action (if any), could a democratic government adopt in its relationships with a small and peaceful minority group or political party?

1. **Censoring any paper which supports their point of view,**
2. **Declaring that they are illegal,**
3. **Preventing their members from holding posts in the government service,**
4. **Using the national broadcasting system to speak against them,**
5. **None of the above, since to suppress** either would be **undemocratic.**

Questions 20 - 22 refer to the following cartoon of a boxing match:



20. With which of the following would the cartoonist most likely agree

1. **The United Nations is a useless organization.**
2. **The United Nations is primarily a fighting or military organization.**
3. **The United Nations has lost in its battle against world problems.**
4. **The United Nations faces serious but not insurmountable problems.**
5. **The United Nations has solved most of the world's national and international problems.**

21. Why does the cartoonist show "World Problems" as bigger than the "United Nations"?

    1. Because there are so many problems that The United Nations cannot solve any of them.
    2. Because he believes that world problems will defeat the United Nations.
    3. Because he thinks that the United Nations is facing a difficult task.
    4. Because he thinks that the biggest world problems may be most easily solved.
    5. Because he believes that "might is right".

22. Which of the following is most likely meant by the "World Problems" shown in the cartoon?

    1. Lack of adequate food supplies in many parts of the world.
    2. The low standard of living in many parts of the world.
    3. The high rate of illiteracy in many parts of the world.
    4. The low educational standards in many parts of the world.
    5. All of the above.

23. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

    1. France.
    2. Mexico.
    3. Japan.
    4. Yugoslavia.
    5. Norway.

Questions 24-26 refer to the following question:

For each of the following former colonies listed below, indicate that Western power to which the colony belonged.

1. Portugal
2. Belgium
3. Spain
4. Netherlands
5. France

24.	Goa	1	2	3	4	5
25.	Senegal	1	2	3	4	5
26.	Indonesia	1	2	3	4	5

27. Of the following, which has been a clear and consistent foreign policy concern of the Soviet Union since 1945?

1. Expansion of communism in Latin America.
2. Support of communism in Cuba.
3. The ideological conflict with Communist China.
4. The forceful maintenance of political discipline and uniformity in Eastern Europe.
5. The prevention of the growth of a united, powerful Germany.

28. Which of these is a task carried on by UNESCO?

1. Organizing the defense of Western Europe.
2. Supervising elections for new members of the United Nations.
3. Establishing international safety standards for airplane construction.
4. Regulating international radio communications.
5. Furthering human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, laguage, or religion.

29. The nine non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are appointed by the:

A. five permanent members of the Council,
B. General Assembly,
C. Soviet Union and the United States,
D. Economic and Social Council,
E. International Court.

30. Which of the following statements about government and politics throughout the world is correct?

1. The judicial system is usually directly responsible to the executive branch.
2. The African, Latin American, and Asian peoples have political systems which are primarily based on the British Parliamentary Model.
3. Most workers are required by law to join labor unions.
4. Some nation states without defined boundaries still exist today.
5. All political systems have regular methods for choosing political leaders who decide upon public policies.

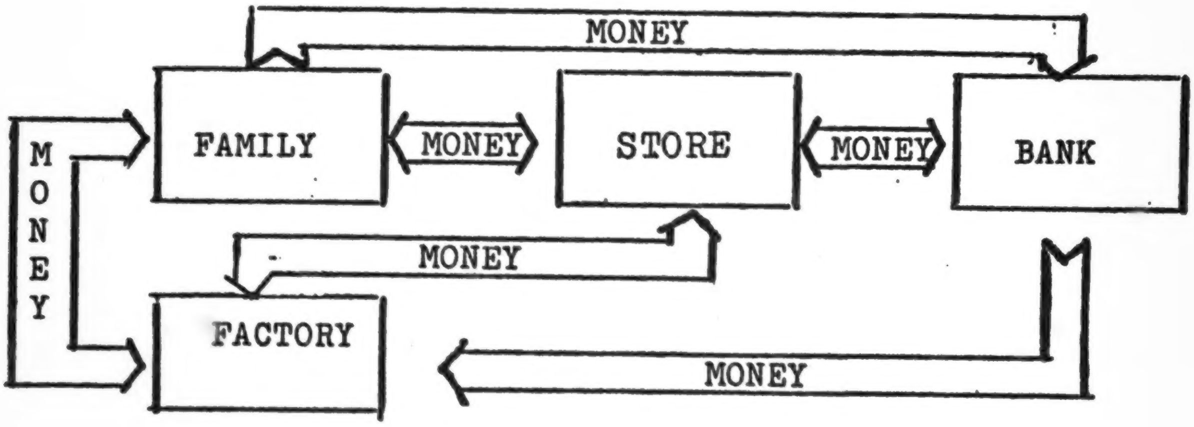
31. For an international political organization to be workable and successful, it is most important that participating nations be willing to:

1. disarm,
2. give up their colonial possessions,
3. use a two-party system in national elections,
4. sacrifice their political independence and national integrity,
5. accept certain limitations on their sovereignty.

32. The United Nation's General Assembly has the power to:

1. investigate any type of dispute between nations,
2. recommend that the Security Council take action on new questions,
3. declare war on nations threatening world peace,
4. force United Nations members to disarm,
5. replace non-democratic governments with democratic governments throughout the world.

Question 33 refers to the following drawing:



33. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks".
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking".

34. Which of the following is the most reasonable justification for a government's refusal to provide low cost housing for the nation's poor?

1. People should not have houses if they cannot buy them themselves.

2. People do not look after houses unless they own them.
3. Low cost housing will stop people from trying to save their money.
4. Poor people like to live on their own without government interference.
5. There are some higher priority natural projects which the government must pay for first.

35. Of the following countries, which has what can be most accurately described as a partly developed or underdeveloped economy?

1. France.
2. Belgium.
3. Norway.
4. Luxemborg.
5. Greece.

36. Which of the following statements most accurately describes large private organizations in modern industrialized countries?

1. Big organizations have only developed since 1945.
2. Big organizations are characterized more by their diffusion of power than by their concentration of power.
3. The purpose of big organizations is to organize human and natural resources for predetermined ends.
4. There is little difference between the ways insiders and outsiders look at big organizations.
5. In large organizations power is concentrated at the top and is not shared with lower-level bureaucrats.

37. Which of the following would you LEAST expect to find today in the organization of a large government office?

1. Obedience to rules.
2. A formal ranking of employees.
3. A specialization of function.
4. A high degree of personal freedom and flexibility.
5. A highly organized method of communication.

Questions 38 - 40 refer to the following discussion:

Assume that the following statements were mady by political candidates for the national legislature in Country X, a western democratic nation, when asked for their opinions on taxes. You should remember that there are four different kinds of taxes being discussed here: taxes on personal income or salary, excise or sales tax on purchases, taxes on real estate property, and taxes on the profits of a business.

Candidate I: I believe that we should have moderate taxes on income, whether the person is rich or poor. What should be taxed most heavily is the excess profits of private businesses and corporations.

CandidateII: I disagree. Personal income taxes should provide most of the government's money. But people with very low salaries should pay no taxes.

Candidate III: You are both wrong. Taxes on food and clothing should be high. But taxes on salaries and businesses should be low.

Candidate IV: Each of you has missed the point. I think it is most important that taxes on real estate property should be very high.

Candidate V: My dear sirs, taxes have a long history of contributing to the welfare of humanity. We must not forget that.

38. For which candidate would a laborer who has very little income and rents a small room be most likely to vote?

1. Candidate I
2. " II
3. " III
4. " IV
5. " V.

39. Which candidate made the most evasive and noninformative statement?

1. Candidate I
2. " II
3. " III
4. " IV
5. " V.

40. For which candidate would a professional man (lawyer, physician, etc.) with a high salary, who spends most of his extra money on entertaining his friends be most likely to vote?

1. Candidate I
2. " II
3. " III
4. " IV
5. " V.

41. Shortage of food, combined with an increasing population, presents the most serious and immediate problem in:

1. Japan,
2. Mexico,
3. Israel,
4. India,
5. Egypt.

42. The most populous state in Africa today is:

1. Egypt,
2. Nigeria,
3. The Democratic Republic of Congo,
4. Ethopia,
5. Union of South Africa.

43. Why have most societies replaced barter by money?

I. The goods being exchanged vary in quality.
II. The goods being exchanged are not always durable.
III. The goods being exchanged are not always wanted by the recipient.
IV. The goods concerned are often in short supply or unavailable.
V. Several transactions may be necessary for one person to obtain the goods he wants.

1. II. and III. only.
2. I., III. and IV. only.
3. II., III., and IV. only.
4. I., II., III., and V. only.
5. I., II., III., IV., and V.

Question 44 refers to the following situation:
"In Country X, when people want various things they have to trade one thing for another. For example, suppose a man has a sheep but wants some vegetables, he can exchange his sheep for potatoes and carrots. But he has to find someone who wants to trade vegetables for a sheep".

44. To improve the situation described above, the people in the country would have to:

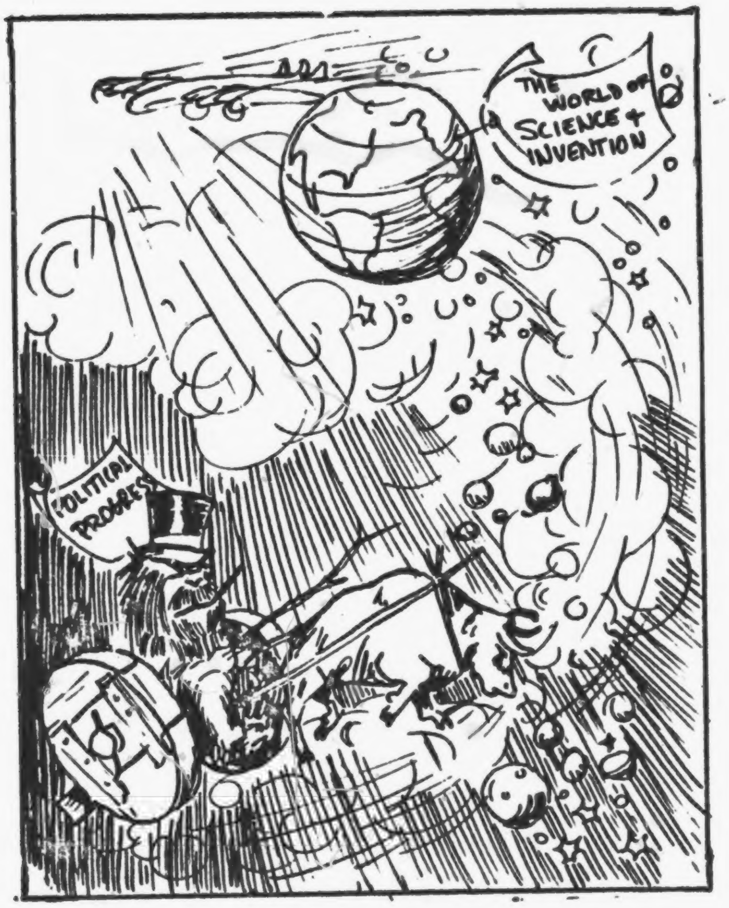
1. breed more sheep,
2. grow more potatoes and carrots,
3. invent money,
4. share everything equally,
5. replace carrots by another vegetable.

45. The process by which an individual is trained from birth to participate in and to accept the values of his society is known as the process of:

1. behaving,
2. thinking,
3. assimilation,
4. socialization,
5. institutionalization.

46. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.


THE WORLD OF SCIENCE + INVENTION
POLITICAL PROGRESS

Questions 47 - 48 refer to the above cartoon (notice particularly the ox drawn cart and the airplane):

47. This cartoon best illustrates that:

1. social problems are relative to time, place, and culture,
2. the process of inventions is cumulative,
3. social problems are more prevalent in a dynamic society,
4. there are different rates of change for technology and social institutions,
5. the conservative nature of politicians usually dominates political systems.

48. The concept illustrated by the cartoon is called:

1. technological progress,
2. cultural lag,
3. cultural diffusion,
4. institutional maladjustment,
5. political socialization.

49. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

1. Those interested in medicine or dentistry.
2. Those interested in science or mathematics.
3. Those interested in history or social studies.
4. Those interested in foreign languages or reading.
5. Those interested in art or music.

50. Which of the following is one reason why a political scientist would use an hypothesis in his studies of political subjects?

    1. To prove that his political statistics are correct.
    2. To eliminate the need for controls over the political variables.
    3. To systematize the gathering of political facts.
    4. To make a subjective political experiment appear to be an objective study.
    5. To invalidate other political theories and laws.

51. Suppose that we know that since 1945 juvenile delinquency has inincreased greatly particularly in urban areas in a highly industrialized society which we shall call Country. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this?

    1. Peace has caused an increase in the crime rate.
    2. Young people in cities are basically more evil than young people in the country.
    3. Police are not as well trained today as they were formerly.
    4. All young people are inherently more evil now than they were formerly.
    5. None of the above conclusions can be drawn.

52. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth.)

Civic Education Pretest Form IVS - E

Directions:

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by several suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

You must mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet you have been given. This test booklet should NOT be marked in any way. You will have 40 minutes (one class period) to answer the 51 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank or check the Do Not Know response, if there is one for that question. You must mark your answer sheet by blackening the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. For example:

1a Which one of the following is an animal?

1. Bed
2. Dog
3. Chair
4. Box
5. Table

Sample Answer

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Since a dog is an animal, you should choose the answer numbered 2. On your answer sheet, you would first find the row of spaces numbered the same as the question - in the example above, it is 1a. Then you would blacken the space in this row which has the same letter as the answer you have chosen. This is how the example should be marked on your answer sheet:

1a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Make your answer marks heavy and black. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

Now here are some other sample questions:

Questions 2a and 2b refer to the following foods. Match the food with the animal who produces the food.

2a Cows produce:

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2a ☐1 ■2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

2b Chickens produce :

1. Eggs
2. Milk
3. Wine
4. Apples
5. Fish

Sample Answer

2b ■ 1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Here is another kind of question which you will see in this test:

Only four of the following are national capitals.

3a Which one is NOT the capital city of its country?

1. Paris, France
2. New Delhi, India
3. Barcelona, Spain
4. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
5. Oslo, Norway

The answer to this question is 3 because each of the other four cities is a capital city. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Therefore Barcelona is NOT the capital city of its country - Spain -so the correct choice is 3.

Here is a final example of a type of question which you will see in this test:

4a Which of the following are the capital cities of their countries?

I. Paris, France
II. New Delhi, India
III. Barcelona, Spain
IV. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
V. Oslo, Norway

1. I and II only,
2. III and IV only,
3. II, III and V only,
4. I, II, IV and V only,
5. I, II, III, IV and V.

The answer to this question is 4, because each of these cities I, II, IV and V is a capital city. As we said in question 3a, Madrid is the capital of Spain, NOT Barcelona. Therefore, number III CANNOT be part of the right answer.

You are now ready to begin the test. Do NOT turn the page to begin the test until you are told to do so.

1. If it were true that nationalism was a cultural and not a "natural" phenomenon, which of the following statements would also be true?

    1. Nationalism is an eternal part of human life.
    2. Nationalism is as permanent as the rivers, mountains and oceans that define national boundaries.
    3. A person's nationalistic feelings can be altered, exchanged and redirected.
    4. Nationalism has disappeared because technology has shrunk the barriers of time and space.
    5. The existence of many languages is the primary barrier to the establishment of a natural and universal culture of man.

2. The colors of your national flag are:

    1. blue and white,
    2. blue and yellow,
    3. green, white, and red,
    4. black, red, and gold,
    5. red, white, and blue.

3. Which of the following clearly are duties of citizens in a democracy?

    I. To respect and obey the laws even when they suppress large minority groups.
    II. To pay taxes.
    III. To respect the rights of others.
    IV. To accept the decisions of the majority while respecting the rights of minorities.
    V. To refuse to obey a judge when he decides a case unfavorably.

    1. III. only.
    2. I. and IV. only.
    3. II. and III. only.
    4. II. and IV. only.
    5. II., III., and IV. only.

4. Democratic citizens have the right to do what they want to do when it will:

    1. not intrude upon another person's freedom,
    2. not hurt someone else soon,
    3. only hurt your family and friends,
    4. only hurt a few people,
    5. please you personally.

5. Which of the following constitutes the clearest violation of civil liberties in a democratic country?

    1. A policeman in uniform enters a place of worship during a service.
    2. A policeman breaks up a private meeting where people are criticizing government policies.
    3. A policeman arrests members of a group who have plotted an armed uprising against the government.
    4. A government official sues a columnist who criticized him in a newspaper article.
    5. A person, carrying an unregistered revolver, is arrested and fined.

6. A progressive democratic society ultimately depends upon:
    1. a strong philosophy of both individualism and collectivism,
    2. a decrease in political partisanship and party loyalty,
    3. popular participation and agreement upon a common frame of values,
    4. private enterprise and public investment,
    5. a powerful role in world affairs and in the United Nations.

Questions 7 - 8 refer to the following situation:

Suppose you were voting and had a choice among the following candidates in a democratic political system:

Candidate I is well educated, experienced in politics, personally attractive, but he advocated actions you think are bad.

Candidate II is poorly educated, not experienced in politics, attractive, and advocates an action you agree with.

Candidate III is well educated, experienced in politics, not personally attractive, and advocated a position you agree with.

Candidate IV is not well educated, not experienced, is personally attractive, and has taken no position in public issues.

Candidate V is well educated, experienced in politics, not personally attractive, and has taken no position in public issues.

7. Which candidate has the fewest qualifications for public office?
    1. Candidate I
    2. " II
    3. " III
    4. " IV
    5. " V.

8. Theoretically speaking, for which candidate should you vote as a citizen in this system?
    1. Candidate I
    2. " II
    3. " III
    4. " IV
    5. " V.

---

9. Which of the following is the most dangerous threat to democratic government?

   1. Verbal attacks on legislators because of their policies.
   2. Letters to a newspaper disagreeing with the paper's policy for reporting news.
   3. Public action to forbid or prohibit speeches opposing the present government.
   4. Campaign contributions from citizens that are accepted by political parties for their candidates.
   5. Proposals to increase the number of voters by lowering the voting age.

10. The viability of a national Constitution is ultimately maintained by:

    1. the courts,
    2. public support,
    3. the Prime Minister, President, etc.,
    4. political parties,
    5. opponents of the national government.

11. There is a system of government in which the governmental power is shared by both the participating units and the central government or authority. This is known as:

    1. a federal system,
    2. a unitary system,
    3. a democracy,
    4. a theocracy,
    5. a consortium.

12. Fascism, as it displayed itself in Europe in the period between the two World Wars, has certain resemblances to other authoritarian regimes of the 19th century. It differed, however, from them in its:

    1. suppression of the fundamental liberties of the citizen,
    2. institution of special courts,
    3. centralization of power in the hands of the head of the government,
    4. massive economic support received from the upper classes,
    5. capacity to exploit mass organizations (parties, labor or trade unions, etc.) in an antidemocratic manner.

13. "Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons - the modern working class".

    The author of this quotation is most probably a:

    1. fascist,
    2. colonist
    3. freemason,
    4. Marxist,
    5. Zen Buddhist.

14. Only four of the following contributed to some extent to the political ideology of Hitler or Mussolini. Which one did NOT?

1. Voltaire,
2. Fichte,
3. Carlyle,
4. Nietzsche,
5. Pareto.

15. Which of the following was the only act of aggression that led to the expulsion of a member-nation from the League of Nations?

1. France's occupation of the Ruhr's industrial sites in 1923.
2. Japan's invasion of China in 1931.
3. Italy's conquest of Ethiopa in 1936.
4. Germany's reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936.
5. The Soviet Union's invasion of Finland in 1939.

16. It is the job of government in your country to do only four of the following things. Which one does government NOT do?

1. Make postage stamps.
2. Coin money.
3. Make military uniforms and flags.
4. Issue passports.
5. Issue drivers' licenses.

17. Most national legislatures are generally weakest as compared to the power held by the chief executive official in which of the following areas?

1. The raising of revenue through the passage of tax laws.
2. The conduct of foreign affairs.
3. The disciplining of the legislature's membership.
4. The control of expenditures by the government.
5. The approval of international agreements.

18. Political pressure and interest groups would tend to have the greatest influence in those legislatures in which:

1. more than three political parties are represented,
2. party discipline is weak,
3. the legislature is under the domination of a chief executive or prime minister,
4. the membership of the legislature is not directly elected by the people,
5. there is a two house legislature.

19. Suppose that a Marxist were talking about a capitalistic society. Which of the following relationships would he be most likely to draw about capitalism and the law?

" Capitalism operates according to the principle that:

1. what is good for the government is good for the society,"
2. what is good for the society is good for big industry",
3. big industry determines the law in the society,"
4. big industry may ignore the law in the society,"
5. big industry obeys the law in the society",

20. Who makes the laws in your country?

1. The courts.
2. The Council.
3. The Congress.
4. The Department of Defense.
5. The police.

21. Of the following, which is the most serious obstacle to achieving national unity within African states?

1. Anticolonialism.
2. Violence.
3. Lack of European investment.
4. Tribalism.
5. Dictatorship.

22. "My country should carry on its foreign policy while ignoring the United Nations. My country pays far too much to support the United Nations where there is a lot of talk, but little action or agreement."
This point of view is most likely to be endorsed by an advocate of:

1. universal disarmament,
2. isolationism,
3. reciprocal trade agreements,
4. The European Common market (E.E.C.)
5. the nuclear test ban treaty.

23. In which of the following countries is a Communist government in control?

1. France.
2. Mexico.
3. Japan.
4. Yugoslavia.
5. Norway.

24. The climate of international relations after the Second World War was markedly affected by:

    1. replacement of the balance-of-power system by one of international cooperation,
    2. restoration of the 1814-1914 balance of power,
    3. restoration of the 1920-1930 power alignment,
    4. replacement of the old balance of power by a bipolarized balance of two superpowers,
    5. continuation of the wartime Grand Alliance as the keeper of the peace.

25. Of the following, which country has been most reluctant to grant independence to its overseas possessions in Asia and Africa?

    1. Portugal,
    2. Belgium,
    3. France.
    4. Spain.
    5. The Netherlands.

26. Which of the following correctly describe(s) the United Nations?

    I. It was established in 1945 and subscribed to by 50 Charter members.
    II. There are now more than 100 member nations, each of which is represented in the General Assembly.
    III. The General Assembly selects the permanent members of the Security Council.
    IV. Budgetary responsibility rests primarily with the Security Council.
    V. All important questions require a simple majority of 50-percent-plus-one in the General Assembly.

    1. V only.
    2. I and II only.
    3. III and IV only.
    4. I, II, III, and IV only.
    5. I, II, III, IV, and V.

27. Which of the following has been the chief difficulty facing the United Nations?

    1. The great powers have been unable to work together.
    2. France has refused to pay her dues.
    3. Members have objected to holding meetings in the United States.
    4. Some members have refused to listen to debates in languages other than their own.
    5. Some members do not support the Secretary-General.

28. "The age of imperialism is ended. The right of subject peoples to their freedom must be recognized, as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom".

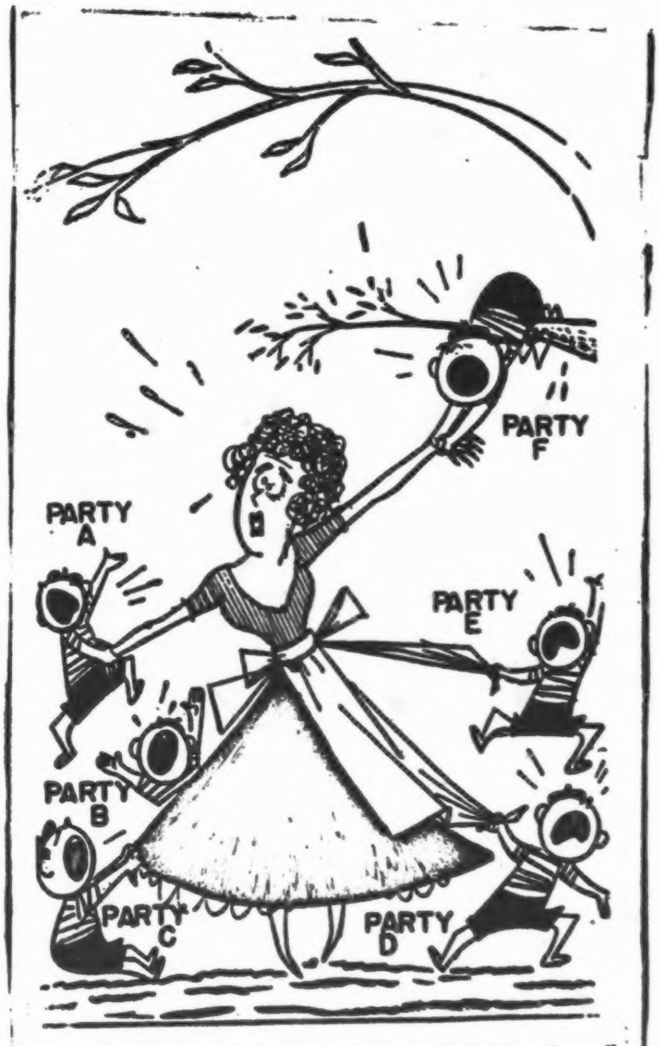
In the twenthieth century, which of the following nations, among others, has refused to recognize the ideas expressed in the quotation above?

1. France.
2. Spain.
3. Portugal.
4. Belgium.
5. The Netherlands.

29. A qualification for membership in the United Nations is:

1. the practice of democracy in national political affairs,
2. ability and willingness to carry out obligations assumed under the Charter,
3. approval by all the members of the United Nations,
4. participation in World War II on the side of the United Nations,
5. ability to supply materials necessary for the manufacture of atomic weapons.

Questions 30-31 are based on the following cartoon:



"... Had so many children she didn't know what to do ..."

30. Between 1945 and 1955, the political situation illustrated by the cartoon applied most often to which of the following countries?

1. France.
2. Spain.
3. Canada.
4. India.
5. The Soviet Union.

31. Due to crises in the past ten years, which of the following has been greatly responsible for changing the situation in the country depicted by the cartoon?

1. A revised court system, which is now more democratic,
2. A reorganized government system, with a strong Presidency.
3. A new law which abolished all but the two major political parties.
4. The rise of a one party political system.
5. The rise of a strong dictator who has done away with popular electi

32. Industrialized countries (nations) often provide more support for government run (public) schools than sparsely populated rural countries (nations) do because:

1. industrial workers need more education than farmers do,
2. most rural children go to the city for an education,
3. industrial workers complain less about heavy taxes
4. industrialized states have a larger tax base,
5. industrial states have larger populations.

33. During the past twenty years, which of the following could best be classified as a neutral country in the cold war struggle?

1. France,
2. Canada.
3. Albania.
4. India.
5. Japan.

34. Which of the following is NOT correctly paired with the European nation to which it once belonged as a colony?

1. The Republic of the Congo - Belgium.
2. Annam - France.
3. Indonesia - The Netherlands.
4. The Philippines - Spain.
5. Ceylon - Portugal.

35. Protectionism is a kind of economic policy that:

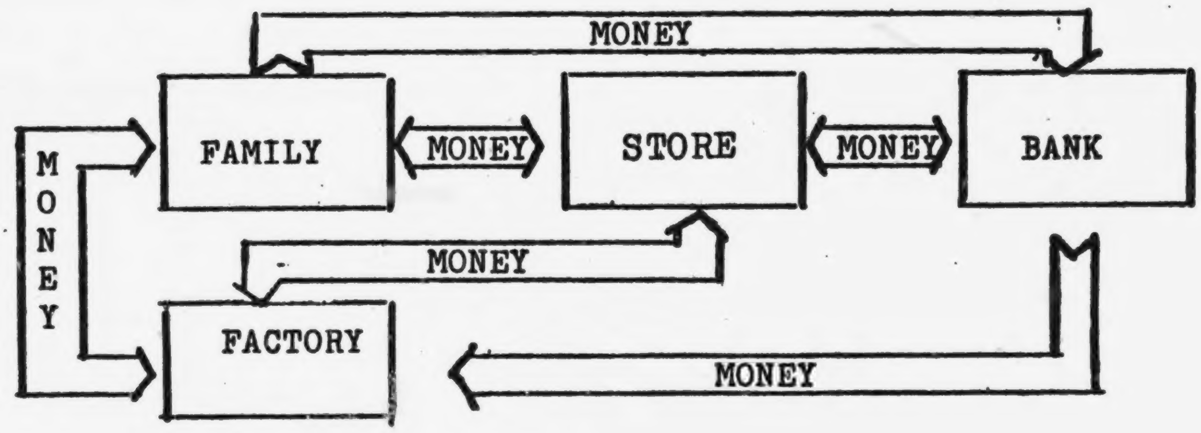
1. maintains that the well-being of a nation is measured by its gold reserve,
2. favors national businesses by imposing high customs
3. or tariffs on foreign merchandise,
4. maintains that agriculture is the true source of riches,
5. puts industry under the direct or indirect control of the state.

36. An increase in which of the following would most likely reduce a nation's balance of payments deficit?

1. New investment abroad,
2. Interest earned abroad.
3. Merchandise imported.
4. Foreign travel by its citizens.
5. Remittances sent to relatives living abroad.

10

Question 37 refers to the following drawing:



37. Which of the following titles best suits the drawing above?

1. "How banks are important to society."
2. "How workers get their money."
3. "How money circulates."
4. "How factories get their money from stores and banks."
5. "How factories depend on loans from banking."

Questions 38-41 refer to the following discussion:

Assume that the following statements were made by political candidates for the national legislature in Country X, a western democracy, when asked for their opinions on unions and strikes:

Candidate I: I believe that all workers, public or private, have the right to strike if they feel they are not being adequately treated.

Candidate II: I disagree. It is all right for workers in some types of industries to strike, but public employees do not have this right.

Candidate III: You are both wrong. Strikes are harmful and should be illegal, whether by employees of public or private industry depending of course on your interpretation of the law.

Candidate IV: But all of you must remember that the history of the unions has through the years made craftsmanship a tradition and cooperation with employers a much sought virtue.

Candidate V: All of you are wrong. The history of unionism in this country proves that the proletariat can never be prosperous as long as the present economic structure of this affluent society of ours. In this way each will be equally rewarded according to his needs, and each will equally contribute according to his ability. This must take place even if it requires the violent overthrow of the present system of government.

38. For which candidate would you be most likely to vote if you were the owner of a business in Country X employing workers who threatened to strike?

1. Candidate I.
2. Candidate II.
3. Candidate III.
4. Candidate IV.
5. Candidate V.

39. For which candidate would you be most likely to vote if you were a labor union official?

1. Candidate I.
2. Candidate II.
3. Candidate III.
4. Candidate IV.
5. Candidate V.

40. Which candidate most clearly expresses a Marxian Communist position?

1. Candidate I.
2. Candidate II.
3. Candidate III.
4. Candidate IV.
5. Candidate V.

41. Which candidate clearly refuses to take a definite position on the subject under discussion?

1. Candidate I.
2. Candidate II.
3. Candidate III.
4. Candidate IV .
5. Candidate V.

42. Which of the following statements about large private organizations in the modern industrialized countries is correct?

1. Organizations usually seek to develop in their employees the characteristics of the organization man including a highly independent and unique personality and creative use of free time.
2. There seems to be little conflict between the needs of the organization and the worker's basic need for finding satisfaction in his work.
3. The two most basic problems of dealing with organizations are "How can we control them?" and "How can they help to provide a meaningful and satisfactory life?"
4. Seeking to control the large organization requires giving up a higher standard of living and increased free time and a massive increase in government power.
5. The accepted purpose of organizations in this country is to be the master, not the servant, of man.

43. In many industrialized and modern countries, the situation of women in labor market is less favorable than that of men. This is mainly due to the fact that:

1. old traditions and prejudices remain,
2. women are inferior workers,
3. women are more interested in housework,
4. women are physically weaker than men,
5. men have to support families.

44. Which of the following are general characteristics of countries with the highest rates of population growth?

I. Urbanized society,
II. Rural society,
III. Industrialized society,
IV. Highly educated population,
V. High rate of illiteracy in the society.

1. II and V only.
2. III and IV only.
3. I, II, and III only.
4. II, III, and IV only.
5. I, II, IV, and V only.

45. Which of the following would be responsible for making the final decision to introduce a new system of currency in your nation?

1. The Federal Reserve Board.
2. The Supreme Court.
3. The National Consumers' Association.
4. The National Mint or Treasury Department.
5. The National Government.

46. Which of the following would suffer most from the effects of inflation in a highly industrialized economy?

1. A salesman working on a commission.
2. A retired policeman living on a fixed income.
3. A coal miner who belongs to a strong labor union.
4. An executive secretary in a large business office.
5. A professional person such as a physician or lawyer.

47. Which of these is a group of people living together in the same area under common laws?

1. A hospital.
2. A factory.
3. A society or community.
4. A shopping center.
5. A school.

48. Of the following ways, how do most people learn about current national and international figures and issues in public affairs?

1. By actively participating as workers in election campaigns.
2. By reading newspapers and watching or listening to television and radio.
3. By reading official government documents and statements.
4. By writing to national legislative representatives for information.
5. By talking and listening to friends and relatives who are informed.

49. Which of these persons would be most interested in how people have changed things over long periods of time?

Those interested in:

1. medicine or dentistry,
2. science or mathematics,
3. history or social studies,
4. foreign languages or reading,
5. art or music.

50. The extent to which inventions and innovations bring about social change is (are) dependent on which of the following?

1. The accumulated knowledge of the society,
2. A favorable social attitude toward social change.
3. The creative ability or talents of the people.
4. The degree of technolgical skill available within the society.
5. All of the above.

51. How long has it taken you to do this test? Write your answer in Arabic numerals on your answer sheet (For example, 35 minutes and so forth).

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-test Forms Population IVS

Form IVS-A

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
23.	In response 2. substitude Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate.
25.	Substitute Parliament Riksdag, etc. for Congress as appropriate.
40.	In illustration and response 4. substitute shop for store if appropriate.
50.	In Sweden the phrase should be the "third estate" and in the U.S.A. the "fourth branch of government".

Form IVS-B

2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
8.	If the word revolutionary in Choice C. is inappropriate, the words democratic, liberal, or radical will suffice quite well.
13.	In response 2, substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate.
15.	Substitute Socialist for Communist, if more appropriate in Europe.
38.	In illustration and responses substitute shop for store if appropriate.

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-test Forms Population IVS

Form IVS-C

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
10.	Use "standing for", rather than "running for" office in England, for instance.
18.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate.
20.-23.	(2 & 3) The words "public" or "state" may be put in parentheses after "government" if this will help to clarify the meaning.
24.	(2) An equivalent word for "lobbyests" may be used if need be such as "political influence, purveyors or peddlers".
27.-35.	The abbreviation for the "inner six", i.e. the Common Market will vary by country e.g. in USA & UK E.E.C., in Italy M.E.C., etc.
31.	Substitute Socialist for Communist, if more appropriate in Europe.
40.	In illustration and responses substitute shopfor store if appropriate.

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-test Forms Population IVS

Form D

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
16.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate.
17.	For Congress substitute, National Assembly, Parliament, Riksdag, Bundestag, Eduskunta, Majlis, House of Chambers or Deputies, etc. as appropriate.
20. & 21.	The question may be rephrased slightly and the cartoon elimenated if there is strong national objection to it (e.g. in Italy) also for boxing match rephrase prize fight or something similar in the national language may be substituted.
24. & 25.	Should national centers wish to add another question to this series, or to rephrase an unsuitable one the following may suit this purpose:

1. Italy
2. Germany
3. The United States
4. The United Kingdom
5. France

Samoa	1	*2	3	4	5
Libya	*1	2	*3	4	5
The Philippines	1	2	3	*4	5
Pakistan	1	2	3	4	5

Item	Note
33.	In illustration and responses substitute shop for store if appropriate.

Specific Notes on Civic Education Pre-test Forms Population IVS

Form E

Item	Note
2.	Key varies from country to country, but should be in the same position, 5, for scoring purposes.
20.	In response 2. substitute Cabinet, Ministry, etc. for Council as appropriate.
23.	Substitute Socialist for Communist, if more appropriate in Europe.
37.	In illustration and responses substitute shop for store if appropriate.
45.	(1) For Federal Reserve Board, substitute Central Bank, National Bank, or a similar phrase as appropriate. (2) For Supreme Court, substitute name of highest judicial authority as appropriate. (3) For National Consumers Association, substitute Consumers Union, Cooperatives, or similar organization as appropriate. (4) For National Mint or Treasury Department, substitute appropriate body such as Chancellery of the Exchequer.

Supplementary Questions for
IEA Civic Education Pretests
for Populations I, II, and IV

1. Suppose that the national government wants to increase the amount of money in circulation. Who issues the new money?

1. The Post Office.
2. The Joint Stock Banks (Savings Banks or Savings and Loan Associations).
3. The Central/Federal Bank--Mint (Italy-Bank of Italy).
4. The Foreign Service.
5. The Merchant Banks (Commercial Banks).

2. Which of the following countries have a federal form of government? (Choose 1 if the country has, 2 if it does NOT, and 3 if you do NOT know.)

Example: For instance, Switzerland has a federal form of government, so the answer to the sample question is 1. If Switzerland did not have a federal form of government, the answer would be 2. And if you did not know the answer then you would choose 3.

1.	Australia	1	2	3
2.	Sweden	1	2	3
3.	United States	1	2	3
4.	England	1	2	3
5.	West Germany	1	2	3
6.	Iran	1	2	3
7.	Finland	1	2	3
8.	Italy	1	2	3
9.	Brazil	1	2	3
10.	Canada	1	2	3
11.	France	1	2	3

3. Which of the following countries have a unitary form of government? (Choose 1 if country has, 2 if it does NOT, and 3 if you do NOT know.)

Example: Same example for this question only change federal to unitary and change key from 1 to 2.

1.	Iran	1	2	3
2.	Finland	1	2	3
3.	England	1	2	3
4.	United States	1	2	3
5.	Italy	1	2	3
5.	West Germany	1	2	3
7.	Sweden	1	2	3
8.	Brazil	1	2	3
9.	Canada	1	2	3
10.	France	1	2	3

4. If a person has political authority, he has

1. the legal power to command or to order
2. lived a long time and is very important
3. a strong religious influence
4. an important job in business
5. a job with the United Nations.

5. Which sentence is most correct?

1. Democracy will one day be practised in all countries.
2. A free economy and democracy are necessary to each other.
3. Democracy does not exist in the world today.
4. Democracy exists in different forms in different countries.
5. Democracy is just about the same in all countries.

The following two descriptions refer to life during two different periods in the development of Western civilization.

I. Unrestrained competition sets capitalists to struggling with each other and soon arouses resistance among the proletariat that they are exploiting. And at the same time that resistance arises to confront capital, the latter, itself suffering from the abuse of freedom which had enabled it to rise, compels itself to discipline its affairs.

II. The animals they slaughtered and the fruits that they gathered were wild. Their homes were caves found ready for use. The first beginnings in the cultivation of grain and the domestication of animals were just appearing. This brought an increase in population and the rise of communal life and domestic arts.

6. Statement II best describes life in:

   1. Colonial America
   2. Medieval Europe
   3. Hellenistic Greece
   4. Neolithic Europe
   5. Modern Africa.

7. In the last sentence of Statement I, to which of the following might the author be referring when he mentions "the abuse of freedom"?

   1. Antimonopoly legislation
   2. Labor unions
   3. Unrestrained competition
   4. High taxes
   5. The Industrial Revolution.

8. The author of these statements was probably:

   1. an economic historian
   2. a political geographer
   3. an urban sociologist
   4. a social psychologist
   5. a social anthropologist.

9. In statement I, the reference to the "proletariat" is most reminiscent of:

1. Benito Mussolini
2. Adolph Hitler
3. Adam Smith
4. Karl Marx
5. Pandit Nehru.

10. For each item listed below, choose (1) if the item is related to or applied only to the First World War, (2) if only to the Second World War, or (3) if to both World Wars. Choose only one number for each item.

Column I First World War	Column II Second World War	Column III Both World Wars	
1	2	3	The League of Nations
1	2	3	The United Nations
1	2	3	V-2 rockets
1	2	3	The atomic bomb

Questions 11 - 14 refer to the following:

Shortly before a national election in Country X, a newspaper reporter (correspondent) asked several people how they were going to vote and why. These are some of the answers he received: (Note: Country has a two party political system - as compared with a multiple party system like Israel or France.)

Speaker I "I am voting for all of party A's candidates. I am a businessman, and party A knows what the problems of the businessman are. If Party B wins, I pity the country. Party B members are all revolutionists. They are not loyal to our country. I would not want to associate with most of them".

Speaker II "Party B is the party for me. I will support every one of their candidates. Party B is for the common people -- the workingman who works hard for a living. Most party A members are sincere, but they favor the rich. Let us put the government in the hands of the people. We need laws that help everyone, not just a few. I am for Party B all the way."

Speaker III "Neither party A nor party B has all the good candidates. There are some good and bad people in both parties. I am going to study the important issues and the men running for office. Then I will vote for the better man. It will not make any difference to me what his political party is."

Speaker IV "Why get excited over an election? It will not make any difference who wins. The politicians have everything arranged. They work together. What is the use of voting? One vote does not mean anything anyway."

Speaker V "One vote may mean much in an election. You would not want the wrong man to win, would you? I am for a democratic political party system where everyone votes for the party of his choice."

11. Which Speaker would be most likely to vote for a third or minor party candidate for office?

1 I 2 II 3 III 4 IV 5 V

12. It would be most difficult for a political leader in a city to build a strong political party if the majority of voters in the city held viewpoints similar to that of Speaker:

1. I,
2. II,
3. III,
4. IV,
5. V.

13. In which of the following countries would opinions such as those above be LEAST likely to be expressed?

1. Canada.
2. France.
3. Japan.
4. India.
5. Spain.

14. Which Speaker shows the LEAST faith in representative government?

   1. I,
   2. II,
   3. III,
   4. IV,
   5. V.

Questions 15-17 refer to the following:

Candidate X is running for the national legislature in his country. Below are parts of some of the campaign speeches he made in various sections of his district:

"My friends, I favor higher wages for the workingman and increased unemployment benefits to protect him when he is out of work."

"My good friends who are your neighbors' tell me, Let us protect ourselves by building up our army, navy, and air force. We cannot have influence in the world unless we have large armed forces."

"The nation's highways and schools are in a pitiful state. Let us build them up, and quickly. Let us put technology to work to raise our standard of living."

"I am a taxpayer myself. I say we all suffer from high taxes. We must cut taxes and balance the national budget."

"Labor unions have gone too far. Some control by the national government is necessary to protect the public interest."

"Farm prices are too low. The government must see that the farmer gets a fair income."

" Our country for the citizens of our country, is my slogan. Foreign immigration is lowering our standard of living. We are crowded enough. Let us cut down the number of foreigners coming in."

15. Why does Candidate X use such phrases as "My good friends who are your neighbors" and "I am a taxpayer myself"?

   1. He is interested in presenting the facts.
   2. He wants the voters to think he is just like one of them.
   3. He wants to be sure that the people understand what he is saying.
   4. He wants the people to feel sorry for him.
   5. He does not have too much information.

16. If Candidate X's opponent wanted to appeal to the thoughtful voters in the state, his best course of action would probably be to:

   1. promise the people more than Candidate X has promised them,
   2. present a realistic alternative program to Candidate X's,
   3. attack Candidate X's character,
   4. attack Candidate X for wanting to lower taxes,
   5. attack Candidate X for not telling the truth.

17. Candidate X claims to support the program which his speeches reflect because he wants to:

1. get many votes from different interest groups,
2. promote the program which he believes is best for the entire country,
3. maintain his independence from organized political groups,
4. convince the people that his opponents, if elected, would plunge the country into an economic crisis,
5. put through the program even if he loses.

---

18. With regard to United Nation's expenditures authorized for peace-keeping forces, the International Court of Justice has ruled that:

1. they constitute "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of Article 17,
2. they cannot be considered as "expenses of the organization",
3. the issue must be decided according to each nation's use of peace-keeping forces,
4. the International Court of Justice does not have jurisdiction over such matters,
5. a member need not pay his share of the expenses.

19. Which of the following countries has a one-party political system?

1. France.
2. Nigeria.
3. The Soviet Union.
4. Canada.
5. Israel.

20. The non-Western world's great population increase during this century has been due principally to:

1. advances in sanitation and medical care,
2. the mechanization of agriculture,
3. a decrease in fatal accidents,
4. expanded physical fitness programs,
5. an increased love for children.

21. Which of the following countries does NOT have a federal system of government?

1. West Germany.
2. The United Kingdom.
3. The United States.
4. Australia.
5. Canada.

22. Which of the following countries does NOT have a unitary system of government?

    1. Iran.
    2. Finland.
    3. Australia.
    4. Italy.
    5. Sweden.

23. Which of the following belongs to the United Nation's specialized agencies yet is NOT a member of the General Assembly?

    1. Cuba.
    2. Spain.
    3. West Germany.
    4. Israel.
    5. Egypt.

24. Which of the following best represents an agreement that could NOT possibly have existed before the Second World War because of scientific and technological considerations?

    1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
    2. European Economic Community.
    3. The United Nations.
    4. The Nuclear Test-ban Treaty.
    5. The International Red Cross (Red Crescent) Organization.

25. An example of what may be called a "natural" (or public owned) monopoly is a:

    1. utility company, such as a telephone company, water or sewer works, and gas or electric works,
    2. large manufacturing company, such as an automobile manufacturing plant,
    3. university or college, such as private, independent, or church related institution,
    4. company which produces rare or scarce products such as uranium, precious metals, or diamonds,
    5. company which produces anything from natural or raw materials, such as oil, rubber or steel.

26. Some things are true. Some things are false. There are other things that we cannot say are either true or false, that is, they might be true or false. Place a check (✓) in the column that applies to each of these statements:

	True	False	Might be true or might be false
Charles de Gaulle was the first President of France.	1	2	3
Good citizens are happy men.	1	2	3
You will become an important officer in your government someday.	1	2	3
People from Country X are nicer to strangers than people from Country Y.	1	2	3
Your teachers have usually been older than you.	1	2	3

27. Under which of the following economies is an individual supposed to have the most freedom to use his private property?

1. A Fascist economy.
2. A Communist economy.
3. A Capitalist economy.
4. A Socialist economy.
5. An Autarchic economy.

Questions 28-30 refer to the following key numbered 1 to 5.

1. Thailand
2. The Congo
3. Indonesia
4. Pakistan
5. Egypt

28. A former Dutch colony, this so called "guided democracy" was until recently governed by a strongman backed by the army for most of its history since independence in 1949.

1 2 3 4 5

29. An Islamic Republic, formerly part of India when under British rule, it espoused "basic democracy", but is divided physically and lingually.

1 2 3 4 5

30. This former British protectorate has nominally been ruled by a Parliament, but actually the armed forces and a military strongman have prevented free elections in order to continue their absolute control over the country.

1 2 3 4 5

31. Which of the following African countries still belongs to a European power?

1. Algeria.
2. Ghana.
3. Kenya.
4. Angola.
5. Nigeria.

32. Which of the following has been accomplished by the United Nations General Assembly?

1. Establishment of a military government for Japan.
2. Settlement of the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands.
3. Creation of a commission to draw up a code of international law.
4. Organization of an international air force.
5. Enactment of a Universal Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

33. One serious limitation on the power of the International Court of Justice is that:

1. nations bringing cases before the Court are not bound to abide by its decisions,
2. judges are selected on the basis of politics rather than ability,
3. the Court is concerned with individuals rather than with nations,
4. the Court may not interpret the Charter of the United Nations,
5. only a few states submit important legal disputes to the court,

34. Match the following nations with the international organizations to which they belong.

1. Norway
2. France
3. Canada
4. Thailand
5. Pakistan

2 (EEC) European Economic Community

5 (CENTO) Central Treaty Organization of the Middle East

4 (SEATO) Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

1 (EFTA) European Free Trade Association

35. A major difference between the old League of Nations and the United Nations is that the United Nations:

1. is not obliged to enforce a comprehensive peace treaty,
2. has a court to which nations can submit disputes,
3. has both a council and an assembly,
4. incorporates the principle of collective security,
5. is not limited to the European nations as members.

36. "The situation there is characterized by the nationalization of property, employment of nationals in foreign corporations is required by law, and key export goods have minimum prices."

This statement best describes which of the following areas?

1. Latin America.
2. Asia.
3. Africa.
4. North America.
5. Eurasia.

Questions 37 - 42 refer to the following questions. Choose 1 for YES or 2 for NO.

		YES	NO
37.	Is it permissible for a democratic government to force a judge to acquit a criminal or to condemn an innocent man?	1	2
38.	Can a democratic system of government exist without having elections at fixed intervals?	1	2
39.	Can one fail in one's duty toward the community in a democracy by refusing compulsory vaccinations?	1	2
40.	Need a person to have lived in a country for most of his life in order to be a citizen of that country?	1	2
41.	Do political parties in a democratic state pursue political ends through regular army organizations?	1	2
42.	Are labor unions associations of persons who have the same political ideas about democracy?	1	2

43. In which of the following African countries is the practice of apartheid a recognized national policy?

1. Tunisia
2. Mali
3. Liberia
4. South Africa
5. Uganda

44. The term "government by consent" is best defined as the consent of

1. citizens to pay their taxes,
2. candidates to be nominated for office,
3. the majority to the policies of the government,
4. the minority party to be ruled by the majority party,
5. voters to vote or refrain from voting as they see fit.

Questions 45 - 49 refer to the following questions. Answer 1 if the statement is True and 2 if it is False. The statement must be true in all parts to be marked true. If you do not know the answer mark 3 on the answer sheet.

45. Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote Emile, Candide, and The Social Contract.

1 2 3

46. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote The Communist Manifesto.

1 2 3

47. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean Jacques Rousseau were authors who belonged to the social contract school of political philosophy.

1 2 3

48. The United Nations Charter was written by Trygve Lie and Dag Hammarkjold, and U Thant.

1 2 3

49. The Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man was written by Eleanor Roosevelt and U Thant.

1 2 3

50. Which of the following statements would be regarded as a democratic way of thinking about freedom of the press?

1. Control of the press is necessary to prevent diffusion of false news.
2. Since every newspaper gives a different version of the facts, it is difficult to determine the truth.
3. Even the smallest political parties and opinion groups can say what they think about national and international problems.
4. A person should read only one newspaper, otherwise he will be confused about what is happening.
5. Only the most learned people are capable of distinguishing truth from propaganda when they read a newspaper.

51. "By allying itself with this force in underdeveloped areas, the international communist movement which was led by the Soviet Union, won a great asset. But they may also have forged the instrument which may itself destroy the solidarity of their international alliances."

What is the force referred to in this statement?

1. Private enterprise
2. Nationalism
3. Industrial development
4. Imperialism
5. Proletarian revolution

52. In any government the ultimate coercive power is vested in the:

1. police
2. military
3. sovereign (head of state)
4. courts
5. people.

Questions 53 - 55 refer to the following debate or discussion topic. "Resolved: That the single term of the President of the Republic should be extended to eight years in country X"

Some statements in items 53 to 55 support the resolution, either directly or indirectly, some could be used in arguing against the resolution, and some have no bearing on the issue at all. Mark each statement as follows:

1. if the statement could be used by the affirmative (positive) side in a debate or discussion on the resolution.
2. if the statement could be used by the negative side.
3. if the statement has no bearing on either side of the argument.

(Note: You are not being asked to judge the truth or falsity of the resolution of the statements.)

53. Efficiency increases with experience. 1 2 3

54. The people should have a frequent check on the President through the ballot box or through their representatives. 1 2 3

55. The party system has many advantages and disadvantages. 1 2 3

Questions 56 - 58:

Directions: In the following items, you are to judge the effects of a particular government policy on the distribution of income in Country X. Country X is a highly industrialized country with a mixed economy located in Western Europe. This distribution of national income is such that one fourth of the heads of households receive annual incomes of less than ($5,000), about half receive between ($5,000) and($10,000) and the remainder receive about ($10,000). In answering each question assume that there are no other changes in policy which would counteract the effect of the policy described in the question:

Mark your answer

1. if the policy described would tend to reduce the existing degree of inequality in the distribution of income in Country X;
2. if the policy described would tend to increase the existing degree of inequality in the distribution of income in Country X; or
3. if the policy described would have no effect, or an indeterminant effect, on the distribution of income in Country X.

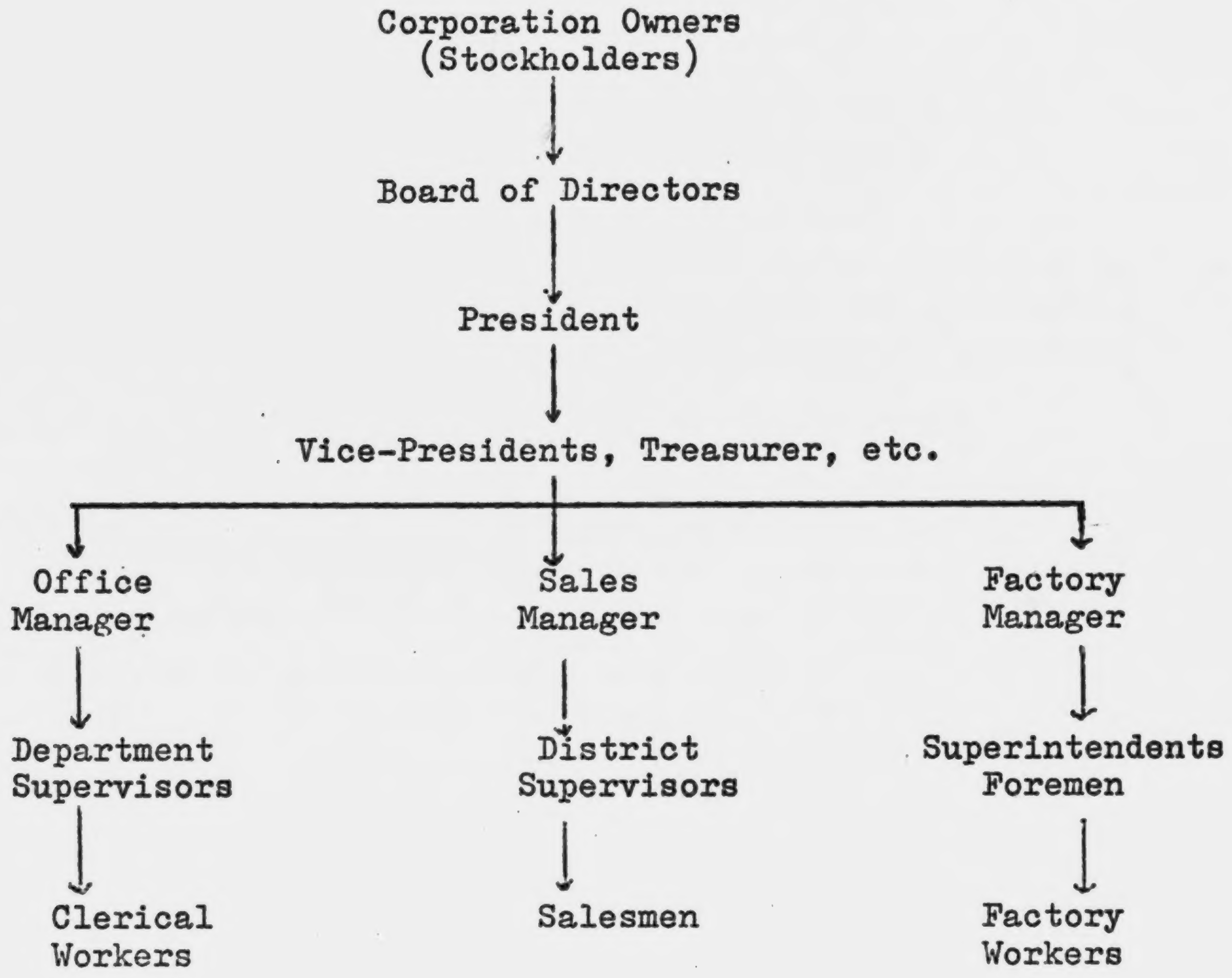
56. Increasingly progressive income taxes.
1 2 3

57. Introduction of a national sales tax on consumers goods.
1 2 3

58. Government confiscation of income received from rent on land lying idle. 1 2 3

Qeustions 59 to 62 refer to the following chart:

A Modern Business Organization


Corporation Owners (Stockholders)
Board of Directors
President
Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, etc.
Office Manager
Sales Manager
Factory Manager
Department Supervisors
District Supervisors
Superintendents Foremen
Clerical Workers
Salesmen
Factory Workers

59. The type of organization shown in the chart is more like that of:

    1. a large family
    2. direct democracy
    3. an army
    4. an election district
    5. the United Nations organization

60. Which part of this organization is directly concerned with production?

    1. The Board of Directors
    2. The Factory Management
    3. The Office Management
    4. The Sales Department
    5. The Stockholders

61. Which of the following is the most probable reason why bondholders are NOT shown on the chart?

1. Companies of this kind do not have a bonded department.
2. This company has no debt.
3. Bondholders have no legal interest in the company.
4. Bondholders have no voice in the actual management of the company.
5. It is a government owned corporation.

62. In terms of actual practice today, the chart presents a misleading picture of the lines of authority in a modern business organization because it suggests that:

1. decisions originate with the Stockholders,
2. The Board of Directors is above the President,
3. Managers are an important part of a business,
4. clerical workers and factory workers do the same things,
5. small businesses are usually organized like this.

---

63. Which of the following are features shared by both big governments and big organizations throughout the world?

I. Increasing command or control over others
II. Growth of bureaucratic structure
III. Increasing and regular use of technology and routines
IV. Increasing the measure of individual control and personal responsibility

1. I and II only
2. III and IV only
3. I, II and III only
4. I, II, and IV only
5. I, II, III, and IV.

64. Which of the following is most basic to a democratic society?

1. A republican form of government
2. A written constitution
3. The division of political power among several branches of the government
4. The acceptance of limitations on governmental authority
5. A federal form of government.

65. Suppose that Country X has a written national constitution which describes the individual rights and freedoms, organization of government, judicial system, and other such features of a democratic government. However, in Country X the actual operation of the Civil Liberties are rarely honored, due process of law is absent, and government administrative procedures are capricious and by unappointive decree. Country X would most likely be described by the term:

1. anarchistic
2. plutocratic
3. democratic
4. authoritarian
5. theocratic.

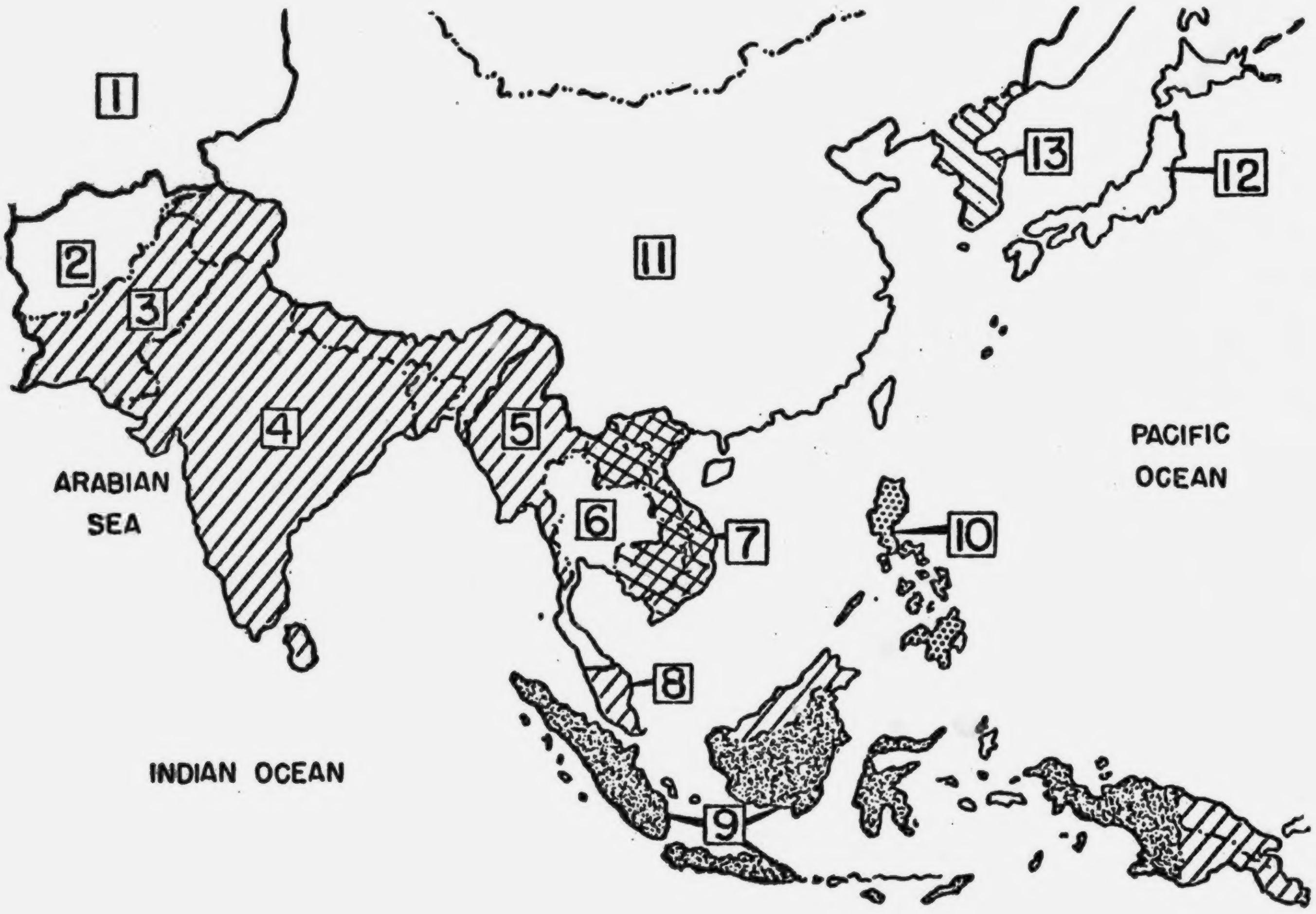
66. Which of the following held that the only rational guide to private morals and public policy was the greatest happiness of the greatest number?

1. Thomists
2. Marxists
3. Stoics
4. Utilitarians
5. Conciliarists.

67. Which of the following is LEAST likely to have contributed to the political ideology of Hitler or Mussolini?

1. Tolstoi
2. Fichte
3. Darwin
4. Nietzsche
5. Machiavelli

Questions 68 to 71 refer to the following map:


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

68. The so called "Open Door policy" was applied to which area?

1. 9
2. 10
3. 11
4. 12
5. 13

69. Which of the following are predominantly Muslim nations?

1. 3 and 9
2. 3 and 10
3. 4 and 5
4. 4 and 10
5. 5 and 12.

70. The different shadings on the map represent

1. per capita income
2. population density
3. religious orientation
4. value of foreign trade
5. former colonial control.

71. Which of the following experienced great religious turmoil and communal violence in the process of obtaining independence?

1. 4
2. 5
3. 7
4. 10
5. 13

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72. Which of the following organized the European Economic Community or Common Market?

1. Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg
2. France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland
3. Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, and West Germany
4. France, West Germany, Italy, and the Benelux countries
5. The Benelux countries, France, West Germany, Denmark, and Italy.

73. Which of the following statements concerning the Chinese Communist party is correct?

1. It has always had friendly relations with the Soviet Union.
2. Because of directives from Moscow, it was all but eliminated in Shanghai in 1927.
3. Under orders from Moscow, it refused to work with the Kuomintang.
4. It was in full agreement with Khruschchev's views at the Twentieth Party Congress.
5. It consistently supported the Marxist argument that revolution had first to arise among the urban proletariat.

74. In regard to its foreign policy, which of the following is most accurately described as a neutral or "uncommitted" country?

1. Pakistan
2. India
3. Indonesia
4. The Philippines
5. New Zealand.

75. Only four of the following were established on the principle of collective security. Which one was NOT?

1. The European Common Market
2. The Organization of American States
3. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
4. The Warsaw Pact
5. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

76. Only four of the following have incorporated the principle of collective security. Which one has NOT?

1. The Colombo Plan
2. The Organization of American States
3. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
4. The Warsaw Pact
5. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

77. Which of the following is most concerned with the problem of the Oder-Neisse Line?

1. Poland
2. Austria
3. Finland
4. Denmark
5. Turkey.

78. All of the following nations achieved independence either through military action or civil strife EXCEPT:

1. Algeria
2. Pakistan
3. Philippine Republic
4. Nigeria
5. India.

79. All the following nations achieved their independence either through military action or civil strife EXCEPT:

1. Israel
2. Pakistan
3. Indonesia
4. Nigeria
5. India.

80. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the Fifth Republic in France as compared with the Fourth Republic?

1. The parliament was rendered impotent, ineffective, and almost inoperable.
2. The premier gained considerable power, with a consequent lessening of the power of parliament.
3. The President gained considerable power, with a consequent lessening of the power of the premier and of parliament.
4. The President became a virtual dictator with little responsibility to the people or the parliament.
5. In practice, political and governmental changes proved unimportant.

81. "Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, (we) . . . forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes."

This clause appears in the Constitution of

1. Norway
2. Switzerland
3. Japan
4. India
5. Israel

82. The political systems (conditions) of Norway and Denmark are characterized by:

1. monarchy, federalism, and Socialist party leadership,
2. republicanism, federalism, and Socialist party leadership,
3. monarchy, unitary system, and Socialist party leadership,
4. monarchy, unitary system, and Conservative party leadership,
5. republicanism, unitary system, and Conservative party leadership.

83. The concept of ministerial responsibility in a Parliamentary government means that:

1. each minister is individually responsible to his constituency for his actions
2. each minister is individually responsible to the crown for his actions
3. the ministers are collectively responsible to the Lower House (Parliament in Finland) for their actions
4. the ministers are collectively responsible to the crown for their actions
5. the ministers are collectively responsible to the Cabinet for their actions.

84. In the process of "building socialism" in mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam, only four of the following had occurred before 1960. Which had NOT occurred?

1. Transfer of power to new leadership within the party.
2. Distribution of land to peasants on the basis of private ownership.
3. Encouragement of private business initiative.
4. Collectivization of agriculture.
5. Nationalization of industry.

Questions 85 - 87 refer to the following statement:

> "Many analyses of modern political systems reveal that democracy is often more stable than other forms of government. However, democratic nations often have reacted slowly to meeting aggression and solving their domestic social and economic problems. Similarly reputable political analysts have stated that democracy has not worked in many of the developing nations because centralized authority is necessary to produce rapid change."

85. Which of the following best summarizes the major problems presented in the statement above?

1. Existing data on democratic nations is inadequate.
2. Rapid change is necessary to the survival of most developing nations.
3. The decision making process in a democracy is often slower than in totalitarian political systems.
4. Democracy is more efficient than any other form of modern government.
5. Democracies could not exist if they reacted rapidly to an impending act of belligerency.

86. Which of the following hypotheses would best be formulated in an attempt to assess the problem of democratic government presented in the statement above?

1. The more underdeveloped a nation is, the less democratic it is likely to be.
2. The more stable a nation is the more likely it is to be democratic.
3. Legitimacy is an important requirement since democratic decision making is often an incremental process.
4. Conformity must be imposed by centralized authority if developing nations are to survive.
5. Democracy cannot survive in an underdeveloped nation.

87. Suppose that you wanted to study the implications of the problem presented in the statement above. Which of the following analytical questions would best guide your research?

1. Why has the centralization basic to totalitarian political systems enabled them to react quickly to problems?
2. Are democratic nations relatively more stable than non-democratic nations?
3. What are the domestic problems facing democracies?
4. How did democracy work in Athens during the life of Plato?
5. Why is it so difficult for developing nations to modernize?

88. The principle of national self-determination most clearly asserts the right of:

1. each nation to determine who will represent it in the United States,
2. two or more nations to join in an international federation or organization,
3. each nation to seek security through collective measures,
4. established states to adopt the form of government they prefer,
5. nationalities to form independent states.

89. Which of the following would a social scientist most likely use if he wanted to study the effects of rest periods upon the productivity of workers?

1. The structured questionnaire
2. The controlled experiment
3. The case study
4. The analysis of covariance
5. The unstructured questionnaire.

90. "In its inner life, the national legislature of country X had a mind of its own, filled with prejudices and tolerances peculiar to itself."

This is an illustration of:

1. a scientific proposition (like a "law" of politics)
2. a logical or analytic statement (like a syllogism)
3. an empirical proposition (something which can be proved true or false)
4. an established fact (an empirically verified truth)
5. reification (regarding something abstract as a real thing).

91. The following is a newspaper account of the results of a recent survey of the XYZ-poll, in which a small but scientific sample of citizens was asked the following question: "You have probably heard of the current debate between two positions known as the "militarists" and "pacifists". Now if you were to take a position right now, which side would you prefer, the militarists or the pacifists?" Of the people answering this question, a 42% chose the position of the militarists while 38% sided with the pacifists; the rest had no preference. The conclusion: The outcome of this survey shows clearly that the majority of citizens not only supports present military policy but would endorse a stepping-up of our defense efforts.

Which of the following criticisms of the survey methodology is LEAST justifiable?

1. The proportion of people refusing to answer the question should have been reported.
2. The conclusion is unwarranted by the findings.
3. An insufficient number of people were included in the study.
4. The percentage difference between the two groups may be insignificant because of the relatively large group that had no preference.
5. The survey involves assumptions concerning the degree to which people are actually informed about the positions of the militarists and pacifists.

ATTITUDE AND DESCRIPTIVE SCALES

for

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
CIVIC EDUCATION

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Scales in both French as a Foreign Language and English as a Foreign Language are being developed in the following areas:-

(a) Interest in the foreign language
(b) Attitude towards learning the language as a school subject

CIVIC EDUCATION
ATTITUDE SCALES

Scales are being developed for Civic Education in the following areas:-

a) Citizenship
b) Egalitarianism
c) Perceptual awareness of the community.

FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

SCORING KEYS

POPULATION I

SCORING THE TESTS

Scoring keys for the French Listening and Reading tests are given below. Each of these tests should be treated with the standard item analysis described in Section 5 of IEA/B/42 (revised), and the results should be reported to Hamburg on the standard forms, IEA/A/17 and IEA/A/18. The criterion for the item analysis in each case is the score on the particular test, not the sum of scores on the whole battery.

The Speaking Test response tapes should all be returned to Hamburg for central scoring.

SCORING KEY FOR FRENCH LISTENING TEST

Items 1 - 5 inclusive are practice examples and should not be scored. If a pupil has put two responses to an item, without crossing one of them out, he should score '0' for that item. One point should be scored for each correct response. The maximum score is therefore 40 points.

1	B
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	D
10	B
11	C
12	D
13	B
14	D
15	C
16	A
17	D
18	C
19	C
20	B
21	A
22	B
23	D
24	B
25	D
26	C
27	B
28	D
29	B
30	B
31	B
32	A
33	C
34	A
35	C
36	C
37	D
38	B
39	C
40	A
41	D
42	D
43	C
44	A
45	C

POPULATION I

SCORING KEY FOR FRENCH READING TEST

Items 1 - 5 inclusive are practice examples and should not be scored. If a pupil has put two responses to an item, without crossing one of them out, he should score '0' for that item. One point should be scored for each correct response. The maximum score is therefore 40 points.

1	B
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	C
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	A
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	A
18	A
19	D
20	C
21	B
22	A
23	B
24	D
25	D
26	B
27	D
28	B
29	A
30	D
31	C
32	C
33	D
34	A
35	B
36	B
37	A
38	B
39	A
40	D
41	C
42	C
43	A
44	D
45	C

MASTER KEY

French Listening Test

Population II

Form RFFX1

	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☐	■	☐
2	☐	■	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	■	☐
4	☐	■	☐	☐
5	☐	■	☐	☐
6	☐	■	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	■
8	☐	☐	■	☐
9	■	☐	☐	☐
10	■	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	■	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	■	☐
13	☐	■	☐	☐
14	☐	■	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	■
16	■	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	■
18	☐	☐	☐	■
19	☐	☐	☐	■
20	☐	☐	■	☐
21	■	☐	☐	☐
22	☐	☐	■	☐
23	☐	■	☐	☐
24	☐	☐	■	☐
25	☐	■	☐	☐
26	■	☐	☐	☐
27	☐	☐	■	☐
28	☐	■	☐	☐
29	☐	■	☐	☐
30	☐	☐	■	☐
31	■	☐	☐	☐
32	☐	☐	☐	■
33	☐	☐	■	☐
34	■	☐	☐	☐
35	☐	■	☐	☐
36	☐	☐	■	☐
37	■	☐	☐	☐
38	☐	■	☐	☐
39	☐	☐	■	☐
40	☐	☐	☐	■
41	☐	☐	☐	☐
42	☐	☐	☐	☐
43	☐	☐	☐	☐
44	☐	☐	☐	☐
45	☐	☐	☐	☐
46	☐	☐	☐	☐
47	☐	☐	☐	☐
48	☐	☐	☐	☐
49	☐	☐	☐	☐
50	☐	☐	☐	☐
51	☐	☐	☐	☐
52	☐	☐	☐	☐
53	☐	☐	☐	☐
54	☐	☐	☐	☐
55	☐	☐	☐	☐
56	☐	☐	☐	☐
57	☐	☐	☐	☐
58	☐	☐	☐	☐
59	☐	☐	☐	☐
60	☐	☐	☐	☐
61	☐	☐	☐	☐
62	☐	☐	☐	☐
63	☐	☐	☐	☐
64	☐	☐	☐	☐
65	☐	☐	☐	☐
66	☐	☐	☐	☐
67	☐	☐	☐	☐
68	☐	☐	☐	☐
69	☐	☐	☐	☐
70	☐	☐	☐	☐
71	☐	☐	☐	☐
72	☐	☐	☐	☐
73	☐	☐	☐	☐
74	☐	☐	☐	☐
75	☐	☐	☐	☐
76	☐	☐	☐	☐
77	☐	☐	☐	☐
78	☐	☐	☐	☐
79	☐	☐	☐	☐
80	☐	☐	☐	☐
81	☐	☐	☐	☐
82	☐	☐	☐	☐
83	☐	☐	☐	☐
84	☐	☐	☐	☐
85	☐	☐	☐	☐
86	☐	☐	☐	☐
87	☐	☐	☐	☐
88	☐	☐	☐	☐
89	☐	☐	☐	☐
90	☐	☐	☐	☐
91	☐	☐	☐	☐
92	☐	☐	☐	☐
93	☐	☐	☐	☐
94	☐	☐	☐	☐
95	☐	☐	☐	☐
96	☐	☐	☐	☐
97	☐	☐	☐	☐
98	☐	☐	☐	☐
99	☐	☐	☐	☐
100	☐	☐	☐	☐

BE SURE YOUR MARKS ARE HEAVY AND BLACK.

MASTER KEY French Reading Test Population II Form RFFX4

	A	B	C	D
1	○	○	○	●
2	○	○	○	●
3	○	●	○	○
4	○	○	●	○
5	○	●	○	○
6	○	○	○	●
7	●	○	○	○
8	○	○	●	○
9	○	●	○	○
10	○	○	○	●
11	○	●	○	○
12	○	●	○	○
13	○	○	●	○
14	○	○	○	●
15	●	○	○	○
16	○	○	●	○
17	○	○	●	○
18	○	●	○	○
19	○	○	●	○
20	●	○	○	○
21	●	○	○	○
22	○	●	○	○
23	○	○	●	○
24	○	○	○	●
25	●	○	○	○
26	○	●	○	○
27	○	○	●	○
28	○	○	●	○
29	○	○	○	●
30	●	○	○	○
31	○	●	○	○
32	○	●	○	○
33	○	○	●	○
34	○	○	●	○
35	○	○	●	○
36	●	○	○	○
37	○	●	○	○
38	●	○	○	○
39	●	○	○	○
40	○	○	●	○
41	○	○	○	○
42	○	○	○	○
43	○	○	○	○
44	○	○	○	○
45	○	○	○	○
46	○	○	○	○
47	○	○	○	○
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50	○	○	○	○
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53	○	○	○	○
54	○	○	○	○
55	○	○	○	○
56	○	○	○	○
57	○	○	○	○
58	○	○	○	○
59	○	○	○	○
60	○	○	○	○
61	○	○	○	○
62	○	○	○	○
63	○	○	○	○
64	○	○	○	○
65	○	○	○	○
66	○	○	○	○
67	○	○	○	○
68	○	○	○	○
69	○	○	○	○
70	○	○	○	○
71	○	○	○	○
72	○	○	○	○
73	○	○	○	○
74	○	○	○	○
75	○	○	○	○
76	○	○	○	○
77	○	○	○	○
78	○	○	○	○
79	○	○	○	○
80	○	○	○	○
81	○	○	○	○
82	○	○	○	○
83	○	○	○	○
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85	○	○	○	○
86	○	○	○	○
87	○	○	○	○
88	○	○	○	○
89	○	○	○	○
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93	○	○	○	○
94	○	○	○	○
95	○	○	○	○
96	○	○	○	○
97	○	○	○	○
98	○	○	○	○
99	○	○	○	○
100	○	○	○	○

BE SURE YOUR MARKS ARE HEAVY AND BLACK.

MASTER KEY French Listening Test Population IV (Survey) Form RFFX2

	A	B	C	D
1	○	●	○	○
2	○	●	○	○
3	○	●	○	○
4	○	○	●	○
5	●	○	○	○
6	●	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	●
8	○	○	○	●
9	●	○	○	○
10	○	●	○	○
11	○	○	○	●
12	○	●	○	○
13	○	●	○	○
14	●	○	○	○
15	○	○	●	○
16	○	●	○	○
17	○	○	○	●
18	○	○	○	●
19	●	○	○	○
20	●	○	○	○
21	○	○	●	○
22	○	○	○	●
23	○	●	○	○
24	○	○	●	○
25	●	○	○	○
26	○	○	●	○
27	○	○	○	●
28	○	○	●	○
29	○	●	○	○
30	○	○	○	●
31	○	●	○	○
32	○	○	●	○
33	●	○	○	○
34	●	○	○	○
35	○	○	○	●
36	●	○	○	○
37	○	○	●	○
38	●	○	○	○
39	○	●	○	○
40	○	○	●	○
41	●	○	○	○
42	○	●	○	○
43	○	○	●	○
44	○	○	○	●
45	●	○	○	○
46	○	○	●	○
47	○	○	○	●
48	○	●	○	○
49	●	○	○	○
50	○	●	○	○
51	○	○	○	○
52	○	○	○	○
53	○	○	○	○
54	○	○	○	○
55	○	○	○	○
56	○	○	○	○
57	○	○	○	○
58	○	○	○	○
59	○	○	○	○
60	○	○	○	○
61	○	○	○	○
62	○	○	○	○
63	○	○	○	○
64	○	○	○	○
65	○	○	○	○
66	○	○	○	○
67	○	○	○	○
68	○	○	○	○
69	○	○	○	○
70	○	○	○	○
71	○	○	○	○
72	○	○	○	○
73	○	○	○	○
74	○	○	○	○
75	○	○	○	○
76	○	○	○	○
77	○	○	○	○
78	○	○	○	○
79	○	○	○	○
80	○	○	○	○
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100				

BE SURE YOUR MARKS ARE HEAVY AND BLACK.

MASTER KEY

French Reading Test

Population IV

Form RFFX5

	A	B	C	D
1	○	○	○	●
2	○	●	○	○
3	○	○	○	●
4	●	○	○	○
5	●	○	○	○
6	●	○	○	○
7	○	●	○	○
8	○	●	○	○
9	○	○	○	●
10	○	●	○	○
11	○	○	●	○
12	○	○	●	○
13	○	●	○	○
14	●	○	○	○
15	○	○	●	○
16	○	○	●	○
17	●	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	●
19	●	○	○	○
20	●	○	○	○
21	○	○	○	●
22	○	●	○	○
23	○	○	○	●
24	●	○	○	○
25	○	●	○	○
26	○	○	●	○
27	○	○	●	○
28	○	○	○	●
29	●	○	○	○
30	●	○	○	○
31	○	○	○	●
32	○	●	○	○
33	●	○	○	○
34	●	○	○	○
35	○	●	○	○
36	○	○	●	○
37	●	○	○	○
38	○	●	○	○
39	○	○	○	●
40	●	○	○	○
41	○	○	○	●
42	○	○	●	○
43	○	●	○	○
44	○	○	○	●
45	○	○	○	●
46	○	○	○	○
47	○	○	○	○
48	○	○	○	○
49	○	○	○	○
50	○	○	○	○
51	○	○	○	○
52	○	○	○	○
53	○	○	○	○
54	○	○	○	○
55	○	○	○	○
56	○	○	○	○
57	○	○	○	○
58	○	○	○	○
59	○	○	○	○
60	○	○	○	○
61	○	○	○	○
62	○	○	○	○
63	○	○	○	○
64	○	○	○	○
65	○	○	○	○
66	○	○	○	○
67	○	○	○	○
68	○	○	○	○
69	○	○	○	○
70	○	○	○	○
71	○	○	○	○
72	○	○	○	○
73	○	○	○	○
74	○	○	○	○
75	○	○	○	○
76	○	○	○	○
77	○	○	○	○
78	○	○	○	○
79	○	○	○	○
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81	○	○	○	○
82	○	○	○	○
83	○	○	○	○
84	○	○	○	○
85	○	○	○	○
86	○	○	○	○
87	○	○	○	○
88	○	○	○	○
89	○	○	○	○
90	○	○	○	○
91	○	○	○	○
92	○	○	○	○
93	○	○	○	○
94	○	○	○	○
95	○	○	○	○
96	○	○	○	○
97	○	○	○	○
98	○	○	○	○
99	○	○	○	○
100	○	○	○	○

BE SURE YOUR MARKS ARE HEAVY AND BLACK.

MASTER KEY French Listening Test Population IV S Form RFFX3

1 A [✓ B] C D
2 A B C [✓ D]
3 A B [✓ C] D
4 [✓ A] B C D
5 A [✓ B] C D
6 A [✓ B] C D
7 A B C [✓ D]
8 A [✓ B] C D
9 [✓ A] B C D
10 [✓ A] B C D
11 A [✓ B] C D
12 A B C [✓ D]
13 A B C [✓ D]
14 [✓ A] B C D
15 [✓ A] B C D
16 A B [✓ C] D
17 A B C [✓ D]
18 [✓ A] B C D
19 A B C [✓ D]
20 A [✓ B] C D

21 [✓ A] B C D
22 [✓ A] B C D
23 A [✓ B] C D
24 A B C [✓ D]
25 A B C [✓ D]
26 A [✓ B] C D
27 A [✓ B] C D
28 [✓ A] B C D
29 A B [✓ C] D
30 A [✓ B] C D
31 [✓ A] B C D
32 A B C [✓ D]
33 A B [✓ C] D
34 A B C [✓ D]
35 A [✓ B] C D
36 [✓ A] B C D
37 [✓ A] B C D
38 A B [✓ C] D
39 A B C [✓ D]
40 [✓ A] B C D

41 A [✓ B] C D
42 [✓ A] B C D
43 A B [✓ C] D
44 A B C [✓ D]
45 [✓ A] B C D
46 A B C D
47 A B C D
48 A B C D
49 A B C D
50 A B C D
51 A B C D
52 A B C D
53 A B C D
54 A B C D
55 A B C D
56 A B C D
57 A B C D
58 A B C D
59 A B C D
60 A B C D

61 A B C D
62 A B C D
63 A B C D
64 A B C D
65 A B C D
66 A B C D
67 A B C D
68 A B C D
69 A B C D
70 A B C D
71 A B C D
72 A B C D
73 A B C D
74 A B C D
75 A B C D
76 A B C D
77 A B C D
78 A B C D
79 A B C D
80 A B C D

81 A B C D
82 A B C D
83 A B C D
84 A B C D
85 A B C D
86 A B C D
87 A B C D
88 A B C D
89 A B C D
90 A B C D
91 A B C D
92 A B C D
93 A B C D
94 A B C D
95 A B C D
96 A B C D
97 A B C D
98 A B C D
99 A B C D
100 A B C D

BE SURE YOUR MARKS ARE HEAVY AND BLACK.

Form RFFX6

French Reading Test Population IV S-

MASTER KEY

	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☐	☐	☑
2	☐	☑	☐	☐
3	☑	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☑
5	☐	☑	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☑	☐
7	☐	☑	☐	☐
8	☐	☑	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☑
10	☐	☐	☑	☐
11	☐	☐	☑	☐
12	☐	☑	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☑	☐
14	☑	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☑	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☑	☐
17	☐	☑	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☑	☐
19	☑	☐	☐	☐
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21	☑	☐	☐	☐
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23	☐	☐	☐	☑
24	☐	☑	☐	☐
25	☐	☑	☐	☐
26	☑	☐	☐	☐
27	☐	☑	☐	☐
28	☐	☐	☐	☑
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30	☐	☐	☑	☐
31	☐	☑	☐	☐
32	☐	☐	☐	☑
33	☐	☐	☑	☐
34	☐	☐	☑	☐
35	☐	☐	☐	☑
36	☐	☐	☐	☑
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38	☑	☐	☐	☐
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43	☐	☐	☑	☐
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68	☐	☐	☐	☐
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86	☐	☐	☐	☐
87	☐	☐	☐	☐
88	☐	☐	☐	☐
89	☐	☐	☐	☐
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92	☐	☐	☐	☐
93	☐	☐	☐	☐
94	☐	☐	☐	☐
95	☐	☐	☐	☐
96	☐	☐	☐	☐
97	☐	☐	☐	☐
98	☐	☐	☐	☐
99	☐	☐	☐	☐
100	☐	☐	☐	☐

BE SURE YOUR MARKS ARE HEAVY AND BLACK.

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
SCORING KEYS

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population II

Scoring Key

Subtest I Section A	Correct Answer
1	B
2	B
3	C
4	B
5	A
6	D
7	D
8	A
9	B
10	A
11	E
12	B
13	E
14	E
15	C
16	E
17	E
Section B	
18	C
19	B
20	C
21	C
22	B
23	C
24	C
25	A
26	A
27	C
28	C
29	C
Section C	
30	A
31	A
32	B
33	A
34	A
35	B
36	A
37	A
38	A
39	B

Subtest II Section A	Correct Answer
1	C
2	A
3	E
4	C
5	D
6	C
7	D
8	D
9	B
10	A
11	E
12	B
13	D
14	D
15	B
16	A
Section B	
17	C
18	C
19	A
20	A
21	A
22	C
23	B
24	C
25	C
26	C
Section C	
27	A
28	B
29	A
30	C
31	C
32	A
33	A
34	B
35	B
36	A

Subtest III Section A	Correct Answer
1	C
2	C
3	B
4	E
5	A
6	D
7	C
8	B
9	E
10	D
11	E
12	D
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	B
Section B	
17	C
18	C
19	C
20	A
21	C
22	A
23	A
24	C
25	B
26	A
27	C
28	C
Section C	
29	C
30	A
31	B
32	A
33	A
34	A
35	C
36	B
37	A
38	B
39	A
40	A
41	A
42	A
43	B
44	C
45	A

Subtest IV Section A	Correct Answer
1	C
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	E
6	D
7	D
8	B
9	E
10	A
11	D
12	A
Section B	
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	A
17	C
18	C
19	B
20	C
21	B
22	A
23	A
24	C
Section C	
25	B
26	C
27	C
28	B
29	A
30	B
31	C
32	A
33	C
34	B
35	C
36	B
37	A
38	B
39	C
40	B
Section D	
41(i)	C
41(ii)	D
41(iii)	B
41(iv)	B
42(i)	A
42(ii)	A
42(iii)	C
42(iv)	A
42(v)	C

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population II

Scoring Key (cont.)

Subtest V Section A	Correct Answer
1	A
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	A
7	A
8	C
9	C
10	A
11	A
12	A
Section B	
13	A
14	C
15	B
16	B
17	B
18	A
19	B
20	A
21	B
22	C
23	A
24	A
25	C
26	B
27	A
28	B
29	A
30	C
31	A
32	A
Section C	
33(i)	D
33(ii)	B
33(iii)	C
33(iv)	B
34(i)	B
34(ii)	A
34(iii)	D
34(iv)	E

Subtest VI Section A	Correct Answer
1	A
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	B
6	E
7	E
8	B
9	E
10	C
Section B	
11	C
12	A
13	C
14	C
15	C
16	C
17	C
18	A
19	C
20	B
21	A
22	B
23	A
24	C
25	B
26	B
27	A
28	B
Section C	
29(i)	A
29(ii)	E
29(iii)	C
29(iv)	C
29(v)	B
30(i)	E
30(ii)	A
30(iii)	B
30(iv)	C
30(v)	D

Subtest VII Section A	Correct Answer
1	D
2	A
3	E
4	D
5	D
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	D
10	A
Section B	
11	A
12	C
13	C
14	B
15	A
16	B
17	B
18	B
19	A
20	B
21	C
22	A
23	A
24	A
25	C
26	C
27	A
28	B
Section C	
29	B
30	A
31	C
32	D
33	D
34	B
35	D
36	C
37	A
38	D
39	B
40	A
41	D
42	B
43	D
44	A
45	B
46	C
47	D

Subtest VIII Section A	Correct Answer
1	A
2	B
e	B
4	A
5	B
6	A
7	A
8	C
9	C
10	B
Section B	
11	A
12	A
13	A
14	C
15	B
16	A
17	B
18	A
19	B
20	C
Section C	
21	A
22	C
23	C
24	B
25	C
26	A
27	C
28	A
29	B
30	B
31	A
32	B
33	C
34	C
35	B
36	A
37	C
38	C
Section D	
39	C
40	B
41	A
42	A
43	B
44	A
45	A

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population II

Scoring Key (cont)

Subtest IX Section A	Correct Answer
1	B
2	C
3	C
4	A
5	E
6	D
7	C
8	D
Section B	
9	A
10	B
11	B
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	A
16	A
17	C
18	C
19	C
20	B
21	A
Section C	
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	A
26	A
27	A
28	B
29	C
30	A
31	A
Section D	
32(i)	B
32(ii)	A
32(iii)	C
32(iv)	B
32(v)	D
33(i)	A
33(ii)	A
33(iii)	D
33(iv)	D
33(v)	C

Subtest X Section A	Correct Answer
1	1,6,3,5,4
2	6,5,1,3,4
3	3,5,4,2,1
4	5,4,1,3,2
5	5,3,4,6,2
6	3,5,4,1,6
7	5,4,1,3,2
8	3,4,6,2,5
9	5,3,4,2,1
10	3,6,5,2,4
Section B	
11	C
12	C
13	A
14	C
15	B
Section C	
16(i)	D
16(ii)	D
16(iii)	C
16(iv)	C
16(v)	D
17(i)	D
17(ii)	B
17(iii)	C
17(iv)	B

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Scoring Key

Population II

For Section A of sub-test 11 and 12, see instructions in Appendix E Supplement, IEA/B/42 (revised)

Sub-Test 11				Sub-Test 12			
Question No. Section B	Correct Answer	Section C	Correct Answer	Section B	Correct Answer	Section C	Correct Answer
1	B	1	A	1	E	1	A
2	A	2	B	2	E	2	C
3	B	3	B	3	B	3	E
4	C	4	C	4	C	4	C
5	C	5	C	5	E	5	B
6	A	6	B	6	D	6	C
7	A	7	B	7	A	7	A
8	B	8	A	8	A	8	B
9	A	9	C	9	D		
10	C	10	C	10	E		
11	A	11	A	11	C		
12	A	12	B	12	B		
13	B	13	C	13	E		
14	A	14	C	14	B		
15	C	15	B	15	B		
16	C	16	B	16	E		
		17	B	17	C		
		18	A	18	C		
		19	A	19	C		
		20	A	20	C		
				21	E		
				22	A		
				23	A		
				24	E		
				25	B		
				26	B		
				27	D		
				28	A		
				29	E		
				30	E		

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Population IV
Scoring Key

Subtest I Section A	Correct Answer
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	E
6	D
7	D
8	C
9	E
10	A
11	D
12	D
Section B	
13	C
14	C
15	A
16	C
17	A
18	C
19	B
20	C
21	C
Section C	
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	A
26	A
27	B
28	A
29	A
30	A
31	B
Section D	
32	C
33	A
34	B
35	C
36	B
37	B
38	C

Subtest II Section A	Correct Answer
1	D
2	B
3	D
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	C
8	D
9	C
10	B
Section B	
11	A
12	C
13	C
14	B
15	C
16	A
17	C
18	A
19	B
20	B
21	A
22	B
23	C
24	C
25	B
26	A
27	C
28	C
Section C	
29	C
30	C
31	B
32	C
33	C
34	B
35	A
36	A
37	B
38	B
Section D	
39(i)	B
39(ii)	A
39(iii)	B
39(iv)	B
39(v)	D
40(i)	D
40(ii)	D
40(iii)	D
40(iv)	C
40(v)	E
40(vi)	A

Subtest III Section A	Correct Answer
1	C
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	D
6	D
7	C
8	B
9	C
10	E
Section B	
11	A
12	B
13	B
14	A
15	B
16	B
17	A
18	A
19	C
20	C
21	C
22	B
23	A
Section C	
24	B
25	C
26	E
27	D
28	C
29	A
30	D
31	C
32	B
33	B
34	C
35	B
36	D
37	B
38	C
39	D
40	B
41	E
42	D
43	E
Section D	
44	A
45	B
46	A
47	A
48	A
49	A
50	A
51	B
52	B
53	D

Subtest IV Section A	Correct Answer
1	C
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	B
Section B	
6	A
7	D
8	C
9	B
10	C
11	A
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	D
Section C	
16(i)	C
16(ii)	D
16(iii)	B
16(iv)	B
17(i)	D
17(ii)	D
17(iii)	D
17(iv)	C
17(v)	E
17(vi)	A

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Population IV

Scoring Key (cont.)

Subtest V.	Correct Answer
Section A	
1	D
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	E
6	E
7	B
8	E
9	C
10	D
Section B	
11	C
12	B
13	A
14	E
15	C
Section C	
16	C
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	D
23	C
24	C
25	B
26	D
27	C
Section D	
28	B
29	A
30	A
31	B
32	A
33	A
34	A
35	A

Subtest VI	Correct Answer
Section A	
1	A
2	D
3	E
4	A
5	E
6	D
7	E
8	C
9	B
10	A
Section B	
11	A
12	C
13	C
14	A
15	B
16	A
17	A
18	D
Section C	
19(i)	A
19(ii)	A
19(iii)	D
19(iv)	D
19(v)	C
20(i)	B
20(ii)	A
20(iii)	D
20(iv)	E

Subtest VII.	Correct Answer
Section A	
1	D
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	B
6	B
7	C
8	D
9	D
Section B	
10	D
11	A
12	E
Section C	
13(i)	A
13(ii)	E
13(iii)	C
13(iv)	C
13(v)	B
14(i)	C
14(ii)	B
14(iii)	B
14(iv)	A
14(v)	B
14(vi)	A
14(vii)	C
14(viii)	C
14(ix)	C
14(x)	B

Subtest VIII	Correct Answer
Section A	
1	E
2	D
3	E
4	E
5	E
6	B
7	D
8	A
Section B	
9	C
10	B
11	C
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	C
16	C
17	A
18	B
19	C
20	C
21	C
22	B
23	C
24	C
25	A
26	A
27	C
Section C	
28	C
29	A
30	A
31	C
32	B
33	D
34	D
35	B
Section D	
36	E
37	C
38	B

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Scoring Key

Population IV

Question Number	Sub-Test 9 Sect A	Sub-Test 9 Sect B	Sub-Test 9 Sect C	Sub-Test 9 Sect D	Sub-Test 10 Sect A	Sub-Test 10 Sect B	Sub-Test 10 Sect C	Sub-Test 11 Sect A	Sub-Test 11 Sect B	Sub-Test 11 Sect C	Sub-Test 12 Sect A	Sub-Test 12 Sect B	Sub-Test 12 Sect C
1	B	B	B	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	D	B	A
2	A	A	A	A	E	A	B	C	B	A	C	A	B
3	B	A	C	D	B	A	C	E	A	B	A	A	B
4	C	B	C	B	C	B	E	C	A	D	A	A	B
5	C	D	C	C	E	A	B	B	A	A	C	C	A
6	A	D	B	B	D	B	B	C	A	C	E	C	B
7	A	D	B	B	A	A	B	A	C	C	C	C	B
8	B	A	B	B	A	B	C	B	B	C	B	C	B
9	A	B	A	C	D	C	B		A	B		B	B
10	C	A	C	B	E	A	B		B	C		C	B
11	A	C		B	C				B				
12	A	D		B	B								
13	B	D			E								
14	A	C			B								
15	C				B								
16	C				E								
17					C								
18					C								
19					C								
20					C								
21					E								
22					A								
23					A								
24					E								
25					B								
26					B								
27					D								
28					A								
29					E								
30					E								

CIVIC EDUCATION

SCORING KEYS

SCORING KEY

Civic Education

Population I

	Form I A		Form I B		Form I C	
Question Number	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer
1	A 1, s	3	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	4
2	A 1, s	5	A 2/3 c	2	A 1, s	5
3	A 3, c	4	A 3, c	1	A 2, s	3
4	B1/B4, c	2	A 1, s	3	A 2/3, a	1
5	B 3, c	3	B 1, c	1	B 1, s	4
6	B 4, s	3	B 5, c	3	B 4, c	4
7	A3,B2/9, s	3	B 3, c	3	B 3, c	3
8	B 5, s	3	B 4, s	2	B 5, c	1
9	B 6, s	1	B 4, s	3	B 6, s	4
10	B 7, s	2	B 5, c	2	A2,B7, a	5
11	B 8, c	4	B6,A2, s	4	B 7, c	4
12	B 8, c	1	B 7, c	5	B 7, c	2
13	B 9, c	2	B 7, c	5	B 7, c	3
14	B10, s	1	B 6, c	3	B 7, s	4
15	D1,A2,s	3	B 8, c	4	B 4, s	3
16	C 1, s	3	B 9, c	4	B 7, c	2
17	C 1, c	5	C 3, c	2	B 7, s	2
18	C 1, c	5	B 7, c	4	B 7, s	2
19	C 1, c	2	B 7, c	3	B 7, s	2
20	C 3, s	1	A 2, c	1	B 7, c	3
21	C4,B9, s	1	B 7, c	4	B 7,c	5
22	D 1, c	3	B 9, s	1	A 3/B7,s	3
23	D 3, c	4	B10,A2,s	4	B 7, s	2
24	E 1, c	3	C 1,c	3	B 8, c	4
25	A 2, s	2	C 3, s	5	B 8, c	4
26	A 2, s	3	C 3, c	3	B 9, c	1
27	A 2, s	1	D 1, s	4	B10, s	3
28	E 2, a	1	C 3, c	2	B10, c	4
29	E 2, a	1	D 1, c	3	B11,A2, s	2
30	E 2, a	1	E 1, a	2	C 1, c	3
31		2	E 1, a	2	C 1, s	3
32		1	D1,E1,a	5	C 3,B10,c	5
33	B 3/4/5/6	1	E1,C3,D1,a	5	D 1, c	3
34	All s	1	C 4, a	5	D 1, c	2
35		1	E 1, c	3	E 1, c	3

SCORING KEY

Civic Education

Population II

Question Number	Form II A Classification	Correct Answer	Form II B Classification	Correct Answer	Form II C Classification	Correct Answer
1	A 3, c	4	A 3, c	4	A 3. c	4
2	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	5
3	A 2, s	3	A 1, c	4	A 1, c	4
4	A 2, s	2	A 1, c	1	B 7, c	2
5	A 2, s	5	A 1, s	4	C 2, c	5
6	A 2, c	4	A 2, c	5	A 1, c	3
7	A 2, c	4	A 2, s	2	A 1, s	1
8	A 2, c	4	A 2, s	5	A 2, s	3
9	A 3, c	4	A 2, s	5	A 2, s	1
10	A 3, s	3	A 3, c	1	A 2, s	3
11	B 1, s	5	A 3, a	4	A 1, c	4
12	B1,B2, c	5	A 3, s	3	B 3/4,s	3
13	B 3, s	3	B 1, c	5	A 3, c	3
14	B 3, c	4	B 9/2,s	4	A 3, c	1
15	B 4, s	3	B 3, s	3	A 3, s	1
16	B 4, c	4	B 3, a	1	A 1/3, c	4
17	B 4/7, s	3	B 4, s	3	A3/B7,s	5
18	B 5, c	1	B 4, s	3	B 1, c	5
19	B 6, c	4	B 4, s	3	A3/B2, a	2
20	B 7, s	3	B 5, c	1	[illegible] 3, s	3
21	B 7, s	4	B 6, s	3	B 3, s	4
22	B 7, a	2	B 7, c	1	B 4. s	3
23	B 8, s	4	B 7, s	3	B 4, s	1
24	B 8, s	4	B 8, c	4	B 4, c	3
25	B 7, a	4	B 7, s	3	B 5, s	3
26	B 9, c	2	B 7, c	1	B 6, s	2
27	B 9, s	3	B 7, c	1	B7/C1/3,c	5
28	B9,E,s	5	B 9, s	5	B 7, s	4
29	B 9, s	1	B 4, s	2	B7,A3,c	3
30	B 9, s	2	B 9, s	5	B 7, c	1
31	B10, c	5	B 9, a	2	B 8, s	4
32	C 1, s	3	B 9, s	4	B 9, s	4
33	C 1, c	3	C 1, s	3	B 9, c	3
34	C1/3,s	2	C1,B10,A1,D2,c	3	B 9, a	4
35	C 4, s	2	C2,B5, s	3	B 9, c	4
36	C 5, s	2	C 3, s	4	C 1, s	3
37	D 1, c	1	C 4, s	4	B7,C1,s	2
38	D 1, s	3	C 5, c	3	C 1, s	5
39	D 3, c	5	D 1, s	3	C 1, s	3
40	E, c	3	D 1, c	1	C 2, s	3
41	E, c	2	A 3, s	3	D 1, s	3
42	D 1/2 s	1	E c	3	E, c	3
43		1	D 1, c	1	D1,E1, c	3
44		1	D 3, c	3	C 4, s	2
45		1	D 1, c	2	D 1, a	5

SCORING KEY

Civic Education

Population IV

	Form IV A		FormIV B		Form IV C	
Question Number	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer
1	A 2, s	3	A 2,a	3	A 1, s	1
2	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	5
3	A 2, s	4	A 1, c	5	A 2, s	2
4	A 2, s	1	A 2, s	5	A 2, s	4
5	A 3, s	3	A 3, s	1	A 2/3,s	5
6	B 1, c	2	B 1, s	2	B 1, c	3
7	B 1, s	3	B 1, c	4	B 1, c	2
8	A 1, s	1	B 4, s	3	B 2, c	2
9	A 1, s	1 or 2	B 6, s	1	B 2, s	1
10	A 1, s	1 or 2	B 3, s	2	B 2/9s	3
11	B 9, s	1 or 2	B 5, s	4	B 3,s	3
12	A 1, s	1 or 2	B 3, c	3	B 3, c	1,2 or 3
13	B 2, s	1	B 4, s	3	B 3, c	1,2 or 3
14	B 3, s	3	B 6, s	5	B 3, c	1,2 or 3
15	B 3, c	4	B 6, s	2	B 3, c	1,2 or 3
16	B 3, c	4	B 6, s	3	B 4/5,c	1
17	B 3, c	3	B 7, s	2	B 4/5,c	1
18	B 3, c	1	B 7, a	5	B 4/5,c	1
19	B 4,s	4	B 7, c	2	B 8/9,c	4
20	B 4, s	3	B 8, s	4	B 8/9,c	3
21	B 8, s	4	B 8 s	3	B 8/9,c	2
22	B5,6,7,c	1	B 8, a	5	B 4, s	3
23	B5,6,7,c	3	B 9, a	1	B 6, s	4
24	B5,6,7,c	2	E,B 9, a	3	B 7, s	1
25	B5,6,7,c	2	B 9,c1,s	4	B 7 c	1
26	B5,6,7,c	1	B 9,c1,s	2	B 7, c	1
27	B5,6,7,c	3	B 9, s	5	B 7, s	4
28	B 6, s	4	B4/9,s	4	B 7, a	1
29	B4/7,s	4	B 9, s	3	B 8, s	4
30	B 7, c	4	B 2/9,c	4	B 8, c	2
31	B 7/9,s	4	B 2/9,c	4	B 9, c	2
32	D 1, s	2	B10/c3,c		B 2/9,c	4

SCORING KEY (cont.)

Civic Education

Population IV

	Form IV A		Form IV B		Form IV C	
Question Number	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer
33	B 9, c	2	B 10′c3,c	1	B 9,c	1
34	B 2/9,c	2	B 10′c3,c	2	B2/9,c	5
35	B 2/9,c	5	C 10′ d.s	2	C 1, s	3
36	B 2/9,c	5	C 1, a	1	C 1, a	4
37	C 1, a	4	C 1, a	4	C 2, c	1
38	C 1, a	3	C 1, a	2	C 3, s	2
39	C 1, a	5	C 1, s	3	C 3, s	5
40	C 1, s	3	C 2, c	2	C 4, s	5
41	C 2, c	3	C1/3,c	5	D, s	3
42	C 3, s	5	C 4, c	5	D1/B10 a	2
43	C 4, c	2	C 4, s	1	B9,A1,a	3
44	D , s	3	D1/A3,a	2	B2/9,s	2
45	B7, s	4	D, s	3	B2/9,c	5
46	D1,B9, s	1	D1, s	2	E, a	1
47	B9, s	5	D1, c	1	E, s	3
48	E1, s	3	D3/E, a	5	E, a	2
49	D1,A3,s	3	E, s	3	E, a	3
50	E1, s	2	E, c	4	E, a	5

SCORING KEY

Civic Education

Population IVS

	Form IVS A		Form IVS B		Form IVS C	
Question	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer	Classificatio	Correct Answer
1	A 2, s	5	A 1, a	5	A1,B2, s	5
2	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	5	A1, s	5
3	A 2/3,c	1	B1/2, c	4	A 3, s	2
4	B2 E, a	3	A 3, s	3	A 3, s	2
5	B 2, c	5	A1/3 a	3	B 1, a	3
6	A 2, c	3	A 3, c	3	B 2, c	4
7	B 2, c	2	B 3, c	3	A2,D1/3,s	3
8	B3,E a	4	B2/E, a	3		3
9	A3,B7,c	3	B6,9 a	3		2
10	B1, c	2	B2/E a	3		5
11	B1/7, a	2	B2, a	1	A3,B2, a	1
12	B2/9, c	4	B 1, c	3	B 3, c	3
13	B2/7,E,a	1	B 4, s	3	B2, a	1
14		4	B2/9, s	3		4
15		2	B 8, c	4		3
16		3	B2/E, s	4		3
17	A1,E a	4	B 2, a	1	B2/7/9,c	1
18		3	B9/E, a	2	B 4, s	3
19		1	B9/E, a	4	B 5, a	3
20	B2, a	2	B7/9,E,a	4	B2/9,C1,s	3
21	B2,E, a	1	B7/E, a	1		2
22	A1,B2,s	1	B5/e, a	4		1
23	B 4, s	3	B7/E, c	2		5
24	B 3, c	3	B 7, c	1	B 7, c	3
25	B 4,E,c	4	B 7, a	5	B8/9, c	5
26	B 7, s	3	B8/9, c	4		4
27	B 7, c	2	B8/9, a	4		2
28	B2, a	3	B8/2, a	2		5
29	B 7, a	5	B 9, c	3		5
30	B 8, c	4	B9, c	2		1
31	B 8, c	4		2	B 8, c	4
32	B9/E, s	1		3	B8/E, s	5
33	B9/C1,s	2		1	B2/9, a	3
34	B 9, a	3	B 9, s	1	B 9, c	2
35	B 9, c	2	B 9, c	2	B2/9, c	3
36	B 9, c	3	B2/7, s	3	B 9, c	3
37	B 9, s	4	B 9, a	5	B2/9, s	1
38	B 9, s	5	C 1, s	3	B 9, s	3
39	B2/9, c	3	C 1, c	2	B9/E, c	1
40	C 1, c	3	B8,C1, c	4	C 1, s	3
41	C 1, c	5	C 1,E, a	5	B9/C1, c	2
42	C 1, c	4	C 1, c	1	C 2, c	5
43	C 3, s	4	C 2, a	4	C 3, c	3
44	C1/3, c	1	C 1, s	4	C 4, c	1
45	C1/E, c	2	D 1, c	3	D 1, c	3
46	C7/E, a	4	E 1, c	3	D1,E, c	5
47	C 3, s	2	D1/E, a	2		1
48	D 1, c	3	B9, a	2		3
49	E 1, c	3	B 9, a	4	E 1, c	3
50	D 2, s	2	D1, a	2	E, a	2

SCORING KEY

Civic Education

Population IVS

	Form IVS D		Form IVS E	
Question	Classification	Correct Answer	Classification	Correct Answer
1	A 1, c	4	A 1, a	3
2	A 1, s	5	A 1, s	5
3	B 7, c	5	A 2, a	5
4	A3/E, c	4	A 2, s	1
5	A 3, c	3	A3/E, c	2
6	A2/3, s	1	A3/B2, c	3
7	A3/B2,s	2	A 3, c	4
8	A 3, s	5	A 3, c	3
9	B 1, c	3	A 3, c	3
10	B 2, a	5	B1/E c	2
11	B2/E a	2	B2/9, c	1
12	B 2, c	4	B 2, c	5
13	B 2, c	2	B2/E, c	4
14	B 2, c	3	B2/E, a	1
15	B 3, c	3	B2/9, c	2
16	B 4, s	3	B 3, c	3
17	B 4, s	3	B2/4, c	2
18	B 7, a	5	B4/7, c	2
19	B 7, c	5	B2/9, a	3
20	B 9, c	4	B 4, s	3
21	B 9, c	3	B 8, s	4
22	B 9, c	5	B8/9, c	2
23	B 8, s	4	B 8, c	4
24	B2,8,9,c	1	B9/E, c	4
25	B2,8,9,c	5	B2/9, c	1
26	B2,8,9,c	4	B 9, c	2
27	B2,8, c	5	B 9, o	1
28	B 9, s	4	B 9, c	3
29	B 9, s	2	B 9, s	2
30	B 9, c	5	B 9, c	1
31	B 9, s	5	B 9 c	2
32	B 9, s	2	B 9, s	4
33	C 1, s	3	B 9, c	4
34	C 1, c	5	B2/9, c	5
35	C 1, c	5	C 1, s	2
36	C 2, c	3	C 1, c	2
37	B5/C2,c	4	C 1, s	3
38	C 3, c	2	A3,B7,C2,s	3
39	C 3, c	5	A3,B7,C2,s	1
40	C 3, c	1	A3,B7,C2,s	5
41	B9,C4,s	4	A3,B7,C2,s	4
42	C 4, c	2	C 2, c	3
43	C 3, c	4	C 4, c	1
44	C 3, s	3	C 4, s	1
45	D 1, s	4	C 3, c	5
46	D 1, c	3	C 3, c	2
47	D 1, c	4	D 1, c	3
48	B2,D1,E,c	2	D 2, c	2
49	E 1, s	3	E 1, c	3
50	E , a	3	E , a	5
51.	E , c	5		

NOTES ON SCORING KEY FOR CIVIC EDUCATION SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. In several questions there is a series of answers to be given. In most cases each section has been numbered. However, in two cases, that is, in questions 10 and 26, this additional numbering has been omitted in the question, but appears in the scoring key.

2. For questions 34, the answers have been entered in the actual question.

CIVIC EDUCATION SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

SCORING KEY

Question Number	Classification	Correct Answer
1	C 3	3
2	A2,B9	(1)1,(2)2,(3)1,(4)2,(5)1,(6)2,(7)2,(8)2,(9)2,(10)1,(11)2
3	A2,B9	(1)1,(2)1,(3)1,(4)2,(5)1,(6)2,(7)2,(8)2,(9)2,(10)1
4	A 2	1
5	A 3	4
6	B2	4
7	C 1	3
8	E 1	1
9	B2	4
10	B2,B9	(1)1,(2)2,(3)3,(4)2,(5)2
11		3
12		3
13		5
14		4
15	B 7	2
16	B 7	2
17	B 7	1
18	B 9	1
19	B 9	3
20	B 9	1
21	B 9	2
22	B 9	3
23	B 9	3
24	B 9	4
25	C3,C1	1
26	E 2	(1)2,(2)3,(3)3,(4)3,(5)1
27	B2	3
28	B8/9	3
29	B8/9	4
30	B8/9	5
31	B8/9	4
32	B 9	3

Question Number	Classification	Correct Answer	Question Number	Classification	Correct Answer
33	B 9	5	63	C 2	3
34	B 9		64	A 3	4
35	B9/2	1	65	B1/B2	4
36	C1/B9	1	66	B 2	4
37	B 7	2	67	B 2	1
38	B 7	1	68	B 9	3
39	B 7	1	69	B 9	1
40	B 7	2	70	E1/B9	5
41	B 7	2	71	B 9	1
42	B 7	2	72	B 9	4
43	A3/B9	4	73	B 9	2
44	B2/A1	3	74	B 9	2
45	B 2	2	75	B 9	1
46	B 2	1	76	B 9	1
47	B 2	1	77	B 9	1
48	B 2	2	78	B 9	3
49	B 2	2	79	B 9	4
50	A2/D2	3	80	B 9	3
51	A 1	2	81	B 9	3
52	A 1	3	82	B 9	3
53	B 2	1	83	B9/B4	3
54	B 2	2	84	B 9	1
55	B 2	3	85	B7/A1	3
56	B 2	3	86	B7/A1	3
57	C1/3	1	87	B7/A1	1
58	C1/3	2	88	B9/A1	5
59	C1/3	3	89	E	2
60	C 2	2	90	E	5
61	C 2	4	91	E	3
62	C 2	1			